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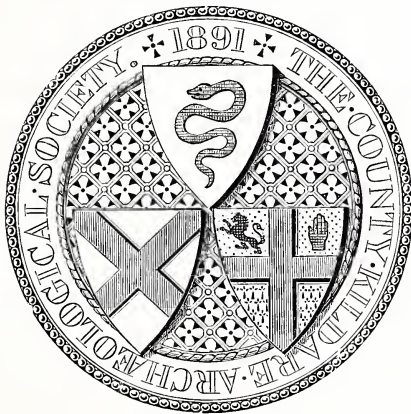
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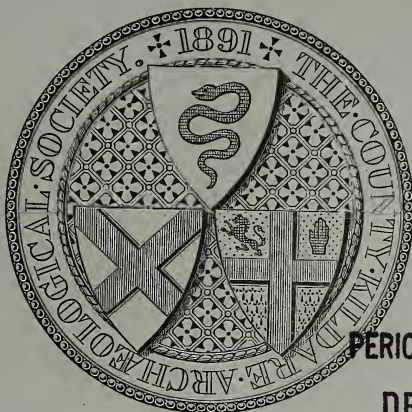
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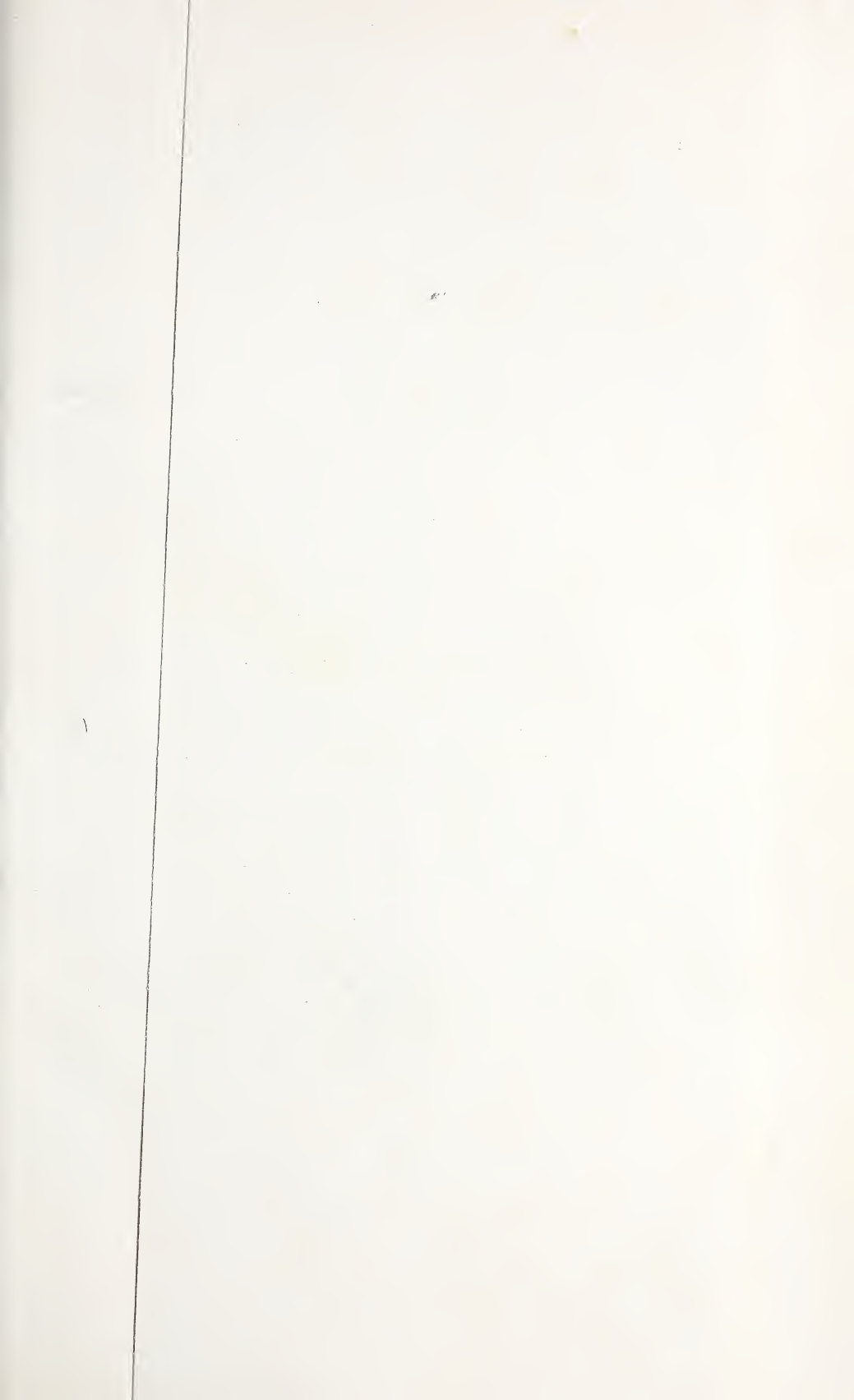
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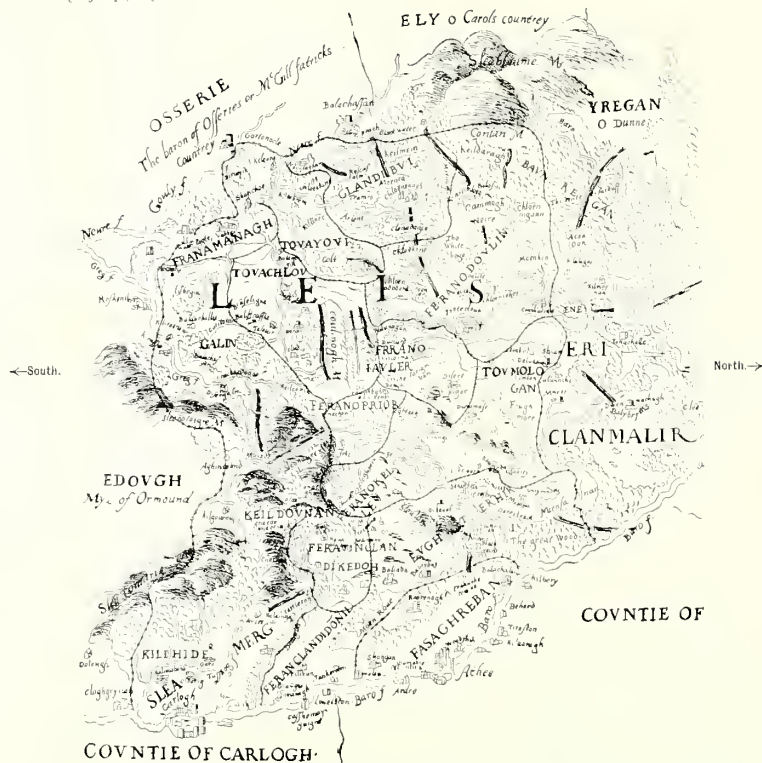
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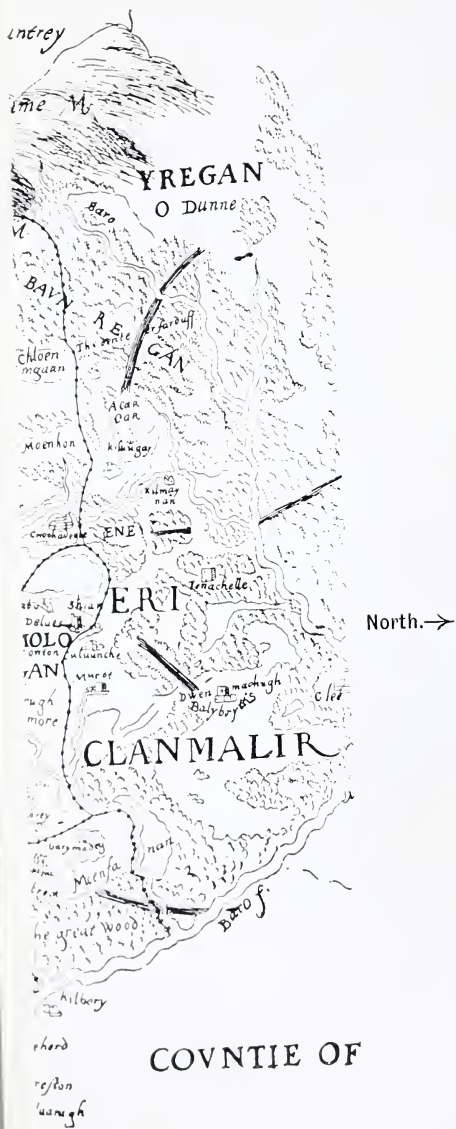
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MAP OF LEIX, circa 1563.

For the identification of the names, see the Appendix.

[Reproduced from the Map of Leix and Offaly which appears in Conservative Volume VII (1862-1863) of the Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland.]





# JOURNAL

OF THE

Archæological Society of the County of Kildare

AND

Surrounding Districts.

—•••••—

*HISTORICAL NOTES ON THE O'MORES  
AND THEIR TERRITORY OF LEIX, TO THE  
END OF THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY.*

BY LORD WALTER FITZGERALD.

DR. JOYCE, in his work, "The Origin and History of Irish Names of Places," explains that in ancient times the O'More tribe-name of Ui Laoighis (pronounced Leesh) was applied to their territory, and that it is derived from a famous Ulster ancestor named Lughaidh Laeighseach (Lewy Leesagh), son of Laeighseach Canvore, son of the renowned Conall Cearnach, chief of the Red Branch Knights of Ulster in the first century.

Dr. Geoffrey Keating, D.D., in his "History of Ireland,"<sup>1</sup> gives the following description of the events which led up to the granting of this territory to the Ulster hero during the reign of Cormac mac Art, Monarch of Erin from A.D. 227 to 266 :—

"Eochaidh Fionn, the second son of Feidhlimi Reachtmair, Monarch of Ireland, went into Leinster at the time when Cuchorb, son of Modhachorb, was King of that Province. Laoighseach Cean More, the son of Connall Cearnach, had his education with the Prince Eochaidh Fionn, and at this time (it was) that the inhabitants of Munster made incursions into *Leinster*, and conquered a large portion of that Province; and by the success of their Arms they were in possession of *Ossery* and *Laoigheis*, as far as the top of Maistean."<sup>2</sup>

---

<sup>1</sup> Dermot O'Connor's translation of "Keating's History," pages 254-257, edition published in 1723.

<sup>2</sup> Now Mullaghmast, County Kildare.



"Cuchorb then reigned in Leinster, and perceiving that the forces of Munster had got footing in his Province, and were not easily to be expelled by his own strength, he intreated the assistance of Eochaidh Fionn to drive them back to their own Territories. Eochaidh complied with his request, and sent commissions to his friends and allies to attend upon him with a competent number of troops to engage in this Expedition. His orders were faithfully obeyed, and he advanced his companion Laoighseach Cean More, who was bred up with him, to be the General of his Forces. Cuchorb put himself at the head of what men he could engage to follow him, and joined his ally, who thought it proper that his friend Laoighseach should be Commander-in-Chief of the whole army.

"Thus united they marched towards the Momonians or Men of Munster, who, apprehending they should be attacked, prepared to receive them. The two armies soon engaged, and a bloody action followed, where both sides fought with great vigour and bravery; and it was difficult for some time to judge which way the victory would incline. But Fortune, after a sharp dispute, declared in favour of the confederate Army, who broke the Ranks of the enemy with terrible slaughter, and routed them from the top of the Maistean to the River Bearbha (Barrow). The battle was fought at a place called *Athtrodain*, known now by the name of *Athy*,<sup>1</sup> situated upon the River Bearbha, now called Barrow; and the Momonians in this engagement were defeated, and the flower of their troops lay dead upon the spot.

"The Lagenians, or Men of Leinster, animated with success, pursued the chace, and perceiving that a strong body of the enemy had rallied, and were drawn up in order at *Cainthine* on *Magh Riada*,<sup>2</sup> now called *Laoighis*, that is *Laise* or *Leise Riada*, the victors fell upon them with desperate fury and put them to flight; then pursued them to *Slighe Dhala*, now called *Beallach More Ossery*,<sup>3</sup> where the forces of Leinster made so dreadful a slaughter of the Momonians that they were forced to desist for want of enemies to kill; which victory resettled the state of that Province, and so discouraged the Men of Munster that they never attempted to enlarge their bounds, but were glad to confine themselves within their own Territories.

"Cuchorb, being reinstated in his dominions by the assistance of Eochaidh Fionn, out of gratitude thought himself obliged to make a recompense for his services, and therefore he generously bestowed upon him *the seven Forthortuaghs*,<sup>4</sup> and confirmed this donation by perpetuating the right to his posterity for ever.

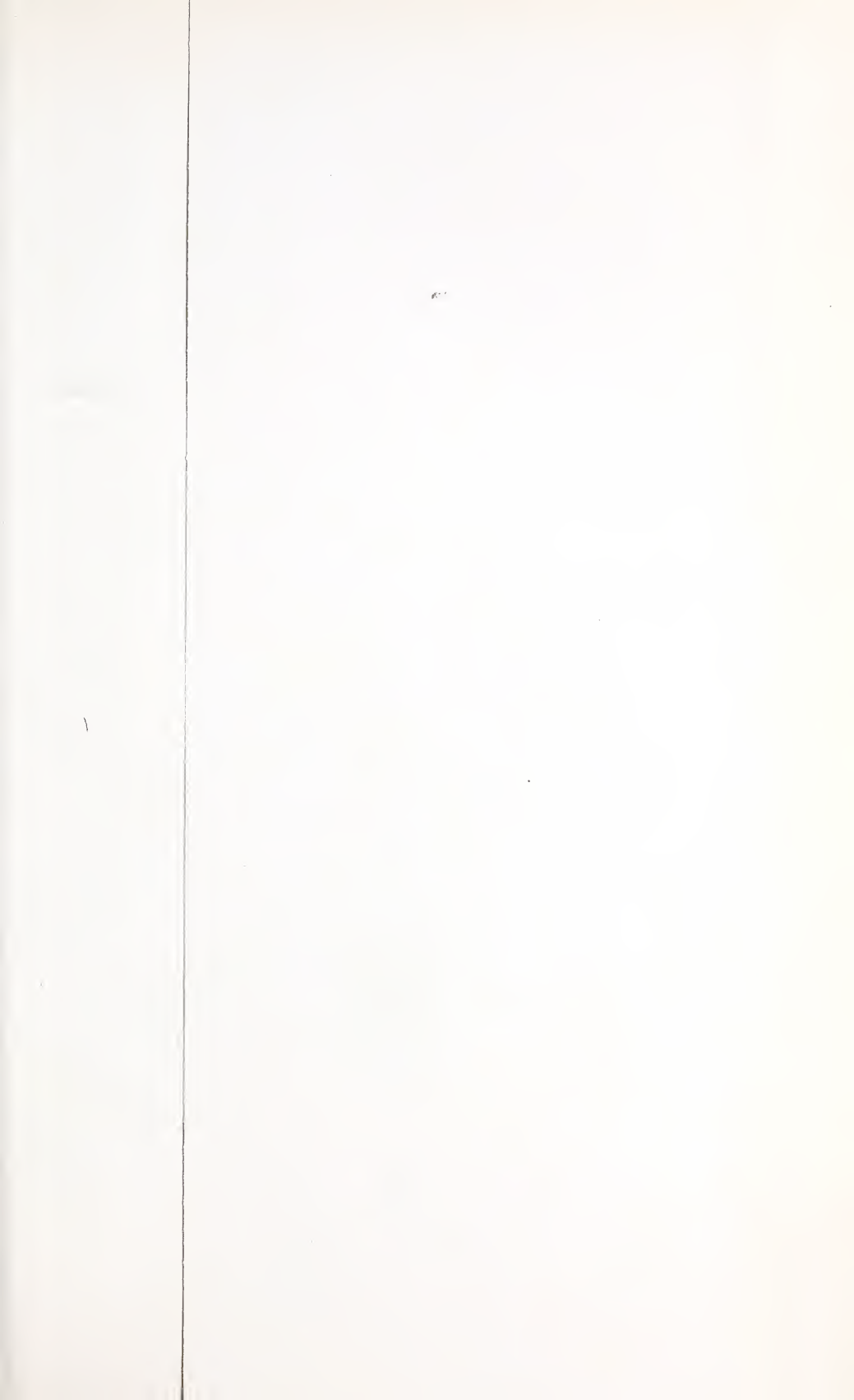
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<sup>3</sup> See Dr. Joyce's "*Irish Names of Places*," First Series, page 371. This "*slighe*," or road, passed from Tara by Stradbally (Queen's County) on into Ossory.

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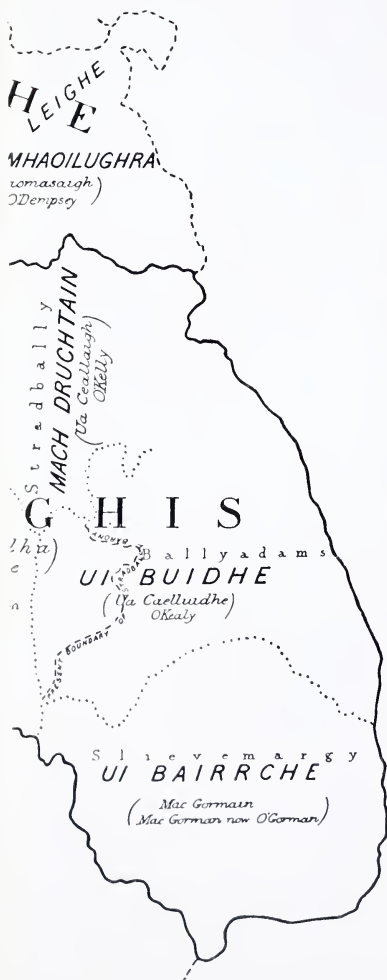
# B.

[To face page 3.]



MAP SHOWING IN OUTLINE THE PRESENT QUEEN'S COUNTY; AND, INSIDE THE BLACK LINE, THE SUBDIVISIONS OF LEIX IN THE THIRTEENTH CENTURY.

[For convenience of identification, the modern Barony names are also given.]



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expedition was owing to the valour and conduct of the General, whose military experience gave him the advantage over the incapacity of the commanding officer in the enemy's army, which he made that use of to obtain a complete victory. From this insistence of gratitude to Laoighseach, the posterity of this General took upon themselves the Title of Kings of Leix or Leise."

The warrior Leesagh "Cean-vore" (Ceann-mhor), or "of the big head," was also known as Leesagh "Leann-mhor," or "of the large mantle," and as Leesagh "Lann-mhor," or "of the great sword."

Previous to the arrival of the Anglo-Normans a dun on the Rock of Dunamase appears to have been the chief stronghold in Leix; the name means Masg's fort.

In ancient times Leix, according to O'Donovan,<sup>1</sup> was a territory consisting of the present Queen's County Baronies of East and West Maryborough, Stradbally, and Cullenagh, to which in after years were annexed the Baronies of Ballyadams and Slievemargy. After the establishment of surnames the chief family of Leix assumed that of O'Mordha, or O'More, from Mordha, an illustrious warrior, who was twenty-sixth in descent from the Ulster hero Conall Cearnach, mentioned above.

In the Leix of the later period there were large sub-districts known as:—

**Ui Crimhthannain or Cinel Crimthainn**, which lay in the Barony of East Maryborough, and extended around the fortress of Dunamase. The sept of this district was that of Ua Duibh, or O'Deevy.

**Laoighis-Reata, or Magh Riada**, the names of a district lying in the northern portions of the Baronies of East Maryborough and of Stradbally. The sept was that of Ua Mordha, or O'More. Possibly the name is still preserved in that of Morett, which lies close to "Frughmore," or (as the name means) "the Great Heath" of Maryborough; and if that is so, "Magh-Riada" may have been the ancient name of "the Heath," which was then of vastly greater dimensions.

**Tuath-Fiodhbhuidh**, a district that has not been identified according to O'Donovan;<sup>2</sup> but as the Irish form of MacEvoy (one of the seven Septs of Leix) is MacFhiodh-

<sup>1</sup> See his translation of "The Book of Rights," p. 214.

<sup>2</sup> O'Heerin's Topographical Poem, p. lii.



bhuidh, this territory, afterwards called "Clandibui," belonged to them, and was situated around Mountrath and Clonenagh in the Barony of West Maryborough.

**Magh Druchtain**, which comprised most of the Barony of Stradbally, and belonged to the O'Kelly Sept (Ua Ceallaigh).

**Gailine**, comprising the southern portion of the Barony of Cullenagh. The Sept of O'Kelly occupied it. The old name is still preserved in the Parish name of Dysart-Gallen.

**Ui Buidha and Crioich O'Muighe**, now the Barony of Ballyadams, and the southern extremity of that of Stradbally. The Sept name was UaCaelluidhe or O'Kealy. This place-name survives in that of the Parish of Tullamoy (Tulach O'Muighe); as late as the seventeenth century Castletown, in the Parish of Killabban, is called in the Inquisitions "Castleton-Omoye," *alias* "Ballycaslane O'Moy."

**Ui Barrtha, Ui Bairrche, or Crioich Om-Bairrche**, comprising the Barony of Slieve Margy. The Sept of this territory were the MacGormans (now O'Gorman).

Gilla-neeve O'Heerin, who died, according to the Annals of the Four Masters, in 1420, was the author of a Topographical Poem dealing with Leinster and Munster; that portion of it referring to Leix has been translated by John O'Donovan, thus:—

The great territory of Laoighis of slender swords,  
Laoighis Reata, of it I speak,  
Belongs to O'Mordha with bulwark of battle  
Of the golden shield of one colour.

Under Dun Masg of smooth land,  
O'Duibh is over Cinel-Criomthainn,  
Lord of the territory which is under fruit,  
Land of smoothest mast-fruit.

The old Tuath-Fiodhbhuidhe of fair land  
Is a good lordship for a chief;  
The Muintir Fiodhbhuidhe are its inheritors,  
The yellow-haired host of hospitality.

Over Magh-Druchtain of the fair fortress  
Is O'Ceallaigh of the salmon-full river;  
Similar is the smooth surface of the plain  
To the fruitful land of promise.

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<sup>1</sup> O'Donovan's "Topographical Poems by O'Dugan and O'Heerin," p. 87.



Gailine of the pleasant streams,  
To O'Ceallaigh is not unhereditary ;  
Mighty is the tribe at hunting  
On the sunny land of Gailine.

Crioch O-mbuidhe of the fair sod,  
Along the Bearbha<sup>1</sup> of the bright pools,  
To O'Caollaidhe the territory is fair,  
A shepherd prepared to encounter enemies.

The territory of the Ui Barrtha of the fine glebe,  
Of the race of the melodious Daire Barrach ;  
O'Gormain received the lands,  
Rapid was he in the battle meeting.

Coming to the period after the arrival of the Anglo-Normans, the territory of Leix is to be found divided up among seven Septs or Clans—those of :—

O'More (Ua Mordha), O'Kelly (Ua Ceallaigh), O'Deevy (Ua Duibh), O'Doran (Ua Deorain), O'Lalor (Ua Leathlobhair), O'Dowling (Ua Dunlaing), and MacEvoy (MacFhiodhbhuidhe).

In 1561 the Crown appointed a commission to define the bounds and limits of the recently annexed Irish districts of Leix, Slievemargy, Irre, Clanmaliere, and Offaly (the latter three belonging to the O'Connors) ; to divide them into baronies ; and to select a place where a goal shall be in each of the King's and Queen's Counties, as enacted by Statutes of the 3rd and 4th year of Philip and Mary.<sup>2</sup>

To this period belongs a coloured, hand-drawn map of the territories of Leix and Offaly, now in the British Museum. A fac-simile of it (not in colours) was reproduced in the volume for the year 1862-63 of the Journal of the (present) Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland. It shows the territory of Leix to have been, previous to that time, divided up into several sub-districts or "lordships," many of which are also named in the grants of land during the reign of Edward VI. (See Map, page 1.)

The following is a list of these "lordships," as shown on the map, with as far as possible an identification of their positions :—

Cashmone-rwoen (or rivol), consisting of the parishes of Moyanna and Curraclone. Though not marked on the Old Map, the Fiants refer to this lordship.

<sup>1</sup> The River Barrow.

<sup>2</sup> Elizabeth Fiant No. 6786.

The Fiants of Edward VI, Nos. 683, 710, and 741, place the following townlands in this lordship. The castle and lands of Derrybrock, the lands of Ballymanus, Ballywicar *alias* Vicarstown, Moyanna, Garrymaddock, Bawn, Monaferrick, Ballecowlyn (Ballycoolen).

Clandibui (? Clan MacEvoy), comprising the southern portion of the Parish of Clonenagh, and perhaps the northern portion of the Parish of Clonagheen.

The Old Map of Leix places Clonenagh in the heart of this district.

The Sept name of "Clandeboys" (i.e., the MacEvoyes) is made use of in the Calendar of State Papers, 1606-8, p. 467.

Eugtherhir *alias* Eighertyry, including the Parishes of Stradbally and Ballyadams. The Old Map places Ballyadams, Ballintubber, Oughaval, Stradbally, and Blackford within the limits of this lordship; and Ed. VI Fiant No. 736, gives in addition Derrinroe (now Kellyville), "Kyleclere," and "Kiltegan." The Fiants frequently mention this lordship in conjunction with that of Cashmone-rwoen.

Fasagh-reban (i.e., the wilderness or uncultivated land of Reban). This district is now the Parish of Churchtown (Reban), in the Barony of Narragh and Reban West, and County Kildare, and contains about 7,500 acres, formerly in the Queen's County.

The Old Map marks the following place-names in this locality:—Balacha[s]lun (i.e. Castletown [-Reban]), Churchtown, "Roorenagh" (? Raheenadeeragh), Woodstock, Dunbrin, Shanganagh, and "Melon," which corresponds with Kilmorony.

Feranamanagh (i.e., the Monk's land), consisting of the Parish of Abbeyleix.

Feranclandidonnill (? Farran-Clan-mac-Donnell), including the Parishes of Tankardstown, Monk's Grange, and the northern portion of Killabban.

The Old Map shows the churches of "Tankerston," "Graungeomanagh" (i.e. Monk's Grange, formerly belonging to the Abbey of Baltinglass), and "Kiliban" as lying in it.†



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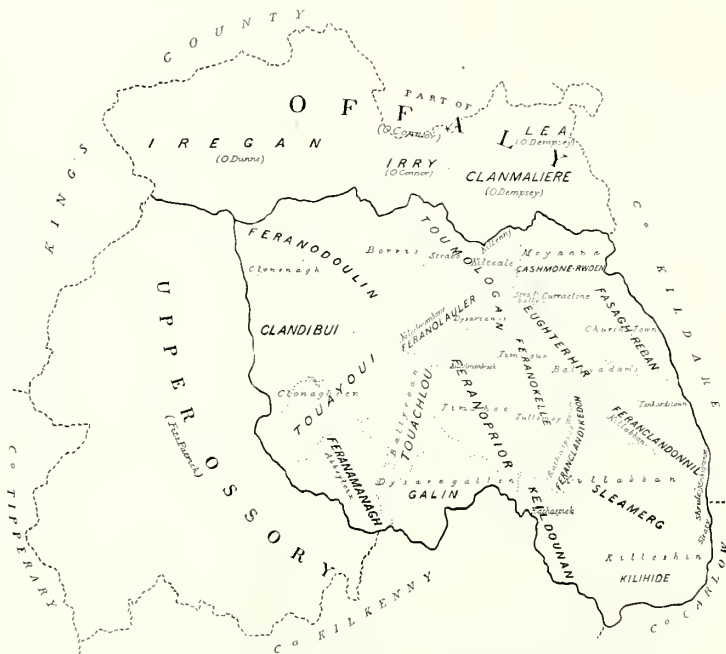
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C.

[To face page 6.]



MAP SHOWING THE OUTLINE OF THE PRESENT QUEEN'S COUNTY; WITH THE LORDSHIPS (INSIDE THE BLACK LINE) INCLUDED IN THE TERRITORY OF LEIN IN THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY.

[For convenience of identification, the modern Parish names are also given.]

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**Feranlandikedoh** (? Farran-Clan-mac-Kedagh), the parishes of Tecolm and part of Rathaspick.

The Old Map shows the churches of Tecolm and Rathaspick in it. The Fiants of Edward VI, Nos. 697 and 704, call this lordship "Farynklynekedd" in the former and "Farryn Clonlyshemcedo" in the latter. In 1567 a Sept of the O'Mores called "the Clan Kedagh" is mentioned in the Calendar of State Papers (Ireland), 1509-75, p. 348.

**Feran-odoulin** (i.e., O'Dowling's land). This large district occupies the upper portion of the Barony of West Maryborough and the western portion of the Barony of East Maryborough. It takes in the northern portion of the large Parish of Clonenagh in the former, and the Parish of Borris in the latter Barony.

The Old Map shows this territory as extending from Conlawn Hill, near Ballyfin, on the West, to Maryborough (included) on the East; and from Clonygowan and Knocknagroagh on the North to Clonaddadoran on the South.

See the Fiants of Ed. VI, Nos. 701, 713, 736, where the territory is misnamed "Ferrynonolan."

**Feranokelle** (i.e., O'Kelly's land), consisting of the Parishes of Timogue and Tullomoy.

Ed. VI Fiant No. 741 gives the names of the following townlands, among others, as lying in this lordship:—"Corraghe" (Luggacurran), "Powkis-castell" (Clopook), Tomoclavin, Timogue, Ballintekin, Ballyprior, and Fallowbeg.

**Feranolauler** (i.e., O'Lalor's land), including the Parish of Kilcolmanbane and the western portion of Dysart-Enos, lying in the Barony of Maryborough East.

The Old Map shows the following places as situated in this district:—Ballyknockan, Kilcolman, "Crochedongan" (? Croshyduff), "Carigmban" (Cremorgan), and Dysart.

See Ed. VI Fiant No. 716.

**Feranoprior** (i.e., the Prior's land) contains the Parishes of Kilcolmanbrack and of Timahoe or Fossy.

The Fiants of Ed. VI, Nos. 830 and 1131, give the names of several townlands in this district, including Kryworgan (Cremorgan), etc.



**Galín**, now the Parish of Dysart-Gallen.

Ed. VI Fiant No. 684 gives a number of townlands in this territory.

**Keildounan**, or **Kildownan**.—This district corresponds with the Slievemargy Barony portion of the Parish of Rathaspick.

At the southern extremity of this district lies Doonan, from which, in all likelihood, Kildownan takes its name.

“Kildunane in Leix” is mentioned in Hamilton’s Calendar of State Papers, 1588–92, p. 286.

**Kilihide**.—This district appears to coincide with the Parish of Killeshin.

On the Old Map, beside the name, are shown a group of buildings, including a Round Tower. This represents Killeshin, though the name is not marked down. In a Fiant of Ed. VI, No. 249, among the names in this locality are those of “Ballyhide, Ballyntobber, Killyshin, Keppencheyle, Killehidd,” etc.

**Sleamerg**, now the Barony of Slievemargy or Slievemarragy.

The mearings of this lordship are given in Edward VI Fiant No. 249, and Elizabeth Fiant No. 6786. They will not be detailed here, as they appear in the Appendix.

**Touachlou**, **Twoaghelowe**. (Tuath . . .), including the Parish of Ballyroan.

This parish includes Cullenagh, from which the Barony takes its name.

See Ed. VI Fiants No. 685, 830, 838.

In the Fiant of Elizabeth, No. 3597, pardons are recorded of individuals belonging to “Clanlowe”; and another Fiant (No. 166) mentions a Patrick mac Lowe (? O’More), showing that the last syllable in the name of this district is derived from a Christian name.

**Touayovi**, or **Twoawewoy** (? Tuath Fíodh bhuidh), the Parish of Clonagheen, or part of it.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> The Ordnance Survey Maps (six-inch scale) show no division between the combined Parishes of Clonenagh and Clonagheen, which occupy the whole Barony of Maryborough West.

The Old Map shows the following places as situated in this district :—Colt, “Killinee” ( ), Chloen-kine (? Clonagheen), Kyletabreeheen, Killeany, “Dirrayik” ( ), and Shanahoe.

See Ed. VI Fiants Nos. 696, 725, 736, 944.

**Toumologan** (? Tuath Melaghlin), or Clanmelaghlin, consisting of the Parishes of Straboe, Killenny, and Kildeale, and the eastern portion of the Parish of Dysart-Enos, which lies in the Barony of Stradbally.

The Old Map locates in this district the Great Heath of Maryborough, which it calls by its Irish name of “Frugh-more” (i.e., Freagh-more), of which the English name is a translation. Other names given are Shaen, Straboe, Kilmurry, Ballymaddock, The Park, Grange Upper and Lower, and Loughteeog. The Rock of Dunamase is also shown in this district.

See Ed. VI Fiants Nos. 686, 709, 896, 694.

In Dowling’s “Irish Annals,” p. 7, Cucogry O’More, who founded the monastery at Abbeyleix in 1183, is styled “Principalis de Clanmeloghlin in Lasca.” This name also occurs in the Fiants of Elizabeth, Nos. 3597 and 3959.

On comparing this Old Map with the Ordnance Survey Map of the county (half an inch to a mile), the bounds and location of places appear to be very accurate; but the same cannot be said of the spelling of the names, as many of them are almost not to be identified, so badly have they been copied. For instance :—

*Gregg f.* should be *Owveg f.*; *Foke* should be *Fossy*; *Cunoloen* should be *Curraclone*; *Stradbess* should be *Stradbally*; *Woodfhik* should be *Woodstock*; *Peahuchetowne* should be *Y<sup>c</sup> Churchetowne*, etc.

It is only by comparison with the six-inch Ordnance Survey Maps that the proper form of the names can be recovered. The Old Map gives one the idea that it was copied from a rough sketch, and that the copyist was in many cases unable to decipher the handwriting. In several of the names an *m* or an *n* has been left out, and the omission is rectified by the contraction equivalents *~* or *—* over the word. A noticeable feature on the map is the number of short sets of parallel lines which run in various directions; these are intended to represent passes cut in the forests of those times.

The Queen's County of the present day includes the whole of Leix and portions of two other large territories, Offaly and Ossory. To the former belonged :—

1. The Barony of Tinnahinch, formerly the territory of I Regan, belonging to the sept of O'Dunne.
2. The Barony of Portnahinch, which formed part of the O'Dempsey territory of Clanmalieri.

Both these territories owed allegiance to O'Connor Faly (so called by the Annalists to distinguish him from O'Connor Don, O'Connor Corcomroe, O'Connor Kerry, O'Connor Roe, and O'Connor Sligo, between whom and the O'Connor Faly there was no connexion).

To the Mac Gillapatrik territory of Ossory belonged the three Baronies of Upper Woods, Clandonagh, and Clarmallagh, known as Upper Ossory. These three Baronies were not annexed to the Queen's County until July, 1600.<sup>1</sup>

Leix is by no means frequently mentioned in "The Irish Annals"; and when an entry does occur, it, as a rule, records either a hostile incursion from a neighbouring clan, or (later on) a Government force, or else refers to some cattle-lifting foray, or internal feud between rivals for the Chieftainship. As these entries are short, and they illustrate the life and state of society of those times, they will be noted here, and, unless otherwise stated, the information has been gathered from "The Annals of the Four Masters":—

A.D.

840. The plundering of Cluain-Eidhneach (i.e., Clonenagh) by the foreigners (i.e., Danes).
843. Dun-Masg (i.e., the Rock of Dunamase) was plundered by the foreigners.
860. The destruction of Longphort-Rothlaibh (i.e., Rothley's Fortress, now Dunrally, on the west bank of the Barrow, in the townland of Vicarstown) by Kennedy, son of Gahan, lord of Leix, on the fifth of the Ides of September (i.e., the 9th of September).
864. Sruthair (Shrulle) and Sleibhte (Sleaty) were plundered by the men of Ossory.
875. Kennedy, son of Gahan, lord of Leix, plundered the district of Hy Kinshellagh.

<sup>1</sup> Morrin's "Cal. of Patent and Close Rolls," vol. ii, p. 307.

886. Kenny, son of Kennedy, Tanist (i.e., the appointed successor to the Chieftainship) of Leix, was slain.]
903. Kennedy, son of Gahan, lord of Leix, died ("Annals of Ulster").
906. Gahan, son of Aughran, Tanist of Leix, died.
915. Aughran, son of Kennedy, lord of Leix, was slain at the Battle of Ceannfuait (now Confey, Co. Kildare).
919. The plundering of Clonenagh, and the burning of the Oratory of St. Mochua (i.e., Timahoe).
926. Kenny, son of Aughran (or Oghran), lord of Leix, was killed.
931. Cathal, son of Aughran, lord of Leix, died.
958. Farrell, son of Aughran, lord of Leix, died. In the same year his son, Faelan mac Farrell, Tanist of Leix, was slain.
950. A victory was gained over the people of Leix and the people of Offerrilan by Toole mac Ugary, King of Leinster, in which many were slain, and Cuilen mac Gusan was taken prisoner.
- [Offerrilan, formerly a district in Upper Ossory, is now a parish in the Queen's County Barony of Upper Woods.]
1012. The Leinstermen and foreigners (i.e., Danes) were at war with Brian (Boru), Monarch of Ireland; and Brian encamped at Slieve Margy to defend Munster; and Leinster was plundered by him as far as Ath-Cliath (Dublin).
1014. Kennedy, son of Farrell, lord of Leix, died.
1016. Gahan O'More was slain.<sup>1</sup>
1017. Cearnach O'More, lord of Leix, was killed.
1018. Gillakevin, son of Dunlaing, son of Toole, royal heir of Leinster, was slain by the Leinstermen themselves, i.e., by the people of Leix.

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<sup>1</sup> This is the first member of the clan to whom the Annalists affix the surname of Ua Mordha (O'More).

1024. A slaughter was made of the men of Munster by Donough, son of Hugh (? MacGorman), lord of Ui Bairrche in Gleann Uisean (now Killeshin), through the miracles of God and St. Comhdhan.

[Ui Bairrche was a district corresponding with the present Barony of Slieve Margy; it belonged to the Clan MacGorman. St. Comhdhan, or Comgan, the Patron-Saint of Killeshin, was venerated on the 27th of February.]

1026. Aimergin (mac Kenny mac Kennedy mac More) O'More, lord of Leix, and Cuduiligh O'Beardha, lord of Idough, were mutually slain by each other; and the people of Idough and of Leix were mutually slaughtered, but the former were defeated.

[Idough (Ui Duach), now the County Kilkenny Barony of Fassaghbineen, was the territory of the O'Brennans; it borders on Slieve Margy.]

1041. Faelan O'More, lord of Leix, was blinded by Murrough mac Dowling (King of Leinster), after having been delivered to him by Donough mac Hugh (? MacGorman), lord of Ui Bairrche, for it was he that took him first.

[Faelan O'More, son of Aimergin, died at Aghaboe, in Ossory, in 1069. Donough mac Hugh was slain in 1042.]

1041. Cuciche O'Dowling, lord of Leix (?), and his son, and his wife Cailleoc, were slain by MacConin at Teach-Mochua mic-Lonain (i.e., Timahoe); and MacConin was himself killed on the following day by O'Brennan for this act; and this was a great miracle by St. Mochua.

[Timahoe is situated in the Barony of Cullenagh. It was founded by St. Mochua, who was venerated on the 24th of December; the only Round Tower now existing in the Queen's County stands here. The O'Dowlings were one of the seven septs of Leix.]

1041. Gleann Uisean (now Killeshin, Barony of Slieve Margy) was plundered by the son of Mael-na-mbo (i.e., by Dermot mac Donough), lord of Hy Kinsellagh (a district which comprised the County Wexford, part of County Wicklow, and the northern portion of the



County Carlow); and the oratory was demolished, and seven hundred persons were carried off as prisoners from thence.

1042. Cucogry O'More, lord of Leix, and others, defeated and slew Murrough mac Doyling, King of Leinster, and Donough mac Hugh, lord of Ui Bairrche, at the battle of Magh Muileceth (unidentified) in Leix.

1063. Lisagh mac Faelan O'More, lord of Leix, was slain.

1069. Faelan "an Dall" (i.e., the Blind), son of Aimergin O'More, died at Aghaboe.

„ Gillamary son of Dubh (O'Deevy), chief of Ui Crimthannan, was slain by Macraith O'More in the doorway of the oratory of Timahoe, they having previously mutually sworn upon the Caimmin, which was in the possession of Gillamary son of Dubh, that the blood of the son of Dubh is now and ever will remain upon the Caimmin.

Macraith O'More was afterwards killed at Mullinna-Crossan, in the vicinity of Aghaboe, having the Caimmin with him, in revenge of St. Fintan (of Clonenagh), St. Mochua (of Timahoe), and St. Colman (? of Oughaval).

[The Caimmin was a relic; its name means "the little curved or bent one," and in O'Donovan's opinion it was a saint's crozier.

The district of Ui Crimthannan corresponded with the present Barony of East Maryborough, and belonged to the O'Deevy sept.

Mullin-na-Crossan, or the mill of the Crossan family, was situated in Upper Ossory.]

1077. Gleann Uisean (now Killeshin) with its jews was burned.

1091. Kenny O'More, lord of Leix, and the son of Mulroony mac Cucoirne O'Carroll, lord of Ely-O'Carroll, mutually fell by each other in the house of O'Brien at Cashel.

[Ely-O'Carroll was a district comprising the present Baronies of Clonlisk and Ballybritt in the King's County.]

1097. Aimergin O'More, lord of Leix, died.

1098. The son of Gahan O'More, lord of Leix, was killed by his own people.

1141. An army was led by Conor mac Dermot O'Brien (King of West Munster) to Ath-cliath (Dublin), and the foreigners submitted to him as their king. Some of his people died on their return from the east, after having eaten the green corn at a certain place in Leix.
- „ A predatory excursion was made by Dermot MacMurrough, King of Leinster, into Leix; and the people of Leix defeated him after he had carried off a great prey from them.
1142. An army was led by Turlough O'Conor, King of Connaught, accompanied by the men of Meath and Leinster, to march into Munster; but they returned without cows or hostages, after having traversed Ossory and Leix and destroyed some of their corn.
1149. Lisagh O'More (mac Aimerigin mac Faelan), lord of Leix, died after penance.
1152. The daughter of O'Kelly, wife of Lisagh O'More, died.
1153. Neill O'More, lord of Leix, was released from fetters by Dermot Mac Murrough, King of Leinster, after he had been blinded against the guarantee of the laity and clergy.
1158. An army was led by Rury O'Conor, King of Connaught, as far as Leighlin (County Carlow), and he took hostages of Ossory and Leix; and he fettered Macraith O'More, lord of Leix. (According to "The Annals of Ulster," Macraith was still living in 1165.)
1183. The Cistercian Abbey "de Lege Dei," *alias* the Monastery of Leix, or Abbeyleix, was founded by Cucogry O'More, lord of Leix. This Abbey was a daughter of the Abbey of Baltinglass, founded by Dermot MacMurrough, King of Leinster, in 1148 or 1151. (See Father Carrigan's "History of the Diocese of Ossory.")
1196. Mahon, the son of Conor "Moinmoy" O'Conor, Roydamna (i.e., Prince) of Connaught was slain by O'More (Donnell) and the men of Leix, who attempted to prevent him from bearing off the spoil he had taken from the English; but O'More was killed by Mahon's brother, Cathal "carrach" (i.e., the scabbed) O'Conor, in revenge of him.



1200. A grant from the Crown was made to Geoffrey de Constantine of a Cantred in Connaught called "Tirieghrachbothi," in exchange for "the land of Leis and Houkreuthenan" (? Ui Criomhthannan), which King John, by the desire of Geoffrey, gave to Meyler FitzHenry, a grandson of Henry I, by Nesta, daughter of Rhys apGruffyth, Prince of South Wales. (Sweetman's "Calendar of Documents, Ireland," p. 22.)

About this time Hugh de Lacy, Governor of Ireland, built a Castle at Timahoe in Leix for Meyler FitzHenry.

1227. Gilla-colum O'Molloy, lord of Fircall (a district in the King's County), was slain by O'More.

1246. On the death without issue of Anselme le Marshal, sixth Earl of Pembroke (fifth and youngest son of William le Marshal, first Earl of Pembroke, lord of Leinster, in right of his wife, Isabel de Clare, daughter and heiress of Strongbow), the lordship of Leinster was divided up between Anselme's five sisters; and to the youngest, Eva, was assigned, as her fifth (roughly speaking), Leix, including the Honour and Manor of Dunamase. She married William de Braose, Lord of Brecknock, and had a daughter, Maud or Matilda, wife of Roger de Mortimer, lord of Wigmore, into whose family the property thus passed. (Sweetman's "Calendar of Documents, Ireland," p. 160.)

- 1288-9. The Irish of Offaly and "Leys" being at war with the English, the Justiciary, John Comyn, Archbishop of Dublin, proceeded to the borders of those territories to organize forces for the protection of the Pale; among other appointments, he ordered the Seneschal of Carlow to guard the Marches from "Mayrath" (? Morett, Barony of Portnahinch) to "Calcet of Leys" ( ), and the Seneschal of Kilkenny to continue the defence from Calcet to "Dunselach" ( ), and there to remain till peace was restored.

In the month of September, 1289, as the Irish were still unsubdued, the Justiciary summoned all the loyal men of the Pale to meet him at "Butavaunt" ( ) in Leix, and from thence proceeded to so harass and destroy the

native territories, that by the end of the year, the enemy submitted and came to the King's peace. (Sweetman's "Calendar of Documents, Ireland," pp. 265-276.)

1309. Dermot mac Neill O'More, a prisoner, was ordered to be detained either in the Castle of Dublin or of Kildare. ("Cal. Canc. Rot. Hib.," p. 12 b.)
1310. Lisagh O'More was appointed by the King custodian of the lands of "Kildebrenyn" in "Leix," formerly belonging to Patrick Rochfort. ("Cal. Canc. Rot. Hib.," p. 16 b.)
1315. A great slaughter of the Irish, viz., the O'Mores; and about 300 of them were slain near "Balilathan" (Ballylethane) at the Feast of the Epithany. (Clyn's "Annals.")
1319. Shane, the son of Donough O'More, and his brothers, were slain (? by the English). (Friar Clyn's "Annals of Ireland.")
1335. On Thursday, at the Feast of the Finding of the Holy Cross (3 May), the lord Raymond le Archdekin and many of his name were slain by Lisagh O'More at Clar-Goly (? in the County of Kilkenny). (Clyn's "Annals.")
1336. A war was waged on Lisagh O'More, by the lord Fulco de la Freyne and the English of Ossory, in revenge for the slaughter of the Archdekins. (Clyn's "Annals.")
1342. Shortly before Christmas, Lisagh O'More died; he was killed by one of his own drunken servants. He was a man of wealth, and one honoured by his clan. By him the English were banished from his territory, for in one night he set on fire eight of their castles; and he destroyed the important Castle of "Dunmaske" (Dunamase), belonging to the lord Roger de Mortimer; and he then assumed the lordship of the country to himself. (Friar Clyn's "Annals.")
1346. The Castles of Ley (Lea), Kylmehyde (now Ballyadams), and Balylethan (Ballylethane) were captured and dismantled by the O'Mores, O'Connors, and O'Dempseys, on Thursday after the Feast of the Holy Cross (? 14 Sept.). (Clyn's "Annals.")

1346. In the month of September, Rory, son of O'More, was made prisoner by the English of Ossory.
1346. Sir Roger Darcy, the Justiciary, and the Earl of Kildare, invaded the territory of O'More, who had burned the Castles of Lea and of Kilmekedy (now Ballyadams): they compelled him to submit, although he resisted obstinately. [Grace's "Annals of Ireland."]
1348. Likewise, on Tuesday, the morrow of the Purification of the Blessed Virgin Mary (2nd Feb.), Connell O'More, prince and lord of his country, was slain by his brothers in whom he trusted, together with whom he banqueted in confidence that very day, and whose sons he then held as hostages for their remaining faithful and subject to him. They did not dread the slaying of their sons, and did not fear to fall into the crime of perjury: ambition to rule disjointed and broke up the fraternal tie; and having broken the bond of brotherhood, spurned love and the tie of blood, they slew him treacherously. All that land and country could not receive those whom the womb of one mother bore. Nor was punishment taken away or deferred even, for on the 8th day the English of Ossory who cherished the side of Connell, having entered the country, his first begotten son, Rory, was elected and accepted as prince by the common consent of the people; and David O'More, full brother of the deceased, with certain English of the County Kildare and Carlow, withstood the English of Ossory when returning home in a narrow pass, and captured some horses which carried the baggage and arms of the men of Ossory. And David himself was slain there, a man powerful, rich, and discreet, having no kinsmen his equal after Connell; and so he lost life, sway, and brother. The other brothers who had all conspired were forced to leave the district as exiles. [O'lynn's "Annals of Ireland."]<sup>1</sup>
1354. Rory O'More, lord of Leix, was slain by his own kinsman and household.
1358. A great defeat was given to the English of Dublin by O'More; and two hundred and forty of them were killed by him on the field of battle.

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<sup>1</sup> This extract has been kindly translated from the Latin by Mr. M. J. M'Enery, of the Dublin Record Office.

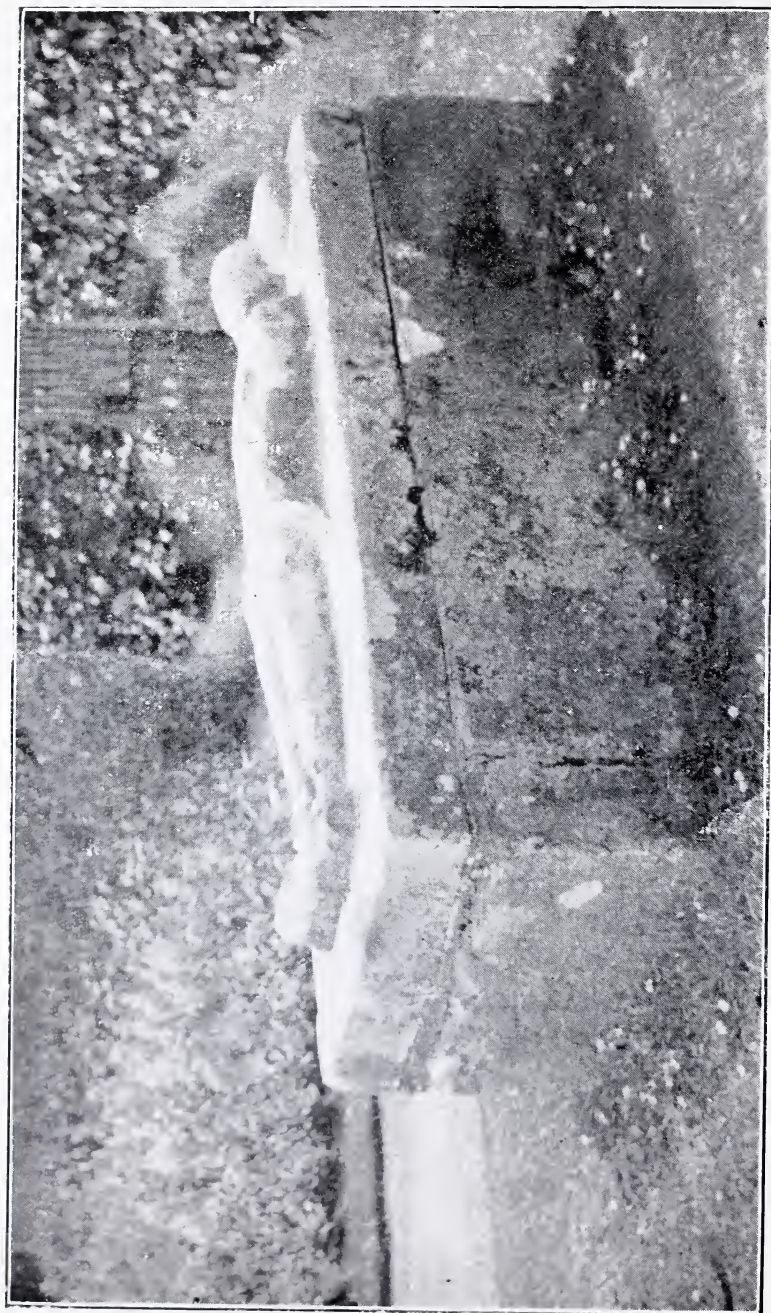
1368. Lisagh, son of David O'More, died. ["Annals of Lough Key."]
1370. Cahir O'Connor, heir of Offaly, and Murtough O'More, were killed on a predatory excursion by the English of Leinster.
1377. Fachtna, son of David O'More, royal heir of Leix, died. ["Annals of Lough Key."]
1394. The Earl of Ormond mustered a force and marched into Leinster (? Leix) to spoil it; and he burned and spoiled Gailine (now the Barony of Cullenagh) and the territory of O'Kelly of Magh Druchtain (now the Barony of Stradbally), and then returned home.
1394. On the 16th of February, Thomas, Earl of Nottingham, Marshal of England, accompanied by his retinue, proceeded to a place called Ballygory (? Kilgorey) near Carlow, on the side of the mountain of Slieve Margy, and caused Edmund Wall (or de Valle)<sup>1</sup> to translate into the Irish tongue certain Letters Patent of King Richard II, to an assemblage of the native chiefs, empowering the said Earl to receive the Irish chiefs to the king's fealty and obedience; then Art Mac-Murrough, Garrett O'Byrne, Donnell O'Nolan, Murrough O'Connor Faly, Teige O'More, Rory oge and Shane, sons of Maurice Boy O'More of Slieve Margy, chiefs of their septs, removing their girdles, swords, and caps, on bended knees, with uplifted hands, took an oath, in their native tongue, of allegiance to the king, or in default to pay 20,000 marks to the Papal chamber. The submission of Gillapatrik "reogh" O'More is also recorded in this year. [Brewer's "Cal. of Miscellaneous Carew MSS.," pp. 378-381.]
- 1398 The son of Maurice Boy (i.e., the yellow) O'More, lord of Slieve Margy, fosterer of the learned and destitute of Ireland, died.  
 [This son may have been either Rory oge or Shane, mentioned in the previous extract for the year 1394.]
1398. Melaghlin O'More, King of Leix, died. ["Annals of Lough Key."]

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<sup>1</sup> Master of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in Ireland.

1404. The victory of Ath-dubh (now Blackford, between Athy and Stradbally) was gained by Gillapatrik O'More, lord of Leix, over the English, where many persons were slain, and great spoil was taken in horses, arms, and armour. The daughter of O'Conor Faly (i.e., Murrough), and wife of Gillapatrik O'More, died.
1405. The son of Fachtna O'More slew Richard "hard foot" Butler. ["Annals of Lough Key."]
1415. Lord Furnival (i.e., Sir John Talbot, Lord Talbot of Furnival), came to Ireland as Lord Justice. Leix, O'More's territory, was devastated by him; and he took the castle of the son of Fachtna macDavid O'More.
1421. MacGillapatrik (? Fineen), lord of Ossory, and the son of Libned Freyne, one of the English, made a predatory excursion into Leix with twelve score soldiers, and did not halt until they reached the Monastery of Leix (i.e. Abbeyleix); but O'Conor Faly (i.e. Murrough) happened to meet them there, and attacked and slaughtered them, and his people obtained a great spoil in arms and armour from the English.
1440. O'Conor Faly (i.e., Calvagh), his sons, and his brother Cahir, went upon a predatory incursion into Leix, O'More's territory; but they were overtaken by (Thomas), 6th Earl of Desmond, and by MacGillapatrik, who defeated O'Conor, and killed his son Con, together with sixty of his soldiers.
1447. The Monastery of Leix in Leinster, in the diocese of Leighlin, was founded, in honour of St. Francis, by O'More, who selected a burial-place for himself and his descendants in it.  
[Father Carrigan identifies this monastery with the one at Stradbally; and states that O'More, Chief of his Name, was probably Kedagh O'More.]
1452. David O'More, son of the lord of Leix, was killed by a fall.
1464. Kedagh O'More, lord of Leix, died of the plague.
1467. Donnell O'More, King of Leix, died. ["Annals of Lough Key."]
1468. O'More and MacGillapatrik died of the plague.
1477. The son of Owny O'More was slain at "Baile-Daithi" (now Ballydavis, Parish of Straboe) by MacPierce Butler (? James, son of Edmond, son of James, son of William, son of MacPierce Butler) and Art O'Conor (? son of Con, son of Calvagh O'Conor Faly).





THE EFFIGY OF MELAGHLIN MAC OWNY O'MORE, CHIEF OF LEIX, LYING IN LORD DE VESCE'S GARDEN AT ABBEYLEIX.  
1502.

[From a Photograph taken by Miss N. Bewley, and presented for the Journal by the late Sir Edmund T. Bewley.]



1489. Rory, son of David O'More, Tanist of Leix, died on the 29th April. Ross, the son of Owny O'More, was slain by Cahir, the son of Lisagh macCahir O'Dempsey.
1493. O'More, i.e., Connell, the son of David, lord of Leix, was slain at the Castle of Baile-na-mBachlach in Crioch Bulbach (that is at "the town of the shepherds" in the Bulby's country, which was situated in the Parish of Kilberry, County Kildare, on the east bank of the river Barrow), by a party of the people of the Earl of Kildare.
1493. Neill, son of Donnell O'More, was made O'More.

Such are some of the scattered references to the O'Mores and their territory of Leix; but they only give one a faint idea of the almost continual state of warfare or turmoil that existed in these times. The notices of Leix would have probably been much fuller at this period, but unfortunately there is a break in the Calendars of Irish State Papers, which were published down to the year 1307, and then discontinued till they recommenced with the year 1509, leaving two centuries untouched.

At the commencement of the sixteenth century the Chief of the O'More Sept appears to have been Melaghlin mac Owny O'More; his tomb still exists, and it is about the only relic remaining of the Cistercian Monastery of Abbeyleix, founded by Cucogry O'More in 1183. This tomb consists of the covering-slab of an altar-tomb (the sides of which are wanting) bearing the effigy of a knight in armour; it is now placed on a base of mason-work in Lord de Vesci's garden at Abbeyleix. An inscription in the "black letter" runs round the edge of the slab, and it has at last been correctly deciphered by the Rev. William Carrigan, c.c., as follows:—

**Hic iacet malacías omouer fili'  
eugenthúí cui (sic) tambā fieri fecit  
anno dñi m<sup>o</sup>cccciií cui' aīe  
ppíciē' de' amen.<sup>1</sup>**

<sup>1</sup> *Vide* Father Carrigan's "History of the Diocese of Ossory," vol. ii, p. 392.

Incorrect readings of this inscription have appeared in consecutive volume xiv of "The Journal of the R.S.A.I.;" Bishop Comerford's "History of the Diocese of Leighlin," p. 57; Canon O'Hanlon's "History of the Queen's County," vol. i, p. 152, though corrected further on.

Father Carrigan translates this thus :—

Here lies Melachlin, son of Owny O'More, who caused this tomb to be made, A.D. 1502. On whose soul God have mercy, Amen.

The date 1502 may have been the year that Melaghlin O'More died in; no mention of him occurs in the Irish Annals, though his son Con, or Connell, was some years afterwards Chief of his Name. In the interval a Kedagh mac Lisagh O'More was lord of Leix, as the Four Masters record his death in 1523; and, in the same year, they report that a great army, led by Gerald, 9th Earl of Kildare, the English of Meath, and O'Neill (Con mac Con mac Henry mac Owen O'Neill), invaded the territory of Connell (mac Melaghlin mac Owny) O'More, who apparently was elected Chief on the death of Kedagh mac Lisagh O'More.

In 1514 "The Annals of Ulster" state that the Castle of Cuilentragh (? Cullenagh) was broken down, the Coill-more (i.e., the Great Wood) cut, and the country of Leix-O'More pillaged by Gerald, 9th Earl of Kildare.

Ware in his "Annals of Ireland" states that Gerald, 9th Earl of Kildare, while Justiciary of Ireland, was in 1519 summoned to England to answer charges of maladministration brought against him by his enemies. Before leaving the country he appointed his kinsman, Sir Maurice FitzGerald, Kt., of Lackagh, to succeed him in the office. In the following year (i.e., in 1520) "Maurice fitzThomas, of Lackagh, Kt." (Ware adds), "for a reason I cannot explain, was cruelly slain by O'More in Lexia or Leasia." To avenge this deed the Lord Deputy, Thomas Howard, Earl of Surrey, assembled, in 1521, not a few of the nobles and others of English origin, including Thomas Tiew, Mayor of Dublin, and the armed men of the city, and then proceeded into Leix. In this expedition, while the Lord Deputy was engaged in devastating the country with fire and sword, a musketeer fired a bullet at him, which struck him on the helmet, but by the grace of God caused no wound or hurt. The musketeer who had fired at him from a wood in the vicinity was shortly after captured and put to death.<sup>1</sup>

This tragic event is thus referred to in the "Annals of the Four Masters" under the year 1520 :—

Maurice, the son of Thomas, son of the Earl (of Kildare), the choice of the English family of the Geraldines, was slain by Con (? Connell), the son of Melaghlin O'More, as were also many others along with him.

<sup>1</sup> Sir James Ware's "Annals of Ireland," in Latin, pages 99, 101, 103, of the edition of 1664.

Ware is incorrect in stating that this affray took place in Leix, as it occurred in the County Kildare portion of Offaly, near Lackagh. A wayside cross was erected to Sir Maurice's memory at the spot, and from it the townland of Cross Morris took its name.<sup>1</sup>

During the rebellion of the Silken Thomas, 10th Earl of Kildare, the chief of the O'Mores, Connell mac Melaghlin, appears on the side of the Government forces, though only in a half-hearted way, as Chief Justice Gerald Aylmer in reporting on the battle of Allen in August, 1535, in which the Silken Thomas's men would have been completely surrounded, but that the northern Irish troops had left their position to pursue a prey, thus describes his conduct :<sup>2</sup>—

“On the Tuesday after our arryvall (about the 2nd of August) Mr. Thesaurer (Brabazon), intending a jornie into Allon, and thois parties where the traitor was socoured, sent for Omore unto him, and his company. And ther went with him William Sentlow (or Saint Loe) and all his brodiris company, for Sir John Sentlow liethe sicke. Sir William Brertons company; Dacres, Musgrave, Thomas Eustace (afterwards Viscount Baltinglass), Sir James FitzGerald, his broder Walter (two of the uncles of the Silken Thomas), and diverse other of the gentills of the Countie of Kildare. After they had entred into Allon, and brent and riffeld the countrie, Omore caused all the Englishmen to departe, as though they were going homeward, and assigned every of the companies, both horsemen and footemen, how they shulde divide and keape standingis in the valleis and stritis; and he sent a certen (number) of his kerne to skirmishe upon the moore's (bog's) side with Thomas and his company, and they foloid the trayne into the playne. And in the meane tyme Omore lighted on foote with all his men, and came on the backe side of them, betwixt them and ther fastnes, so as he and our company, had him and all his, to the number of 3 or 400, in the playnes amonge them, that ther culde never have escaped a man, if our partie had doon ther devors. For our northern men, whiles the trayne was making, left ther standingis, and ranne away with the bottie, leving ther gapp at large, and in that waie escaped the most of them; and, as for Sir James, Walter his broder, and all the Geraldines, sufferd them to passe by them. Omore wold kill never oon of Thomas' men, but of Ochonor's (O'Connor's), yet many was killed, and the most of them by Mr. Thesaurer and soche of his awne company as stode with him; and by Thomas Eustace diverse prisoners were taken and let goo agayne by the said Geraldines and by the Dempcies (O'Dempseys), being in Omores company, among whom the traitour him self was taken, as the common reporte is, and let goo agayne.”

In July, 1536, Thomas Alen, of Kiltel (County Kildare), wrote to Thomas Cromwell, the Secretary of State, that the Irish Privy Council had come to terms with O'More, who had consented to allow the re-edifying and fortifying of the Manor

<sup>1</sup> See the JOURNAL, vol. i, p. 250.

<sup>2</sup> “State Papers of Henry VIII,” vol. ii. p. 264.

of Woodstock and the Bridge of Athy, on condition that his claims thereunto, which he had of the gift of Matthew St. Michael, Baron of Reban, and of the traitor, Thomas FitzGerald, (10th Earl of Kildare), should be settled by arbitration of certain impartial persons.<sup>1</sup>

Though O'More (Connell mac Melaghlin) was assisting the Crown forces, yet his sons Kedagh, Rory, and Gillapatrik ("foster brethren to the traitor Thomas FitzGerald")<sup>2</sup> were amongst the latter's staunchest adherents.<sup>3</sup> On the death of Connell O'More, in 1537, the clan elected as their chief, Pierce mac Melaghlin O'More, his brother. This selection appears to have been strongly opposed by the late chief's sons, who, during his short rule as "Chief Captain of his Nation," "did not cease to commytte invasion in all O'Mores tenauntes, burnynge and destruyng and breking downe the ditches and fastness of their townes, and by that meane have that parthe of Leys waste."<sup>4</sup> They also invaded the Earl of Ormonde's lordship of "Woughtour Inne (Oughterany), within thre myles of Maynothe," and preyed and spoiled his tenants, carrying off the booty under the guidance of Edmond Archbold, a servant of the Lord Deputy, Lord Leonard Grey,<sup>5</sup> who was afterwards, among other charges, accused of favouring the outlaws and of sending the Earl of Ormonde's friend, Pierce O'More, Chief of his Name, in handlocks to Maynooth Castle.

On the 24th March, 1541, the Fiants<sup>6</sup> record a pardon of Edmund Asbolde, of Maynothe, yeoman, servant of Lord Leonard Grey, late Deputy, for having raised Kedogh O'More, of Stradbally, in Leix, Gent., Shane mac Coyne, of Kyclene (or Kildare) horseman; Neill O'Lalor, of Disert, horseman, and other Irish, to make war upon Pierce Butler, Earl of Ormond and Ossory, Alexander mac Tirlagh (? MacDonnell) of the Great Grange, and other English.

At this period one of the chief recreations of the lords of the Pale, when duty did not engage them elsewhere, was the sport of hawking. There were very strict regulations laid down for the preservation of hawks, and in those times a nest of young hawks was a present worth accepting. A clause was usually inserted in the old leases reserving this valuable perquisite to the landlord. As a proof of the value placed on a nest of young hawks, the following extract from a letter written from Callan

<sup>1</sup> "State Papers of Henry VIII," vol. ii, p. 346.

<sup>2</sup> *Ib.*, vol. iii, p. 258.

<sup>3</sup> *Ib.*, vol. iii, p. 25, 33.

<sup>4</sup> *Ib.*, vol. iii, p. 49.

<sup>5</sup> *Ib.*, vol. iii, p. 24.

<sup>6</sup> Henry VIII Fiant No. 171



on the 16th July, 1538, by Pierce, Earl of Ormond, to Robert Cowley, Master of the Rolls, will be given here :—

“I have writin to my Lorde Privie Seale that oon of the late O'Mores sonnes, at my beinge at Dublin, toke a neste of hawkes, which I boghte in Leyse of O'More that now is, his brother (i.e., Pierce, brother of Connell, late O'More), to be sent to his Lordshipe, and gave the same hawkes to my Lord Deputie (Lord Leonard Grey). I dud provide for half a dossen nestes this yere to recompence his Lordshipe for his awne hawkes, whiche he presentide to the Kinges Grace, in my name, the laste yere; but the yere was so evill, that they have not well provide, and nowe I have but oon gassoke of the laste yere, whiche as yet lieth in mewe, to be sent, God willinge, hastily to his Lordshipe.”

The partridge was the principal bird that hawks were employed to kill.

Further references to hawks are made in a diary kept in 1595, by Sir William Russell, the Lord Deputy. On the 3rd of August occurs the following entry :—

“Martin went with the hawks to England—a cast to Sir Robert Cicill, a cast to the Countess of Warwick, a cast to the Lord Thomas Hayarde, one goshawk to Fulke Grivill, a cast of marlians (merlins) to young Lord Essex, a cast of marlians to the young Mr. Morrison, and a goshawk to the Countess of Essex; in all 12.”<sup>2</sup>

On the 24th August, 1538, an agreement<sup>3</sup> was entered into between Pierce O'More, “sue nacionis capitaneum principalem,” of the one part, and Lord Leonard Grey, Lord Deputy, of the other part, wherein the said Pierce O'More binds himself and his successors to pay a yearly subsidy of 20 marks to the Crown, and agrees to waive all claims to certain lands in the barony of Reban, as well as elsewhere in Leix,<sup>4</sup> late belonging to the Earl of Kildare attainted; he renounces all title to the king's castle and lordship of Dunamase; he agrees to maintain 120 Scots (Galloglasses) in the service of the Crown yearly for 40 days; he undertakes not to disturb farmers and servants of the Crown resident in his territory; and he agrees to attend hostings, or risings out, when summoned thereto from time to time. As a guarantee that he will carry out these (and other) conditions, he will hand over his son (the name is left blank) to the Lord Deputy as a hostage.

As Pierce O'More is not again mentioned after this transaction, he probably died about this time, as he was succeeded in the chieftainship of the clan by his nephew, Kedagh “roe,” son

<sup>1</sup> “State Papers of Henry VIII,” vol. iii, p. 48.

<sup>2</sup> Brewer's “Cal. of Carew MSS.,” 1589–1600, p. 234.

<sup>3</sup> “State Papers of Henry VIII,” vol. iii, p. 88.

<sup>4</sup> Viz :—Morett, Timogue.



TWO VIEWS OF THE ROCK OF DUNAMASE IN 1792.

[From Grose's "Antiquities of Ireland."]



of Connell O'More. On Kedagh's death, in 1542, the succeeding Chief of Leix was his brother Rory, known as Rory "caech," or the one-eyed, who was loyal to the English Government, and so was slain three years later by his brother Gillapatrik and a force of the O'Connors of Offaly. An Inquisition, taken some years afterwards, found that this Rory O'More,<sup>1</sup> as chief of the clan, held and was entitled to "only the towne of Stradballye with thappurtenances, being unto hym yerly worth ten pounds lawfull monye of Ireland; and further that the customes duties perquisits & profits that the said Rorye had in right & belonging to his Captainshipe of Leise aforesaid was to hym every yeare worth one hundred pounds currant & lawfull monye of Ireland." £100 in those times was of far greater value than it is at present. (See the Appendix to this Paper.)

In a Report on the strength of the Irish clans in Leinster in the year 1546, the Lord Deputy wrote:—

"As to the streinght of Irisshemen, I ame suer they were never so weke; the Byrnes not half the horssemen they have byn; the Tooles no streinght; the Kavanaghes, that were wont to make 8 or 9 score horssemen, not nowe hable to make 40. Oulde Omores wold ride everie day in the weik with moore horssemen than all Omores cuntrie is nowe hable to make. Mulrony Ocarwell had moore horssemen than nowe all the Omores and Ocarwells together have. Oconor had at my coming into the land, 4 horssemen to the one he hath nowe."<sup>2</sup>

In spite of this Report, the next thing we hear of is that the O'Mores are again in revolt. The Annals of the Four Masters, under this same year 1546, describe how "many disaffected persons of the Geraldines rose up against the Saxons in revenge of their expulsion from their patrimony, and did indescribable damages in the Pale" [this was in consequence of their participation in the Silken Thomas's Rebellion]. "O'Conor himself (Brian) and O'More (Gillapatrik) afterwards rose up to join in this insurrection." . . . "O'More, and the son of O'Conor (Rory), attacked the town of Athy, and burned the town and monastery, and destroyed many persons, both English and Irish, both by burning and slaying, on this occasion. . . . The Lord Justice (Anthony St. Leger) proceeded with his great army into Leix; they remained for fifteen days plundering that country; and they took Ballyadams, a castle belonging to O'More, and left warders in it. . . . O'Conor and O'More were proclaimed traitors, and their territories transferred to the king." In 1547

<sup>1</sup> Mr. G. D. Burtchaell, Athlone Pursuivant of Arms, informs me that Rory Oge's wife was Margaret, daughter of Edmond Butler, Archbishop of Cashel, illegitimate son of Pierce, 8th Earl of Ormond, and not as stated in the Peerages.

<sup>2</sup> "State Papers of Henry VIII," vol. iii, pp. 569, 570.

the revolt continued, and "an irruption was made by O'More (Gillapatrik) and the sons of Cahir O'Conor into the County of Kildare, and they burned and plundered the greater part of the territory of the Eustaces (comprising most of the Baronies of North and South Naas). They remained in that country until the Lord Justice overtook them. These Irish were defeated on this occasion, with the loss of two hundred foot soldiers. . . . O'More and O'Conor went over to the English to make submission to them upon their own terms, under the protection of an English gentleman (Lieutenant Francis Bryan). This, however, was a bad protection." . . . "1548. O'Conor and O'More went to England with the Lieutenant, at the King's mercy. The King, however, gave their patrimonial inheritances, namely, Offaly and Leix, to the Lieutenant and his kinsmen, who built two large courts (or forts) in these territories, namely, the Campa (now Maryborough) in Leix, and Dangan (now Philipstown) in Offaly; and they proceeded to let these at rents to the English and Irish, as if they were their own lawful patrimonial inheritances, after having banished and expelled their own rightful, original inheritors. O'Conor and O'More, from thence, with all their adherents and descendants." . . . "O'More (Gillapatrik) died suddenly in England, and he would have been a lamentable loss, were it not for the power of the English."

Gillapatrik O'More was succeeded in the chieftainship of the clan by his brother Connell "oge."

During Connell "oge's" rule the subjugation and plantation of Leix were energetically carried out by the English Government, the planters being either officials, officers, or soldiers of the Crown. Some of the native Irish of the district, who had submitted, were also allowed to rent certain lands under the same terms as the new planters; but their grants had to be in localities where they could do the least harm supposing that they in the future did not adhere to the conditions of the leases. Among the me c Irish appear the names of Connell oge O'More and others of that name, Donnell mac Shane (? FitzPatrick), Murrough O'Dowling, Robert O'Fahy, Turlough MacEvoy, and Felim mac Neill boy ( ).<sup>1</sup>

The conditions of the lease were that:—

1. The lessee and his successors should dwell upon the premises.
2. No Irish exactions, such as coyne, livery, etc., should be levied upon the tenants.
3. The tenants should be always fully armed for their own defence, and for the king's service.

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<sup>1</sup> "Calendar of State Papers," 1509-73, p. 134.

4. The lands should bear all cesses, as is done in other districts.
5. The rent should be a fixed one, and not paid in customs.
6. The assignment or alienation of lands should be made to persons of English nationality, and that only with the sanction of the Lord Deputy and Council.
7. All passes, fords, and roads should be kept up in serviceable repair.
8. All great Hawks breeding on the premises should be reserved to the King's use.
9. The lessee should bear his proportion of all cesses for the safeguard and furniture of the King's Fort, called "The Protector of Leix"<sup>1</sup> (afterwards called Maryborough).

Long before the period we are now dealing with the Earls of Kildare possessed the lordships of Timogue and Morett, and the lands of Shanganagh, in the territory of Leix. During the reign of Edward VI, a number of twenty-one-year leases were granted to the undernamed planters, who, as described in "The Calendars of State Papers," led an existence of continual worry and danger, as their lands and haggards were continually wasted and spoiled by their dispossessed proprietors.

### PLANTERS IN LEIX, 1549-1552.

FROM THE FIANTS OF EDWARD VI.

Date.	Number of Fiant.	Planter.	Lands.
1549	249	Brian Johns or Jonys, or Jones, Constable of Carlow Castle.	The lordship of Slievemargy.
,,	407	Gyles Hovenden, Gent.	Killabban, Tankardstown, etc.
1550	673	William Hydney, of Kilmainham, Gent.	Ballyroan, etc.
,,	674	The brothers John and William Glaceters, soldiers.	Vicarstown, Ballymanus, etc.
,,	684	Robert St. Leger, Esq., of Carlow.	The lordship of Gallen (the Parish of Dysart-Gallen).
,,	686	Humfrey Haselwood, soldier.	Killone and Kilmurry in the Barony of Stradbally.
,,	694	Robert Quycke, soldier.	Ballycarroll in the Barony of Maryborough East.
,,	695	Hugh Johns or Jones, yeoman.	"Kilnebron and Dysert," (? Dysart-Enos).

<sup>1</sup> Edward VI Fiants Nos. 724, 944.

PLANTERS IN LEIX, 1549-1552—*continued.*

Date.	Number of Fiant.	Planter.	Lands.
1550	696	Thomas Smythe, Gent.	Colt, Kyletabreeheen, and "Rancollenan."
"	697	Anthony Colclough, Gent.	Ballylynan, Kilmorony, etc.
"	698	John Thomas, <i>alias</i> Bowen, soldier, constable of Ballyadams Castle.	Ballintubber, Derrinroe (now Kellyville), Killyganard, Ballintlea, etc.
"	699	Thomas Jacobe, of Stradbally, Gent.	The Manor of Stradbally.
"	700	Donnell mac Shane, (? MacGillapatrik), Gent.	Roskelton, Ardlea, Trumra, etc., in the Parish of Clonagheen.
"	701	Henry Barrett, soldier.	Clonaddadoran, etc.
"	703	Sir Ralph Bagenall, Kt.	Eyne, Straboe, Shaen, Borris, and Ratheven.
"	704	Thomas Crowcher, soldier.	Ballynemolyn ( <i>alias</i> Milltown) and "Raynroan," in the Parish of Rathaspick.
"	709	Thomas Flody, soldier.	"Cowhrayne."
"	710	Thomas Apocell, soldier.	Bawn, Monaferrick, and "Balle-cowlyn" in the Parish of Curraclone.
"	712	William Gerbarde.	Ballyadams, Kilmokidde (now Ballyadams Church), etc.
"	713	John Dunkirley, soldier.	Clonreher, Parish of Borris.
"	716	Henry Wise, Esq., Captain in the Fort of Leix.	Ballykockan, Kilcolmanbane, etc.
"	724	Francis Cosby, Gent., of Kildare.	Moyanna, Ballynevicare, <i>alias</i> Vicarstown, Garrymaddock, etc.
"	725	Calvagh mac Tirlagh (? MacDonnell).	Killeany, Parish of Clonagheen.
"	727	Thomas Page and John Ley.	Lyaghdi . . . (? Loughteeog, Parish of Dysart-Enos.)
"	736	Edmund Fay, Captain of the King's Kerns.	Ballyfin, Clonygowan, Clonenagh, and "the Camaghe," etc.
1551	740	Walter Peppard, Gent., of Kilkea, Co. Kildare.	Dunbrin, Shanganagh, etc.
"	741	Sir John Travers, Kt., of Monkstown, Co. Dublin.	The lordship of Timogue, <i>alias</i> Farran-O'Kelly [forfeited by the Earl of Kildare].
"	830	John Bellingham, Gent.	Cullenagh, and Cremorgan.
"	838	Richard Masterson, Gent.	Clontygoe, Ballypickas, Tullore, Killelan, Dooary, Cloncullane, etc., in the Parish of Ballyroan.
1552	944	Matthew King, Gent., of Moyglare, Co. Meath, Constable of Dungarvan.	Abbeyleix, Lisbigney, Clonkeen, Ralish, etc., in the Parish of Abbeyleix.
"	1131	Edward Randolph, Gent., of Carlow.	The lordship of Timahoe, <i>alias</i> Farraneprior.
"	1145	Richard Mannering, Gent., of Dublin.	The lordship of Gallen (see No. 684).



As mentioned above, the present Queen's County, with the exception of the Upper Ossory Baronies, was formed in the year 1556, during the reign of Queen Mary, in whose honour it received its name. In a similar manner the principal fort, or castle of the new settlement, hitherto known as "the Protector of Leix," was re-named "Maryborough"; by the Irish this fort was called "Campa." It is first mentioned in 1548, at which time the building of it appears to have been completed, as it is reported to have been victualled, and the musters of the country were assembled at it.<sup>1</sup> Discipline was reported in the following year by Captain William Sentloo (or St. Loe), the Constable of the Fort, as being very lax, but two captains in the Fort—Henry Wise and John Moorton—denied the charge, and stated that no women of the country had entered the fort since the Constable's departure; that no debauchery had taken place at Christmas; that no mutiny owing to scarcity of food had taken place among the garrison; and that no favour had been shown to two soldiers who had been placed in irons on a charge of Shane O'Lalor's, but they had been properly bailed upon sufficient surety in order that their hand-locks might be available for the safe keeping of Irish outlaws, there being but three pairs of bolts within the fort.<sup>2</sup> In 1558 the Earl of Sussex, the Lord Deputy, reported that on the 18th of May the O'Mores and O'Connors came in great strength to the Fort of Leix, with the intention of driving off the cattle belonging to the fort; however, the Constable, Sir Henry Radcliff, issued out with sixty soldiers and thirty kerns and rescued the prey; Francis Cosby, following up the rebels, came across a party of them where they were making merry; among them were Donough O'Connor, the son of Cormack O'Connor, that was in Scotland, and Richard oge FitzGerald. After a long fight Cormack's son and Richard oge were slain along with thirty or forty of their followers; "Cosby hymself kylled Rychard oge with his owne hands, whych wold not have been done by no man els."<sup>3</sup>

In 1566 Francis Cosby was appointed Constable of the Castle, and was allowed for its garrison one porter, one drummer, one ensign, one surgeon, and thirty-nine arquebusiers. This appointment he was to hold during the Queen's pleasure, with a fee of 2s. a day for himself, 12d. a day for each of the four officers, and 8d. a day for each of the arquebusiers.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> "Calendar of State Papers," 1569-73, p. 89.

<sup>2</sup> *Ib.*, p. 99.

<sup>3</sup> *Ib.*, p. 146. This Richard "oge" was son of Richard, son of Sir Gerald mac Shaun FitzGerald. See Pedigree of the Ballyshannon FitzGeralds at page 426, vol. iii, of the JOURNAL.

<sup>4</sup> Eliz. Fiant No. 819.



A TOWER OF THE PORT OF MARYBOROUGH IN 1792.

[From Grose's "Antiquities of Ireland."]



In 1580 the Lord Justice, Sir William Pelham, reported that the Forts of Athlone, Maryborough, Philipstown, Leighlin, and others were in extreme ruin, and artificers should be sent from England to repair them.

Leaving the history of the Fort of Maryborough (one bastion of which alone exists at the present time) to be dealt with in chronological order, we will continue to record the important events that occurred in Leix, as far as the Annals and Calendars of State Papers supply the information.

Connell "oge" O'More, Chief of Leix, was put to death in 1557. Under that year the "Annals of the Four Masters" contain the following entry:—

"O'More (Connell) was taken by the English and put to death by them at Leighlin (County Carlow). It was grievous to the Irish that their free-born noble chieftains should be overtaken by such an evil destiny; but they could not afford them any assistance."

Some years afterwards, Shane O'Neill, Chief of his Name, wrote to the Lord Deputy, enumerating many instances of misgovernment and ill-treatment of individuals by Government officials which he was personally acquainted with. In his letter, which is dated Benburb, 18th February, 1565, he thus refers to Connell oge's death:—

"Item. Conill O'More, chief of that name; the Viscount of Mongarrett, father-in-lawe to the said Conill, did conuite him to his house, and persuaded the said Conill to send him to Captain Hearne,<sup>1</sup> and without farther trial the said Captain sent two of his servants with the said Conill, by whose commandment the said Conill was hanged and put to execution."<sup>2</sup>

Connell oge's successor in the chieftainship of the clan was his nephew, Rory "oge," son of Rory "caech" O'More.

In May, 1559, Queen Elizabeth wrote a letter to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Thomas Earl of Sussex, in which she gave him the following instructions regarding Leix:—

"Our two countries of Less and Offaly do yet remain unestablished or unhabited, being planted only with our men of war," whereby they lie waste without peopling, and our charge is likely to grow daily more intolerable. The good season of the year being past, they "cannot be planted with building houses and towns as we see were best," but "you shall therein do as much as the season of the year and other accidents there will permit, to take the straights and strengths of the same countries, and build such castles and houses of strength as have or shall be by you thought meet for the better possessing of the same countries, and appoint such portions of land thereto as shall seem most convenient,

<sup>1</sup> Captain Nicholas Heron, Constable of Leighlin Bridge Castle.

<sup>2</sup> "Cal. of Carew MSS.," 1515-74, p. 369.

and likewise to distribute such part of the rest of the country as ye shall perceive that ye may have convenient persons to take and inhabit the same, and to use the same grounds in manner of husbandry for increase of tillage for corn. And as for the reservation of the rent, although we would that for augmentation of our revenue ye should reserve for every acre during the first ten years 2<sup>d</sup>., and for the other ten years 3<sup>d</sup>., and so afterwards 4<sup>d</sup>., yet not knowing how at this present the same may be compassed, we remit the same to your wisdom and good consideration. And for other covenants or corporal service to be done by the tenants to whom ye shall make any grants, we also remit the same to your discretion, foreseeing that you do not make any estate to any person better than to them and the heirs males of their bodies lawfully begotten."<sup>1</sup>

On the 4th of November, 1561, the Crown appointed a Commission to mark the bounds and limits of the King's and Queen's Counties, to divide them into baronies, and to appoint in each county a place where the gaols shall be, under the Statute of 3 and 4 Philip and Mary (1557). The members of this Commission were:—<sup>2</sup>

Sir William FitzWilliams, Kt., Vice-Treasurer.

Sir Henry Ratcliff, Kt., Lieutenant of Leix and Offaly.

Sir George Stanley, Kt., Marshal.

John Parker, Master of the Rolls.

Humphrey Warren, a Captain, and a member of the Privy Council, of Ballybrittan, in the Barony of Warrenstown, King's County.

Michael FitzWilliams, Surveyor-General.

Henry Cowley (or Colley) of Edenderry, Barony of Coolestown (*recte* Colleystown), King's County.

John Wackley (or Wakeley), "of the Navan," and later of Ballyburly, King's County.

Nicholas Harbard (or Herbert), of Monasteroris, King's County.

Francis Cosby, of Vicarstown, and Stradbally, Queen's County.

William Girtton, a Captain in the English army.

Hugh Lippiatt, of Ballyknoekan, Queen's County.

William Portas, of Blackford, Queen's County.

John Pigott, of Dysart-Enos, Queen's County.

Edward Bowelton.

Richard Crofte, of Clonmore and Castle-Jordan, King's County.

Richard Peppard, of Balrinnet, Barony of Carbury, County Kildare.

And Robert Cowley (Colley), of Castletown and Togher, King's County.

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<sup>1</sup> "Cal. of Carew MSS.," 1515-74, p. 291.    <sup>2</sup> Elizabeth Fiant No. 6786.

The result of the Commission's investigations as to the mears of Leix and of Slievemargy is appended at the end of these Notes. The Old Map of Leix and Offaly, described at the beginning of this Paper, was probably drawn at this time, or, at all events, a year or two later. The names in the above list of Cosby (Stradbally); Portas (Blackford); Pigott (Dysart); and Lippiatt, wrongly written "Duccurd" (Ballyknockan) appear on this map.

Rory oge O'More, for the first few years of his chieftainship, does not appear to have openly used arms against the Government forces; but disturbances in his territory were of frequent occurrence, as, for instance, in 1564, Sir Edmond Butler, of Clogrennan (County Carlow), brother to the Earl of Ormond, wrote from Carlow to the Lord Deputy that he had encountered the outlaws of Leix, Lisagh and Cahir,<sup>1</sup> sons of Kedagh O'More, and their followers, who had just burned a town. This skirmish took place at "Clonyn in Idogh, near Gorydenne (i.e., at Cloneen in the County Kilkenny, Barony of Fassaghidineen, and near Garrandenny in Slieve Margy). In the fighting there were slain Tirlagh macShane ( ) and Teige O'Dowling, whose heads were forwarded to the Lord Deputy, besides a dozen of their kern. The two outlaws must have been noted rebels, as Sir Nicholas Arnold, the Lord Deputy, on hearing of the news, wrote congratulating Sir Edward Butler, and forwarded £40 to compensate him for the loss of two of his horses which were killed, and to recompense his wounded men.<sup>2</sup>

In July, 1569, Callough O'More, the youngest son of Rory "caech" by his second wife Margaret, the daughter of Edmond Butler, Archbishop of Cashel, illegitimate son of Pierce, 8th Earl of Ormond, petitioned the Government for a continuance of the pension of £40, which had been allowed to him and his brother Kedagh, late deceased. He also prays to be restored to his father's lands. His father, he adds, was loyal to the Crown and lost his life, when "Captain of Leix," in prosecuting the rebels (see page 27).<sup>3</sup> In 1571 Callough's cousin, the Earl of Ormond, interested himself in his behalf, and wrote to Sir Wm. Cecil, Lord Burghley, then Secretary of State, for permission for Callough to leave Gray's Inn and return to Ireland, and to afford him some means of living.<sup>4</sup> The result was Callough was granted, in 1573, a pension of £20 a year, until such time as he should receive a grant of lands to the yearly value of £30.<sup>5</sup> This soon came about, as, in August, 1574, he obtained a grant of

<sup>1</sup> Lisagh and Cahir O'More were both executed for rebellion in 1570.

<sup>2</sup> "Cal. of State Papers," 1509-73, p. 238.

<sup>3</sup> *Ib.*, p. 414.

<sup>4</sup> *Ib.*, p. 443.

<sup>5</sup> Morrin's "Cal. of Patent and Close Rolls," vol. ii, p. 638.

the Manor of Ballina<sup>1</sup> (or Balyna) in the County Kildare; and in June, 1575, he was granted the Preceptory of Kilmainham Wood<sup>2</sup> in the County Meath, with its appurtenances. Kedagh and Callough O'More were stepsons of the Sir Maurice FitzGerald, Kt., of Lackagh, County Kildare, who died on the 26th December, 1575, as their mother, Margaret Butler, took to her second husband Sir Maurice FitzGerald. The latter in his Will, which is not dated, thus refers to his stepsons:—"Item. I bequiet to my sonnes Kedaghe and Calughe O'More all my appareile."<sup>3</sup> Callough died on the 27th March, 1618, leaving issue by his wife Margaret, daughter of Walter Scurlock,<sup>4</sup> who survived him, two sons, Rory or Roger, and Lewis, the descendants of the younger of whom succeeded to Ballina, and his representative is now Mr. Ambrose More-O'Ferrall, D.L., of Balyna.<sup>5</sup>

Rory Oge, as early as 1570, is reported to the Government as being likely to give trouble before long. However, it is not until June, 1573, that anything serious is reported, and on this occasion Thomas Lambin, Sheriff of the Queen's County, sent in word that Pierce mac Connell O'More having been slain at Morett by a man-of-arms belonging to a Mr. FitzHarris, Rory Oge in revenge besieged FitzHarris in a castle and devastated his lands.

In November of the same year Gerald FitzGerald, 16th Earl of Desmond, when a prisoner in Dublin Castle, managed to effect his escape, and, through the personal assistance of Rory Oge, was safely conveyed through the County Kildare and Leix, and restored to his friends in the County Limerick.

In 1576 the death occurred of Owny mac Hugh O'Dempsey, Chief of his Name, and Lord of Clanmaliere. He was slain by Lisagh mac Neill O'More in his (O'Dempsey's) Castle of Cloneygowan,<sup>6</sup> in the King's County.

In 1576 "The Annals of the Four Masters" state that—

"At this time Rury oge, the son of Rury, son of Connell O'More, and Conor, the son of Cormac, son of Brian O'Conor Faly, opposed the English with their wood-kerns; and they were joined by all that were living of the race of Rossa Failghe and of Conall Cearnach. Shortly afterwards these people formed troops of many hundreds. They burned and desolated large portions of Leinster, Meath, and Fingall."

<sup>1</sup> Elizabeth Fiant No. 2,448.

<sup>2</sup> *Ib.*, No. 2,606.

<sup>3</sup> Prerogative Will in the Dublin Record Office.

<sup>4</sup> County Meath Chancery Inquisition No. 7 of James I.

<sup>5</sup> See Pedigree C in the Appendix.

<sup>6</sup> Dowling's "Annals of Ireland," p. 42.



The State Papers add that so bold were these raiders that "the manner of their coming is by day with bag-pipes playing, and by night with torchlight." Rory Oge, too, appears to have carefully timed his raids, as, for instance, when he attacked and set fire to Naas on the 3rd March, 1577, he chose the time of the local "Pattern," that is two days after the Festival of St. David, the Patron Saint of Naas; and though there were 500 armed men in the town, they were not in a fit state to offer any serious resistance.

On New Year's Day, 1577, occurred the massacre of the Irish gentry of Leix and Offaly in the great rath on the summit of the hill of Mullaghmast, County Kildare. The "Annals of the Four Masters" thus refer to it:—

"A horrible and abominable act of treachery was committed by the English of Leinster and Meath upon that part of the people of Offaly and Leix that remained in confederacy with them, and under their protection. It was effected thus: they were all summoned to show themselves, with the greatest number they could be able to bring with them, at the great rath of Mullach-Maistean; and on their arrival at that place they were surrounded on every side by four lines of soldiers and cavalry, who proceeded to shoot and slaughter them without mercy, so that not a single individual escaped by flight or force."

Clyn, in his "Annals of Ireland," referring to this butchery, states that Moris mac Lisagh mac Connell O'More, Lord of "Merggi" (? Slieve Margy), with forty of his clan, after consultation with Rory O'More, and when under protection, was slain at "Molaghmastyn," in the County of Kildare, having been invited there by "magistrum" Cosby and Robert Harpoll, on the pretence of consulting him on the affairs of the country. To Clyn's entry is added, "Harpoll excused it that Moris had given villanous wordes to the breach of his protection."

A Captain Thomas Lee, of the Government forces in Ireland, puts the truth plainly in reference to Mullaghmast when he states that:—

"They have drawn unto them by protection three or four hundred of those country people, under colour to do your Majesty's service, and brought them to a place of meeting, where our garrison soldiers were appointed to be, who have there most dishonourably put them all to the sword; and this hath been by the consent and practice of the Lord Deputy for the time being. If this be a good course to draw these savage people to the State, to do your Majesty's service, and not rather to enforce them to stand upon their guard, I humbly leave to your Majesty."<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> "Annals of the Four Masters," vol. v, note on p. 1697.

The "Annals of Lough Key" mention this massacre thus:—

"Treachery was committed by Master Francis (Cosby) and by Macomas (?) and the Saxons on Muirchertach O'Mordha and on his people: and the place where this treachery was committed was in the great rath of Mullagh Maistin; and Muirchertach and seventy-four men were slain there; and no uglier deed than that was ever committed in Erinn."

Naturally the next thing to expect from Rory Oge for this savage atrocity is revenge; and among other raids he organized was one against Naas in the following March (as above mentioned), when he and his followers are described as having "ranne through the towne lyke haggas and furies of hell, with flakes of fier fastened on poles ends." When they retired from the place again, they left behind them 140 thatched houses enveloped in flames.

In September, 1577, Rory Oge had captured two important prisoners; one was Sir Henry Harrington, Kt., Lieutenant of the King's County, and, by his mother, Lucy Sydney, nephew to the Lord Deputy, Sir Henry Sydney; the other was Alexander Cosby, son of Francis Cosby, who was in command of the kern at the massacre in the Rath of Mullaghmast. Rory's right-hand men at this time were his "marshal," Shane grany mac Rory reagh O'More, and Connor mac Cormack mac Brian O'Connor of Offaly.

Negotiations were soon commenced by the Lord Deputy with Rory Oge for the release of his prisoners, but "nothing prevailed without such conditions as I (Sir Henry stated) would not have enlarged Philip my son." The events which then followed are thus described by the Lord Deputy<sup>1</sup>:—

"Then I made war upon the rebel; I went into his fastest places, and though my men prevailed he still kept my nephew; but through Robert Harpoole<sup>2</sup> I beset his cabanish dwelling. The rebel had within it twenty-six of his best and most assured men, his wife,<sup>3</sup> the wife of his marshal, and Connor O'Connor, an ancient and rank rebel of long maintained in Scotland, who in that place and time was killed by a man of mine named John Parker. There was also killed the wife of Rory Oge, and all his men;<sup>4</sup> only there escaped himself and his marshal called Shane mac Rory reagh, in truth miraculously, for they crope between the legs of the soldiers into the fastness of the plashes of trees. Rory Oge confessed,

<sup>1</sup> "Cal. of Carew Manuscripts," 1575-88, p. 355.

<sup>2</sup> Of Shrule, Queen's County, Constable of Carlow Castle.

<sup>3</sup> A daughter of Hugh mac Shane O'Byrne of Ballinacor, County Wicklow, Chief of his Name.

<sup>4</sup> Including two sons of Rory Oge, according to the "Annals of Lough Key."



and so did the wife of his marshal whom the soldiers saved, that the skirts of his shirt was with an English sword cut from his bare body. In this assault and conflict, being done in the dark night, the villainous rebel fell upon my most dear nephew, being tied in chains, and him most shamefully hacked and hewed with my nephews own sword, to the effusion of such a quantity of blood as were incredible to be told. He brake his arm with that blunt sword, and cut off the little finger of one of his hands, and in sundry parts of his head so wounded him, as I myself in his dressing did see his brains moving. Yet my good soldiers brought him away, and a great way upon their halberts and pikes, to a good place in that country where he was relieved, and afterwards (I thank God) recovered."

In the following year Rory Oge's chequered career came to a close, as he met his death at the hands of one of his fellow-countrymen, a MacGillapatrik of Ossory. In a continuation of Sir Henry Sydney's account of his services to the Crown he describes how the end came about; it was thus:—

"After the rescue of my nephew Harrington from the rebel, Rory Oge, I placed a garrison to persecute the rebel under Sir Nicholas Malbye, Captain Collyer, Captain Furies, Captain Mackworth, and others; lastly and most effectually under the Baron of Upper Ossory, my particular sworn brother. The vile Rorve was killed by a household servant of the Baron's; his marshal, Shane mac Rorve Reogh, escaped, and the rebel's body, though dead, was so well attended and carried away, as it was the cause of the death of a good many men on both sides, yet carried away he was. But not long after his head was sent to me, and set upon the Castle of Dublin, for which I had proclaimed 1000 marks to be given to him that would bring it to me, and £1000 to him that would bring him to me alive. The Baron of Upper Ossory, who was nurtured under Edward VI, would take but £100 to divide among his men."<sup>1</sup>

The "Annals of the Four Masters" thus notice this brave man's death:—

"1578. Rury Oge, the son of Rury Caech, son of Connell O'More, fell by the hand of Brian Oge, son of Brian MacGillapatrik. This Rury was the head of the plunderers and insurgents of the men of Ireland in his time; and for a long time after his death no one was desirous to discharge one shot against the soldiers of the Crown."

The exact date of Rory Oge's death was Monday, the 30th of June, 1578.<sup>2</sup>

The devotion shown by his followers to carry off his body is very pathetic. To do so several lost their lives, the one side for love and the other for blood-money. Rory Oge's followers were apparently determined that their chief's body should not be dishonoured by being quartered by his enemies. His staunch friend, the marshal—Shane mac Rory reagh O'More—in defence

<sup>1</sup> Brewer's "Cal. of Carew MSS.," 1575-88.

<sup>2</sup> "Cal. of State Papers, Ire.," 1574-85, p. 138.

of his beloved master's body, received twelve wounds, seven of which were not yet healed when some three and a half months later he tendered his submission between the 4th and 10th of November, along with Connell mac Gillapatrik O'More. This occurred at Kilkenny where, the gaol being over-crowded, the Assizes were ordered to take place; as a result, thirty-six persons were there and then executed, including a "blackmoor and two witches, by natural law, for there was found no law to try them in this realm."<sup>1</sup>

Rory Oge's successor in the chieftainship appears to have been James mac Kedagh O'More (also styled Myaghe, or Meaghe), who is first mentioned in 1581, when in September he made his submission to the Lord Deputy, and in the following month he and his son, George O'More, received a pardon.<sup>2</sup> In January, 1583, James Meagh, *alias* O'More, was in receipt of a pension from the Crown, which shows he was then in favour. He had a brother, Thomas macKedagh, who in March, 1581, was a prisoner in the Tower of London for complicity in the Baltinglass Rebellion. He is described as "the servant of the Countess of Kildare,"<sup>3</sup> and one likely to be able to give information against the Earl of Kildare, who was suspected of sympathy with the rebels. Thomas mac Kedagh's fate is unknown; but he and his brother James in January, 1584, are reported as offering their services to the Privy Council to free the Pale from annoyances of their Sept, and to transport the whole Sept to any part of Munster then uninhabited and in the Queen's hands. How this offer was received is not mentioned; but James mac Kedagh's death took place shortly afterwards, as a Mr. Edward Norreys, on the 6th of August, 1584, informed the Privy Council that:—

"The O'Mores, after the death of their principal (chief), James More, *alias* Meagh, are divided into two or three Septs, and pledges for their good conduct taken of them."<sup>5</sup>

It was during James mac Kedagh's chieftainship that the "Annals of the Four Masters," under the year 1580, state that John FitzGerald, son of James, Earl of Desmond:—

"Went into Leix, and burned and plundered Abbey Leix upon (i.e., belonging to) the son of the Earl of Ormond, namely upon Pierce, the

<sup>1</sup> "Cal. of Carew MSS.," 1575-88, p. 144.

<sup>2</sup> Elizabeth Fiant No. 3959.

<sup>3</sup> "Cal. of State Papers," 1574-85, pp. 293, 295, 320, 327.

<sup>4</sup> *Ib.*, pp. 493-4.

<sup>5</sup> *Ib.*, p. 522. For James "Meath," *alias* O'More's, Will, see the Appendix.

son of James, son of Pierce Roe Butler. He also plundered Port-Leix (Maryborough), after having slain some of the guards of the town; he carried away from them accoutrements, armour, horses, weapons, and various wealth. In short, he plundered seven castles in Leix in the course of that day. He then proceeded from one territory to another until he reached Glenmalure, where James Eustace (Viscount Baltinglass) and the sons of Hugh mac Shane O'Byrne were stationed."

The successor of James mac Kedagh O'More as Chief of his Name was Owny, son of Rory Oge O'More, by his wife, a sister of the famous Feagh mac Hugh O'Byrne, Chief of the Ranelagh, in the County Wicklow. This Owny, from the time of his election to the chieftainship till the day of his death in armour, proved himself one of the most illustrious and daring of his race, and his whole career was one of continual anxiety and trouble to the Government.

During James mac Kedagh's rule Feagh mac Hugh O'Byrne, of Ballinacor, Chief of his Clan, offered to hand in, as a pledge for his good behaviour, his sister's son, Owny mac Rory Oge; from his childhood he had been fostered by Feagh mac Hugh.<sup>1</sup>

In 1587 the O'Connors and O'Mores are reported as continually preying the English tenants in Leix, Offaly, and Kildare; that "the O'Connors have increased to a great number of swords, and the O'Mores are waiting for Rory Oge's son, who hath already taken in hand weapon, and is of a stirring spirit."<sup>2</sup> In April, 1587, Sir John Perrot, the Lord Deputy, wrote that:—

"I have caused to be hanged Conell mac Lysagh O'More, Lisagh mac William O'More, and I have Conell mac Kedaghe O'More's head upon the top of the Castle (Dublin), so as there resteth not one principal of the O'Mores but Shaue mac Rosse, who was within these four days sore hurt and like to be killed; I have also taken the young fry of all the O'Mores, saving one whom I am promised to have; so as I do not know one dangerous man of that Sept left."<sup>3</sup>

If this exception happened to be Owny mac Rory, Sir John was doomed to disappointment.

Among the most stirring incidents in Owny mac Rory's career were the fight at Stradbally in May, 1596; the defeat of a strong English force at "Ferry Priory" (Ferraneprior), *alias* Timahoe, in December, 1597; the battle at "the Pass of the Plumes" in May, 1599; the capture of the Earl of Ormond in April, 1600; and, finally, Owny's death in a skirmish near "Farranabee," in the Barony of Slieve Margy, in August, 1600.

The fight at Stradbally took place about the 17th or 18th of

<sup>1</sup> "Cal. of State Papers," 1592-96, p. 329.

<sup>2</sup> *Ib.*, 1586-88, p. 434.

<sup>3</sup> "Cal of Carew MSS.," 1575-88, p. 442.

May, 1596, and is thus referred to in "The Annals of the Four Masters":—

"Owny, son of Rury oge, son of Rury Caech, son of Connell O'More, was at this time a gentleman skilled in the art of War; and Leix was totally ravaged by him, both its crops, corn, and dwellings, so that there was nothing in the territory outside the lock of a gate or a bawn which was not in his power.

"He slew a gentleman of the English who was seated at Stradbally-Leix, who possessed a large portion of the territory by authority of the Sovereign, namely, Alexander Cosby, the son of Master Francis."

The Annals omit to say that Alexander's eldest son, Francis Cosby, was also slain on this occasion. On the 19th of May, William Cosby, Alexander's second son, sent a despatch to Sir William Russell, the Lord Deputy, reporting the disaster, in which he states that Owny mac Rory came with a large force of rebels, and that his father and elder brother were killed, along with five men, but that George O'More was slain in the combat, and divers of the rebels were wounded.<sup>1</sup> The Lord Chancellor on the 20th, in his report, states that "Mr. Alexander Cosbie and his eldest son Francis were slain at the gate of his house of Stradbally by the protected Mores."<sup>2</sup>

On receiving the news the Lord Deputy, who kept a Journal of his movements from June, 1594, to May, 1597, made the following entry in it:—

"May 20th, 1596. News that Mr. Gosbie, his eldest son, and five of his men were slain in defending his town against 60 of the O'Moores. Mr. Gosbie killed Gorg O'Moore, one of the chiefest of them."<sup>3</sup>

The George O'More here mentioned was in all probability the George (a most unusual Christian name in a Celtic clan), son of James mac Kedagh O'More, Chief of his Name, pardoned in 1583 (see p. 40).

The traditional account of his fight is given in Hardiman's "Irish Minstrelsy" (vol. ii, p. 163), and is to the following effect:—

"In the year 1596 Owny mac Rory O'More, Chieftain of Leix, demanded a passage for his men over Stradbally bridge, and the request, being considered as a formal challenge to fight, was refused. On the 19th of May, Alexander Cosby hearing that the O'Mores were on the march, headed his kern, and proceeded to defend the bridge, taking with him his eldest son Francis, who was married a year before to Helena Harpole of Shrule, by

<sup>1</sup> "Calendar of State Papers, Ireland," 1592-96, p. 522.

<sup>2</sup> *Ib.*, p. 520.

<sup>3</sup> "Calendar of Carew MSS.," 1589-1600, p. 245.



whom he had a son, William, born but nine weeks before this fatal battle of the bridge. Dorcas Sydney, wife of Alexander, and her daughter-in-law, placed themselves at a window of the Abbey to see the fight, and for some time beheld their husbands bravely maintaining their ground. At length Alexander Cosby, as he was pressing forward, was shot, and dropped down dead. Upon this his kern, with melancholy and mournful outeries, began to give way; and Francis Cosby, the son, apprehensive of being abandoned, endeavoured to save himself by leaping over the bridge, but the moment he cleared the battlements he was also shot, and fell dead into the river. This, as might be supposed, must have been a shocking scene to the widowed ladies, who beheld the entire scene from the Abbey; yet it is recorded that Helena Cosby, with the coolest presence of mind, addressed herself to Dorcas Sydney, saying, 'Remember, mother, that my father (in law) was shot before my husband, and therefore the latter was the legal possessor of the estate, and consequently I am entitled to my thirds or dowry.' The Cosby party being entirely routed, O'More ransacked the Abbey, but conveyed the infant and widows to a place of safety."

It may not be out of place to mention here that in November, 1598, the Castle of Stradbally was surprised by the O'Mores and captured. "It belonged to the widow Cosby, whose husband and her eldest son were slain there last year, but on this occasion the poor widow by good hap was come into this town (Dublin) a little before, whereby she avoided that calamity" (which befell Sir Thomas More and his wife in their "house called Croghan," in the King's County, shortly before).<sup>1</sup> In the following December, a Captain Thomas Reade reports that:—"Stradbally, a principal place in Leix, and a house of Captain Cosby's, in the Queen's County, is possessed by the enemy and razed."<sup>2</sup> Stradbally first came into the possession of the Cosby family in February, 1563.<sup>3</sup> When in after years the country had quieted down, the mansion shown in the quaint, large oil painting,<sup>4</sup> now at Stradbally Hall, was built, though the present mansion does not occupy its site. There is a house in the town of Stradbally at the present time called "The Abbey," which probably marks the site of the Franciscan Monastery, founded in 1447, though no portion of the ancient walls now exists.

In the month of August, 1596, Captain Warham Sentleger

<sup>1</sup> "Calendar of State Papers, Ireland," 1598-99, p. 355.

<sup>2</sup> *Ib.*, p. 390.

<sup>3</sup> Elizabeth Fiant No. 493.

<sup>4</sup> See p. 312, vol. v, of THE JOURNAL.



(or St. Leger), afterwards knighted and made Governor of Leix, wrote to the Lord Deputy that Owny mac Rory desired a protection with the view of bringing about a thorough peace. His chief demand then was:—"To have land at a reasonable rent in 'Gallyn' (now the Parish of Dysart-Gallen), where his predecessors and himself were born; to which it was answered that "Her Majesty had already disposed of the same, and that it was unfit that he, who had killed the owner of the land, should now be tenant of it." At the same time Captain Sentleger informed the Lord Deputy that he was in favour of Gallyn being rented to Owny mac Rory, because the land was then waste, and also because it was his experience that "the Moores ever in times past did trouble and keep stir in this country, till they had some place in the same to set down upon, except in these late times, in which the offspring of those that are dead were but children.<sup>1</sup>

Later on in the same month, Pierce and James, sons of Sir Edmund Butler, of Clogrennan, near Carlow (brother of Thomas, 10th Earl of Ormond), are reported as having joined the Rebels. But that Owny mac Rory, though they had taken an oath of allegiance to him, preferred that they should prove their sincerity by some deed of destruction upon the enemy.<sup>2</sup> In the following year these two brothers were killed. Pierce was executed at Thurles in June, and James was slain in April, 1597.

During the remainder of 1596 Leix was in a very disturbed state. Adam Loftus, the Archbishop of Dublin, wrote on it thus:—

"As for the Queen's County the state thereof is at this present most lamentable, for the English gentlemen, which there were planted, are all spoiled, and have their towns and haggards burned by the O'Moores, save only some few gentlemen of the Wingtons, and their near allies, which are foster-brethren to the Earl of Tyrone (i.e. Hugh O'Neill, then in rebellion)."<sup>3</sup>

In December, 1596, Captain Warham Sentleger wrote from Timogue (Queen's County) to the Lord Deputy that:—"His Ensign (or Lieutenant) with a few men making search in a great wood, lighted upon a house, where was Stokes *alias* William mac Rorie, who fled into the woods, but was overtaken and his head cut off.<sup>4</sup> He was probably an O'More, who had assumed an English name, in the same way as was done by James mac Kedagh O'More *alias* Meaghe, as mentioned on page 40.

It must not be assumed that the whole of the clan of O'More

<sup>1</sup> "Calendar of State Papers, Ireland," 1596-97, p. 73.

<sup>2</sup> *Ib.* p. 102.

<sup>3</sup> *Ib.* 169.

<sup>4</sup> "Calendar of State Papers," 1596-7, p. 192.

were of the same patriotic nature as the so-called rebels, for, as "there are black sheep in every flock," so there were renegades among the leaders of the sept. Thus we find that a Loughlin mac Owny O'More in 1589 petitioned Queen Elizabeth for a pension in consideration that his father Owny had been slain by Rory oge O'More, and the custodian of some lands was thus lost to him.<sup>1</sup> Four years later (1593) one Brian O'More, of Kyllennye, in Leix (? Killenny in the Barony of Stradbally), also petitioned the Queen for a pension in recompense of his services to the Crown, he having spent all his youth in Her Majesty's service against his own kith and kin; and his father did the same, losing his life in 1577 while serving against Rory oge O'More at the time that he took Sir Henry Harrington prisoner (see page 38). His further complaint is that when he went over to London to learn English fashions, on the very night of his arrival he was arrested by Sir William Webb, the Lord Mayor, and lodged in the Compter, where he was detained and suffered great miseries for two years and three months.<sup>2</sup>

In other cases members of the Sept obtained grants of land from the Crown, only to be again forfeited a few years later. This occurred in the case of Kedagh mac Pierce O'More, who was granted Dooary and Monaduff, in the Parish of Ballyroan, in 1563, which were forfeited in 1598 by the rebellion of his son and heir Shane.<sup>3</sup> Murtagh oge O'More is another example. He received a grant of the lands of Raheenduff in 1563, and of those of Cremorgan in 1570; they, too, became forfeited to the Crown by the rebellion of his grandson, Patrick mac Lisagh O'More, in 1598.<sup>4</sup>

On the 11th January, 1597, Captain Warham Sentleger, writing from Monasterevin to the Lord Deputy, reported that Faghtna O'More, "the best gentleman of them all but Onie (mac Rory), is hurt and not like to live. And another of Onie's best men, called Donnell O'Doran, is also hurt. One of the Connors has been once or twice taken up from his grave near the place of skirmish, and a great moan (? keen) made for him."<sup>5</sup> This latter piece of news is peculiar, but the explanation may be that the corpse was exhumed for interment elsewhere.

On the 13th May, 1597, Brian reogh O'More, a brother of Owny mac Rory's, a man who had seen much service in Ulster

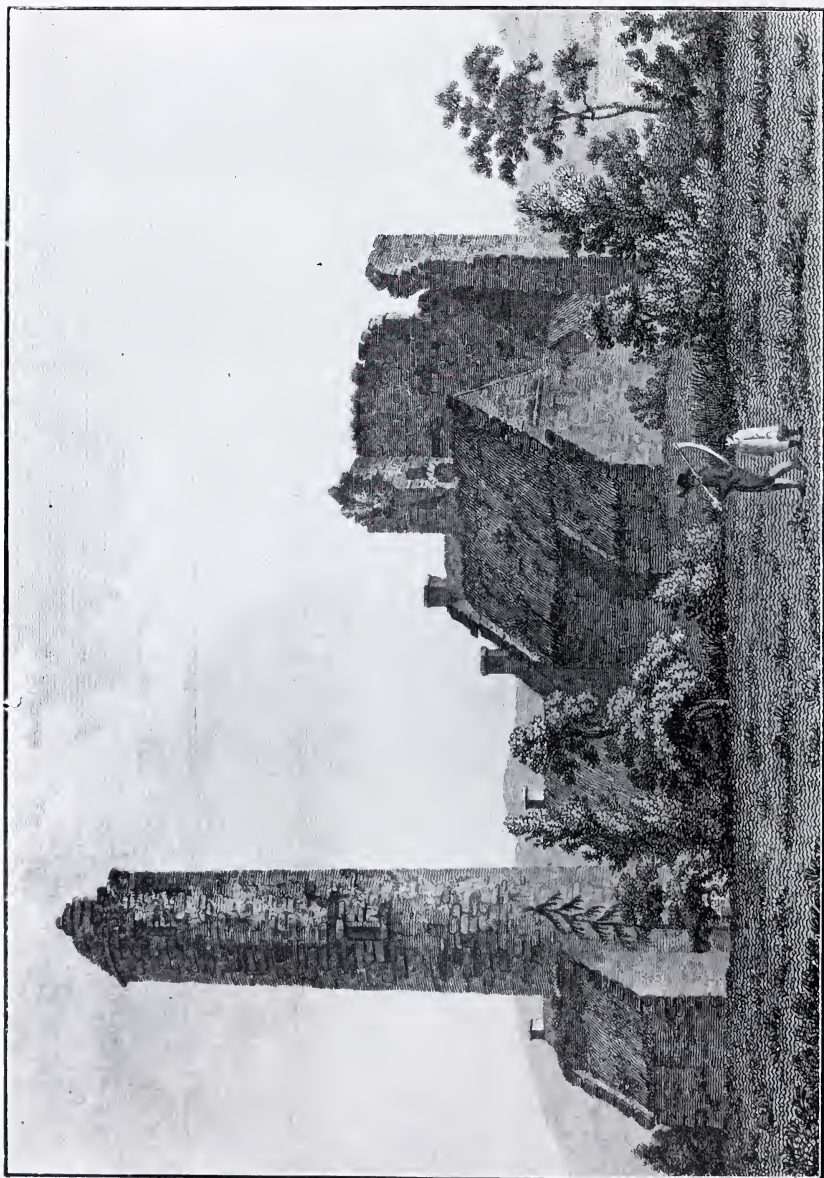
<sup>1</sup> "Calendar of State Papers," 1588-92, p. 288.

<sup>2</sup> *Ib.* 1592-96, pp. 195, 197.

<sup>3</sup> "Queen's County Chancery Inqn.," No. 7 of Elizabeth, and Elizabeth Fiant 514.

<sup>4</sup> Elizabeth Fiants 518, 1553.

<sup>5</sup> "Calendar of State Papers, Ireland," 1596-7, p. 206.



THE ROUND TOWER AND CASTLE OF TMAHOE IN 1792.

[From Grose's "Antiquities of Ireland,"]



under the banner of Hugh O'Neill, Earl of Tyrone, during his rebellion, which broke out in 1595, wrote from Leix to his former leader that with seven score soldiers he defeated Captain Butler, who had nineteen score men under him, and that if five or six hundred soldiers could be sent to him he would undertake that the most part of Ireland should be under his control.<sup>1</sup>

Towards the end of October, 1597, the rebels were reported as doing great havoc in the Pale, and "in Leix the poor decayed bands of Captains Sentleger and Gifford, accompanied with a few of the freeholders there, had an encounter with that dangerous traitor Tirrell (i.e. Captain Richard Tyrrell, one of Tyrone's ablest officers). They killed thirty of his rakebells, and Tirrell himself, as it is thought; for, being struck on the left side with the push of a pike, near the one-half of it was seen out at his back, and it is hoped it lighted not wholly on his clothes or missed his body clean; but he was carried off with his numbers, which were near 400. Twenty of our best men were killed in the bickering."<sup>2</sup> That the wound fortunately proved not to be severe is testified by the fact that Captain Tyrrell was again in the thick of a fight early in the following December. "The Annals of the Four Masters" state that he was fighting in O'Sullivan Beare's country (County Kerry) in 1602. He is called by them "Captain Tyrrell, namely Richard, the son of Thomas oge, son of Richard."

On the 7th December, 1597, the English garrison in the Fort of Maryborough met with a serious reverse. It came about in this way:—The rebels, under Owney mac Rory and Captain Richard Tyrrell, had permission from the Lord Lieutenant, during his truce with Hugh O'Neill, Earl of Tyrone, to evacuate Leinster with their forces and proceed to the North. On their way through Leix they were attacked by the garrison in Maryborough, which they cut to pieces. Two accounts of the fight, one from either side, were sent to the Earl of Ormond for the information of the Lord Justices Loftus and Gardiner, who decided that the Maryborough garrison was to blame.<sup>3</sup>

Captain Sir Warham Sentleger sent in his despatch by the hands of his brother-in-law, Robin or Robert Pigott, of Dysart-Enos, who was married to his sister. The contents of the despatch are given as follows:—

"Captain Sir Warham Sentleger to the Earl of Ormonde [Monasterevin, 9th Dec.]. Has advertised the Lords Justices of the mishap fallen to his company and Captain Walter Hovenden's, on Wednesday last, the 7

<sup>1</sup> "Calendar of State Papers, Ireland," 1596-97, p. 289.

<sup>2</sup> *Ib.*, p. 432.

<sup>3</sup> *Ib.*, p. 471.

instant. Tirrell and Ownie mac Rory, accompanied by at least 400 fighting men, came into Leix, and encamped first in Slyemarge, then near Fearne Priory (i.e. Farranaprior, *alias* Timahoe), and so the third day, taking the whole spoil of the country in every place where they lay. Hearing this, and that their determination was to pass through with the like spoil of the country, he (Sir Warham) sent a despatch to the soldiers of Athy, and himself assembled the force of this side of the country, but was answered only by Terence O'Dempsey (of Ballybrittas, afterwards created Viscount Clanmalieri). Meantime his Lieutenant drew out of the Fort (of Maryborough) with the two companies, near to the Sheriffs town, where Captain Hovenden lay sick. Finally divers messages passing betwixt them, a matter purposed by Tirrell, and not well considered by our leaders, they fell together by the ears and both our companies are utterly defeated. My Lieutenant is only escaped, with I think some 20 ; others of no mark. My self was come within a mile of the place before this happened, and had sent to them a man or two of mine, to hold a speech till I had come ; one of which they slew, the other they took prisoner, after which they went and burned the town of Maryborough, and lay about the Fort with many menaces to force it, in which was a most slender ward ; so removing a little further the next day they put ladders a making, which I understanding, with those few I had, for your Lordship must understand that not a man of the country nor borders came to me but Terence O'Dempsey and Robert Whitney (of Shaen), I went to the Fort, and put in my Lieutenant with as many as I had left. They returned me my man that they took, and told me that my soldiers had broken the peace, and yet if I would grant them protection for twelve days, they would be sworn to do no further hurt, till they should hear from the North. I answered that I would not grant any protection to them, but 'was contented to promise them to seek no revenge till your Lordships return, or till your pleasure were signified.'"<sup>1</sup>

The Lords Justices in explaining this affair to Sir Robert Cecil, Secretary of State, write that they were unable to ascertain the truth as to the blame for this disaster, as neither Robert Pigott nor Sir Warham Sentleger was outspoken enough in their report, consequently they "mistrust that their soldiers began the quarrel upon some trifling occasion, such as the choice of way, or the taking of beeves for a night's victual. They (the Justices) have sent to bolt out the very truth thereof."<sup>2</sup>

The report of the fight was sent on the 9th of December to the Earl of Ormond, commander of the English Army, by Owny mac Rory and Captain Richard Tyrrell. Their version of the affair is as follows :—

"They were passing with their companies through Leix, while Captains Sentleger and Hovenden with their companies were lying at the Fort. The latter came out to lay the way for them. They, understanding thereof, sent one or two gentlemen of the country to certify that their meaning was not to hurt the country in sort. Notwithstanding, the companies followed them, and they sent to them again, desiring them to

<sup>1</sup> "Calendar of State Papers," 1596-7, p. 469.

<sup>2</sup> *Ib.*, p. 471.



leave dogging after them, and that their meaning was to keep the peace till they heard from the Earl of Ormond. Notwithstanding the companies, thinking it was fear that made them so entreat with them, came upon them with a full charge, so that they were forced to do what they could for their lives ; and 'as it was the will of God, who knew their malicious intent, gave them the worst.' They beg for his Lordship's protection, whereby they may prove before him the above to be true.<sup>71</sup>

This battle, though the locality is not clearly stated, appears to have taken place somewhere about Dysart-Enos, which lies between Timahoe, Maryborough, and Athy. The Sheriff, who is also unnamed, may have been the bearer of Sir Warham's despatch—Robin, or Robert Pigott of Dysart-Enos, which lies three miles to the south-east of Maryborough. The account that the "Annals of the Four Masters" give of this transaction is :—

"1597. Captain Tyrrell, Captain (William) Nugent, the Kavanaghs, the O'Conors Faly, the O'Mores, and the Gaval Ranall (i.e., the O'Byrnes of Ranelagh, County Wicklow), were making great war, plunder, and insurrection in Leinster, and the country of the Butlers, from the festival of the Virgin Mary to the Christmas this year ; and it would be tedious to write of all they plundered and destroyed in these territories during this period. On the 7th day of December they slew two bands of soldiers that were stationed in Port Leix."

The State Papers do not further allude to the subject.

It is not until the month June, 1598, that there is mention of any big fighting in Leix, and again we will quote from the "Annals of the Four Masters," wherein it is stated that :—

"A hosting was made by the Earl of Ormond (?from Kilkenny) in the month of June, to proceed to Leix. His forces amounted to twenty-four companies of Foot and two hundred Horse. In the evening he encamped on a high hill on the borders of the territory. The Earl was informed that night that there were only a few to guard the territory, and on the morning following he ordered his brother's son, i.e., James, the son of Edward, son of James Butler, to go with six or seven companies through the passes into the nearest part of the territory, to see whether he could perform any exploit or achievement ; and although James was loth to go on that expedition early on Sunday morning, yet he set out at the command of the Earl. The first road he went by he found it cut down and deeply furrowed, Brian Reagh O'More having come with one hundred and fifty soldiers to defend it on the same day. Fierce and terrific was the salute which Brian and his forces here gave James and his soldiers. They were attacked in the front and in the rear, hemmed in and surrounded, speared and shot ; so that in a short time bodies were left stretched, mangled, and pierced along the pass. A lamentable death occurred here, namely, James, the son of Edward, son of James, son of Pierce (Butler), a man of whom greater expectations had been formed than of any other of his age of the Butlers living at that

<sup>1</sup> "Cal. of State Papers," 1596-7, p. 472.

time. And such of his people as had not been cut off at that place returned as broken-shielded fugitives to the Earl and the camp. Brian Reagh O'More himself was wounded, and it was not long after till he died of the virulence of the wounds which he received on this occasion. On this very day, after the battle aforesaid, Owny, the son of Rory Oge O'More; Redmond Burke, son of John 'of the Shamrocks'; and Captain (Richard) Tyrrell, came and pitched their camp opposite the Earl's camp. Before the noon of the next day, Monday, when it was thought that the Earl would march into the territory, he returned to Kilkenny, and sent his soldiers into their garrisons."

The Earl of Ormond, in his report on this defeat, makes light of it, and writes that the loss on his side was "my dearest nephew, Captain James Butler, who was slain with some few private soldiers, and no other man of account. Brian Reagh O'More, the most mischievous and malicious traitor and practiser among them, being the commander of all the rest, was slain, with divers others, and most of their leaders maimed and hurt." Lord Ormond adds that the scene of the fight was in the great woods of the Camagh.<sup>1</sup> This name is now obsolete, but it is marked down on the Old Map of Leix, where it is spelt "Cammogh," and its situation is shown as lying between Ballyfin and Iry, in the northern portion of the Parish of Clonenagh. The high hill on which the English camp was pitched may have been Conlawn Hill, to the west of Ballyfin.

Sir Geoffrey Fenton, Secretary in Ireland, writing on the 24th of July from Dublin to Sir Robert Cecil, states that this fight took place on the 10th of July (the "Annals of the Four Masters" appear to have antedated it by a few days), and writes that "the fight was sharp for the time it continued; and the place being 'plashed' (i.e., fortified) before, to the advantage of the rebels, the attempt was so much the more to our disadvantage and danger; and yet, God be thanked, we lost not above a dozen or twenty men, and as many hurt; and no man of reckoning slain but Captain Butler, the Lord Lieutenant's nephew, a young man of red hair, whom your Honour may remember to have been brought up in the Court as page to his lordship. Since this exploit, nothing has ensued worth advertising, but the Lord Lieutenant, being grieved and nettled at the loss of his nephew, is preparing to attempt the rebels again in their places of strength."<sup>2</sup>

The death of the gallant Rory Reagh O'More was a disastrous blow to the rebels in Leix. It is worthy of notice, as an instance of the fairness and impartiality of the "Annals of the Four Masters," that in recording the deaths of these two brave

<sup>1</sup> "Cal. of State Papers, Ire.," 1598-9, p. 213.

<sup>2</sup> *Ib.*, p. 211.

soldiers, they give the place of honour to the foe, and place their countryman's name after his.

Early in the month of September, 1598, the troublesome operation of victualling the Fort of Maryborough was carried with difficulty by the Earl of Ormond who, Sir Geoffrey Fenton writes, "was fought with both going and coming, but he prevailed against the rebels."<sup>1</sup>

The "Annals of the Four Masters" also record the operation thus :—

"A great hosting was made by the Earl of Ormond to place provisions in Port-Leix. When they had advanced a certain distance on their way, they were met by Owny, the son of Rory Oge, son of Rory Caech O'More; by Redmond, son of John of the Shamrocks, son of Rickard Saxonagh Burke; and by Captain Tyrrell, namely, Richard, the son of Thomas Oge Tyrrell. On this expedition the Earl of Ormond lost more than the value of the provisions in men, horses, and arms; and it was with difficulty the Earl himself escaped after being wounded."

After this episode Owny mac Rory received orders from the Earl of Tyrone to proceed with his forces into Munster to assist the Earl of Desmond, lately selected by the Irish, viz., James, the son of Thomas Roe, son of James, son of John FitzGerald, son of the Earl. After accomplishing the object of putting the Earl of Desmond into possession of his own again, Owny O'More returned to Leix.<sup>2</sup>

In spite of the re-victualling of the Fort of Maryborough in September (as above mentioned), the garrison, towards the end of November, were again in great straits for want of both food and ammunition. On the 17th of December the Earl of Ormond informed the Privy Council that he hoped shortly to renew the supplies there, and enclosed a communication, dated the 26th of November, he had received from "the inhabitants of the Fort," in which they state that Captain Michael Marshall had written to the Earl three or four letters, the bearers of which had been intercepted and two of them hanged. They have since persuaded David Good, an Englishman and Vicar of the Fort, and James Rogers to endanger themselves in bearing letters to him stating the situation, which by word of mouth they were to explain was desperate, but which in the letters, in order to deceive the enemy if they were intercepted, they said they were well provided for in every way. Rogers, it appears, was thrown from his horse, which became restive when the rebels rushed out to bar his way, and was captured; Good was obliged to dismount, and managed to make his escape on foot through the forest.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> "Cal. of State Papers, Ire.," 1598-9, p. 260.

<sup>2</sup> "Annals of the Four Masters," anno 1598.

<sup>3</sup> "Cal. of State Papers," 1598-9, p. 411.

In the following month (January, 1599) the Fort was relieved by the Earl of Ormond; on this occasion during the fighting which took place on the 11th, 12th, and 13th of January, 254 of the Irish are reported as being slain, executed, or wounded. On the 15th January, William Hartpole, Constable of Carlow Castle, wrote from that place to the Earl that the day he marched away from Maryborough (12th January) "that most dangerous traitor Lysagh oge O'More was buried"; and that it was the intention of the rebels to assemble at "Knocke Arde O'Gurry" (Knockardagur) in Gallin and attack his town of Kilkenny.<sup>1</sup>

Lysagh oge, here mentioned, was slain "at the Rede Moor," probably while opposing Ormond's march to Maryborough; he was one of the chief leaders under Owny mac Rory.

We now come to the running fight, known as "the Battle of the Pass of the Plumes," owing to the large amount of English helmet plumes shorn from the troops during their passage through the defile, which is situated in the townland of Cashel, between Ballyknockan and Ballyroan. The date of the fight is the 17th May, 1599. An account (from the English point of view) of the fighting is to be found in a diary<sup>2</sup> kept from the 9th to the 18th of May by Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex, then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. On the 9th of May he started from Dublin and arrived at Naas; on the 10th he reached Kilcullen; on the 11th he went, *via* Kilrush, to Tullaghgorey, near Athy, and encamped there. Athy was held for the rebels by Sir James fitz Pierce Fitzgerald, of Ballyshannon, in the County Kildare, as well as Woodstock Castle close by, which had to be captured before the army could enter the Queen's County; this was done and wards were left in these places. The diary goes on to narrate that:—

"The 15th, the army marched towards Stradbally, holding on their course through the passage of Blackford, a place of difficulty, where the rebels were ever used to fight Her Majesty's forces; but now, notwithstanding they had entrenched it, and shewed themselves upon it, yet, seeing the order of our march, they rather chose to lose the labour of all their fortifications than to hazard a fight in that place.

"The 16th, the Lord Lieutenant, after a short march (from Stradbally) directed the army to Ballyknockan, two miles wide of the Fort of Maryborough, towards the mountains of Sleaghnegree, going himself with the convoy of victuals, attended on with 200 horse and 500 foot, which he carried to place in the Fort. By the way he sent 50 of those horse and 300 foot to a castle of Terence O'Dempsey (of Ballybrittas), Chief of that Name, where remained two or three prisoners, taken by the said Terence, who was commanded to go along with those troops and to bring the

<sup>1</sup> "Cal. of State Papers," 1598-9, p. 461. <sup>2</sup> *Ib.*, 1599-1600, pp. 37-40.



prisoners who were famous rebels, one of them called Captain Nugent, reckoned to be one of Tyrone's best captains. They were delivered to Sir Francis Rush, Commander of the Fort, to be executed and their heads set on the Gate. This direction being given, and the Fort supplied with victual, with munition, and an increase of five hundred men for the garrison, the Lord Lieutenant proceeded to meet the army at Ballyknockan ; where the rebels, showing themselves in great multitudes both the same night and the next morning (the 17th), question was made whether the army should go the next way towards Rossconnell, which was through a Pass called Cashel, or march about by the mountain (? Sleaghnegree), to avoid the disadvantage of the Pass. The resolution was that the rebel should rather be sought than shunned, and that it was necessary to teach the world that Her Majesty's army could and would in all places make way for itself. Whereupon, first, the Pass was viewed, being some quarter of a mile long, wooded on both sides, having on the one side a high hill, on the other a main bog, and at a ford at the furthest end of it, an entrenchment. The direction for the giving on was in this manner. First, one hundred men were sent to enter the mouth of the Pass, the first ranks being musketeers, and after every three ranks of musketeers two ranks of short weapons. With these were sent axes, pickaxes, spades, and shovels ; and two bodies, of three or four hundred Foot apiece, were sent to second those. On either side of the Pass were placed divers wings of shot and short weapons to flank the passage. At the mouth of the Pass, and at the entrenchment, there was no resistance, so that the trench was soon thrown down and the passage made open. But by the drawing nearer of the rebels on either side, it was conceived, as indeed it fell out, that their purpose was to give on when our carriages were in passing, and the Pass so choked that our men could hardly fight in order. Whereupon, first, the wings which were upon both sides were commanded to stand fast and new wings provided out of every part of the army to second these. The vanguard of the Foot being, besides the wings, divided into two bodies, the first was commanded to make a guard about the ford and in the strait of the Pass, and the other to stand in battle in the midst of it, in a place of some breadth, leaving the highway free for passage ; and the vanguard of the horse was commanded to pass through, to command the champaign beyond the Pass. This being done, the carriages were appointed to march, which the rebels seeing, gave on upon both sides, and so continued a kind of fight all the while they were passing, which was some two hours. At last, when both our carriages and battle (main body) were passed, they charged our rearguard, and on the bog side and in the rear they came up to the sword with our wings. But every place was made good against them, and they glad to trust to their lightness and swiftness. In this fight there were only two of note slain, Captain Ralph Boswell, a voluntary (? volunteer), and one Gardiner, a lieutenant of Sir Henry Dockwra. There were also but two of note hurt, Captain Folliott, and a gentleman serving in the Lord Lieutenant's company who had been lieutenant of a company before ; and three of these four were justly punished for their disorderly and disobedient going in beyond the place assigned them, and upon infinite disadvantage. Of common soldiers were slain three or four, and some six or seven hurt. But the rebels' loss was far greater ; and, to add to this forenoon's good success, in the evening the Quarter-master, going before to make the quarter at Rossconnell, finds some three score of rebels, himself being accompanied only with eight horse, and the rest of the troop assigned him being somewhat behind. He first retired, and after-



wards returning again, he charged them and put them to a retreat, which being chiefly pursued by Captain Thomas Williams and one Edward Bushell, a gentleman that serves the Lord Lieutenant, their leader called Donnell Knagger [sent by Tyrone with some shot (musketeers) to Lord Mountgarrett] was slain, with six of his men. On our side no hurt was received, saving that Mr. Bushell was run through the body with a pike, of which wound he is yet likely (God be thanked) to escape.

"The next day, being the 18th, the army dislodged from Rosconnell and marched directly to the Pass of Ballyragget (Co. Kilkenny)," etc.

In John Dymmok's "Treatise of Ireland,"<sup>1</sup> is included an unknown English officer's journal of his war services, from the 10th of May to the 9th of September, 1599; in it he gives an account of the fighting in the Pass of Cashel, which closely resembles that given above, and agrees in stating that the English loss was small. He gives the name of the hill from which the Earl of Essex examined the Pass before making his arrangements to force his way through, as "Croschyduff," a name by which it is still known, though not marked on the Ordnance Survey Maps. However, his description of the Pass itself varies in some particulars. He describes it as:—

"through a thicke woode a myle long leadeth a highe waye, in moste places ten going paces broade, which in the midst was traversed with a trench and the woode plashed (fortified) upon both sydes, from behinde which the rebell might with facillyty gaule our men in their passage. To the other two sydes of the woode are adjoynd two boggs which served the rebell for a secure retreat from all force of our army; but upon an elevated porcion of grownde betweene the woode and the bogge on the lefte hande syde was a village, from behinde which the rebell might safely sallye and returne agayne to his strength at his pleasure."

In spite of this strong position for attacking the English, their loss was incredibly small. The English officer does not mention the loss suffered by the Irish, but he states they were 500 strong with about forty horse, under the command of Owny mac Rory O'More.

O'Sullivan Beare, in his "History of the Irish Catholics," puts the loss of Essex's force at 500,<sup>2</sup> but this is probably an exaggeration.

In September, 1599, the Lords Justices wrote to the Lord Lieutenant (who had just crossed over to England), among other matters, that the Fort of Maryborough was in such a state of ruin that an attack on it would be likely to succeed, so that they had issued orders for its repair and also for the making of an iron grate for its entrance.<sup>3</sup> The "grate" was the outer iron-

<sup>1</sup> The Publication of the Irish Archaeological Society for 1843, p. 32.

<sup>2</sup> Note on p. 2112, vol. vi of the "Annals of the Four Masters."

<sup>3</sup> "Cal. of State Papers," 1599-1600, p. 157.

barred door which opened outwards ; there was also a strong wooden door inside in addition, which of course opened inwards ; this means of defence was common in all castles.

On the 7th January, 1600, Sir Francis Rush, commander in this Fort, wrote to the Lords Justices, describing a trap he had successfully laid for the destruction of the rebels.<sup>1</sup> It happened in this wise :—

“He called to account an Englishman, whom he greatly suspected, and whose wife, being Irish, had much recourse to the rebels in cessation time. He threatened him much, and urged him (as a proof of his honesty) to be the means by his wife and her alliance, to get intelligence from time to time of the rebels’ proceedings, wishing him to send them some idle intelligences, to give him the more credit with them. Found him willing, and exceedingly faithful and honest ; notwithstanding, at the entrance of this practice, he laid bolts upon him colourably, and after upon bonds released him. ‘Then I devised to send him to Ownie mac Rory, to speak with him, and to utter his discontent against me, and that he would do him a great service, assuring him if he would follow his counsel, he would deliver him the Castle and the munition, whereupon the Fort must surrender or be put to the sword.’ The practice could not be effected within the limit of the cessation, and thereupon he arranged that the rebel should seek for one week more, for the poor man to pass and repass. By this new plot of cessation he gained some wood and poles to make a little palisado, and recovered some bullets for his artillery from Athly.

“To be brief, my good Lords, it was thus resolved upon, that upon Friday at night, the fourth of January, the moon and his watch-night serving fitly, the poor man should, out of the vault where he lay in the Castle, and where was some time a great hole stopped up, well-known to some of the rebels, open the same, go out himself thereat, and up the ditch to them lying close by in the ditches, to bring in two, the one before and the other behind him, to search and view the Castle within for ambushes or treason. And many came at the first to the ditch-side with a ladder, to come more quietly down the ditch ; but only two then came down and entered the hole, and seeing as they thought all passages free, and every man asleep, they went out to fetch the rest, myself lying in the constable’s chamber close, with some twenty-four good men, and provided with sufficient matter and device to choke and dam up the stairs at an instant.

“In the interim of their return to fetch the rest, which was ever plainly and secretly discovered at a Spike-hole, I laid myself with my men of choicest pick to possess the stairs ; where I stood and made good a long time until I thought there were enough, or all, entered, that were appointed for the entry.

“Then with my first device, which was a great pack of wet hay to prevent fire, though in the entry of the vault where the passage was up to the stairs, I had placed a great hutch (or chest) full of stones, and a chest upon the top of the hutch likewise filled with stones, so that the passage was but for one man sidelong, I let down my pack and then called for light ; and so, having barrels ready to cast down, I fought

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<sup>1</sup> “Cal. of State Papers,” 1599-1600, p. 398.

awhile, until they offered to press out at the hole where they came in. Then my Lieutenant I had laid ready to guard the hole of the entry with some six musketeers with quarter shot, and a pike or two, right over the hole to strike such as offered to press out, insomuch as they were so beset that they took to the great cellar and stayed there for fear; where, it is strange to tell, the villains with their skeens (daggers) and barrells of pieces (gun-barrels), before noon the next day, had wrought out a hole so big as a man might go out. Notwithstanding we found them play in at spike-holes with our shot (gunners) all the night and day.

"I, seeing these villains pressed fair for their liberty, took resolution with my gentlemen and best men to enter the cellar. So I opened the stairs again and entered the cellar, where, my good Lords, the villains were many more than we that went down to assault them. They fought exceeding well, but my brave and valiant men, by force of sword and blows, put them up into a little portion of the cellar where we held them in very close and killed and galled many, until in the end, after a long conflict, perforce they yielded themselves.

"The soldiers, some hurt, in their fury instantly killed them all, saving some three that escaped miraculously out at the hole from half a dozen good men that I had placed without.

"What their loss is, I know not, but I am sure there lieth in the Castle, yet unburied, some four or five and thirty carcasses. For our particular loss, I have not a man lost, though many hurt, in regard we were reasonably well armed at our entry. Myself, I fear, I have lost an eye by the splinters of a shot, and shot in the right hand. Wherefore I beseech your Lordships to excuse me that I write not myself. I hope by the grace of Jesus Christ to recover all my poor men, notwithstanding some of them are sore hurt.—The Fort (of Maryborough), January 7th, 1599(-1600)."

This disaster to Owny mac Rory's men, who were killed like rats in a trap, as mentioned above, took place in the month of January, 1600. In the following April, Owny paid the English back in their own coin, as Captain Sir Francis Stafford, on the 16th April, reported to the authorities that:—

"There hath been of late a practice (? attempt) to surprise the Fort of Leix; and to effect their purpose, there was an offer made unto Sir Francis Rush's Lieutenant, he being at Dublin, to bring him where he might have some good store of corn for the relief of the garrison. And the party which offered the service, to declare that he meant nothing but truth, left a pledge in the Fort with his wife and child, and willed that they should be hanged, if he failed of that he offered. Whereupon there was appointed twenty soldiers to go with this man for the bringing away of this corn, and when he had brought the soldiers to the place where the corn was, there lay Onie Mac Rory with 120 men, who charged the soldiers and killed them all."<sup>1</sup>

We now come to an incident in the career of Owny mac Rory which created the greatest consternation and anxiety amongst the Government officials, and that was his making a prisoner of "Black Thomas," 10th Earl of Ormond, Commander-

<sup>1</sup> "Cal. of State Papers, Ire.," 1600, p. 96.

in-Chief of the English forces in Ireland, and head of the powerful family of the Butlers. This occurred at a conference between him and Owny mac Rory at a place called "Corraneduffe," near Ballyraggett in the County of Kilkenny, on the borders of Leix, on Thursday evening, the 10th of April, 1600. "The Annals of the Four Masters" thus allude to the event:—

"A day of meeting was appointed between the Earl of Ormond and Owny, the son of Rury Oge O'More, with an equal number of men in arms and armour, to hold a conference; and the Earl of Ormond brought Sir George Carey (Carew), the President of the two Provinces of Munster, and the Earl of Thomond to be present, at his own side, at that conference. When they arrived at the appointed place, which was in the neighbourhood of Bel-atha Raghat (Ballyragget), they began to state their mutual covenants, and to argue their claims on each other, until a gentleman of Owny's people placed his hands on the reins of the bridle of the Earl of Ormond's horse, and finally determined to take him prisoner. When the President and the Earl of Thomond perceived this, they turned their horses back, and did not halt until they arrived at Kilkenny. The Earl of Thomond, however, was wounded in that rencounter. Owny, the son of Rury, then took the Earl of Ormond with him into the fastnesses of his territory; and it was a wonderful news all over Ireland that the Earl of Ormond should be detained in that manner.

"In this summer many conflicts, sanguinary massacres, and blood-sheds, in which countless troops were cut off, took place between the English and Irish of Leinster.

"Owny O'More set the Earl of Ormond at liberty in the month of June, having received in his place sixteen hostages, consisting of the eldest sons and heirs of the most honourable gentlemen who were subject to the Earl, as pledges for the fulfilment of every condition and article agreed upon for his liberation."

A fairly full account of this startling act is to be gathered from the letters and reports sent in to the Lord Deputy from various individuals. The Lord Deputy himself, writing to Sir Robert Cecil, Secretary of State in England, announcing the disaster, expresses the greatest surprise that so wary a man as the Earl of Ormond should have risked his freedom in such a manner, and added that he was quite unaware of Lord Ormond's intention to confer with Owny. Whatever arrangements were come to between these two, the meeting ended quite unexpectedly, owing, it appears, to the Earl of Ormond's loss of temper and want of tact.

He was personally accompanied by Sir George Carew, President of Munster; Donough O'Brien, Earl of Thomond; Captains James Tobin, Harvey, and Brown; Brian mac Donough Kavanagh, lately pardoned; Pierce Butler; a lawyer named Philip Comerford, of Kilkenny, and other citizens of that town.

Owny mac Rory's principal companions were the Rev. James Archer, S.J.; Shane oge MacGillpatrick, a nephew of the



Earl of Ossory; Melaghlin O'More and Calvagh mac Walter MacDonnell, a nephew of Hugh Boy MacDonnell, of Tinnakill, in the Queen's County.

Sir George Carew's account of what occurred (from his side's point of view) enters into minute details. He relates that he and the Earl of Thomond left Dublin together on Monday, the 7th of April, accompanied by 100 horse, and reached Kilkenny on Wednesday night:—

“Where we found the Earl of Ormond, who, as soon as we came unto him, acquainted us that he had appointed the next day to parley with Onie mac Rory. We told his lordship that we would attend him, and I, the President, desired his Lordship that my 100 horse might be sent for to go with us for his Lordship's better guard, which he refused, thanking me for my offer, saying that he had no need of them.

“The next day, being the 10th of this present, after dinner, his Lordship not having in his company above the number of 17 horsemen of his followers armed, and not a little above the like number of all sorts, whereof we were part, and the rest lawyers, merchants, and others upon hackneys, with no other weapons than our swords, rode out to the place of meeting, eight long miles from Kilkenny, called Corraneduffe,<sup>1</sup> upon the borders of Idough,<sup>2</sup> leaving his Lordship's own company of 200 footmen short of the assigned place about two English miles.

“The place where we met with the rebels was upon a heathy ground descending towards a narrow strait, having on either side a low shrubby boggy wood, within three pikes' length at the farthest from the place where we parleyed, and the like distance from the strait aforesaid, the choice of which ground we much disliked.

“Onie mac Rory, when he came unto us, brought with him a troop of choice pikes, leaving in a little plain beyond the strait, within half culiver shot of us, in our sight, all his gross (main body), being all to the number, as Redmond Ketinge, one of the rebels, did swear unto me the President, of 500 foot strong and 20 horse, whereof 300 were bonnaughts,<sup>3</sup> the best furnished men for the war, and the best apparelled that we have seen in the kingdom. At our first meeting, and so during the parley (which was appointed for some good causes best known to his Lordship), they stood as close as they might, every man trailing his pike and holding the cheek of the same in his left hand, ready to push.

“The Earl himself was upon a little weak hackney, unarmed, as all we were that were about him, standing with the side of his hackney so near to the rebels as they touched him.

“After an hour or more was idly spent and nothing concluded we and others did pray his Lordship to depart, but he desirous to see that infamous Jesuit Archer, did cause him to be sent for. As soon as he came, the Earl and he fell into an argument, wherein he called Archer a traitor, and reproved him for seducing, under pretext of religion, Her Majesty's subjects into rebellion.

<sup>1</sup> In his “History of the Diocese of Ossory,” vol. ii, p. 103, the Rev. William Carrigan, c.c., states that “Corraneduffe” is now Corrandhu (i.e. the black cairn), the name of a hill on the townland of Toornmore, which rises to the east of Ballyragget, in the Co. Kilkenny.

<sup>2</sup> Now the County Kilkenny Barony of Fassaghadin.

<sup>3</sup> Hired soldiers from another province or district.



“ In this meantime the gross of the rebels had left their standing in the plain, and some crept into the shrubs aforesaid and others did so mingle themselves among us that we were environed, and stood as if we had been in a fair; whereof divers did advertise his Lordship, and at last the Earl of Thomond willed Onie to put back his men, and I the President desired his Lordship to be gone, for that I did not like their mingling with us. Wherewith as his Lordship was turning his horse, at an instant they seized upon him and us two. His Lordship was in a moment drawn from his horse. We had more hanging upon us than is credibly to be believed; but our horses were strong, and by that means did break from them, tumbling down on all sides those that were afore and behind us, and (thanks be to God) we escaped the push of their pikes, which were freely bestowed, and the flinging of their skeynes (daggers) without any hurt, saving that the Earl of Thomond received from a pike a wound in the back.

“ The Earl’s horsemen which were armed were far from us, for every one was dispersed and talking with particular rebels about their bordering business, so as we do protest to your Lordships, in all we were not above ten unarmed men near unto him; and, as soon as the alarm was raised every man of his Lordships followers ran away without looking behind them.

“ After we had cleared ourselves within a butt length at the most, we made halt, and called for the trumpet, and cried upon the Earl’s men for a charge, but none stood by us, but Captain Harvey, Captain Browne, Mr. Comerford a lawyer, and three of our servants, which was all the company we had there, and all of us without armour or other weapon but our swords; so as, for want of more company, we were enforced by the enemies’ shot (musketeers) to leave the ground to them. But we do assure your Lordships, the place wherein we parleyed was of such advantage to the enemy, that 500 foot would not have cared for 500 horse; and therefore his Lordship not having foot with him, it was impossible to do the enemy any harm with horse. Onie mac Rory laid his hands on me, the President (as they report), and, next unto God, I must thank my Lord of Thomond for my escape, who thrust his horse upon him, and, at my back, a rebel newly protected at my suit, called Brian mac Donogh Kavanagh, being afoot, did me good service, and wounded one of those traitors that laid hand on the Earl of Ormond. For the rest I must thank my horse, whose strength bare all down about him.

“ On our side there was but one man slain, not above five hurt, whereof Piers Butler, a kinsman of the Earl’s, was one who behaved himself valiantly; and about fourteen taken prisoners; and of the enemy one was slain (by a pistol shot) and a few hurt. The prisoners were taken by their own negligence, who were afoot grazing their horses.”<sup>1</sup>

The one man slain of the Earl’s party was Philip Comerford the lawyer. The men who actually seized the Earl’s horse were Melaghlin O’More and Calvagh mac Walter MacDonnell. The Earl himself was not touched, though he lost, or was deprived of, “ his hatt, George, sword, and dagger.”

The Government party naturally charged Owny mac Rory with treachery in making prisoner of the Earl; but as no records

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<sup>1</sup> “Calendar of State Papers, Ireland,” 1600, pp. 100, 101.

exist giving the other side's version of the affair, impartial judgment is impossible. And yet Hugh O'Neill, Earl of Tyrone, the chief of the rebels in all Ireland, on the rumour of treachery reaching him, wrote on the 5th of June, 1600, to the Countess of Ormond, that he had been assured by Owny and others that the Earl's capture was brought about entirely "without any kind of treachery or word given; and if the contrary happened, your Ladyship may be assured that I will never favour Onie, unless, without any kind of thing (terms), he will immediately enlarge his Honour; and, although by his release all Ireland were destroyed, yet if treacherously he was taken, I will procure his enlargement according to the uttermost of my power, for, while ever I live, I will never maintain an act so dishonourable." If these noble sentiments had been possessed by those responsible for the massacre at Mullaghmast twenty-three years previously, such a foul crime would never have taken place.

The following information on the movements of the Earl during his captivity is gathered from various letters and reports sent in at various times to the Lord Deputy and others, as recorded in the "Calendars of the Irish State Papers":—

After the Earl was captured at Corraneduff he was taken six miles off to a place of safety, mounted on a hackney; but for greater security he was lodged in a different cabin each night, and closely guarded by Owny's bonnaghts. On the 12th April one of the Earl's servants, who had been allowed to convey bedding, food, &c., to his master, returned and reported that he was being well treated, but that food with the rebels was very scarce, the Earl's meals consisting at that time of bread, eggs, and water.

On the 13th April the Earl was lodged in the FitzPatrick Castle of Gortnaclea, situated on the Gully River, between Abbeyleix and Aghaboe. From here he wrote on the 14th to Sir George Carew, thanking him for his endeavours to bring about his release, and urging him not to attempt to rescue him by force, as his life would thereby be endangered; his correspondence, too, is all read both coming and going. On the 25th April the Earl was still at Gortnaclea, where "Onie himself is his keeper, and giveth him the favour to have his diet dressed by his own cook, and brought to the iron grate<sup>1</sup> of the castle by his own men; but there Onie himself receiveth the diet and carrieth it up to the Earl, not suffering any of his Lordship's own servants to come within the grate."

By the 30th April the Earl had been moved from Gortnaclea,

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<sup>1</sup> i.e., the iron outer door of the keep.

as on that day he wrote from "The Woods" of Leix to the Lord Deputy, saying he had been instructed to ask for a safe-conduct for James Archer and Robert O'Lalor, priests, and others with them, to proceed to Dublin to explain to the Council their demands for the pacification of the country. He also enclosed the conditions on which Owny would consent to give him his freedom. These were<sup>1</sup>:—

1. To take away all Her Majesty's forces from the garrisons of Leix, and to deliver the garrisons up to Owny mac Rory.
2. To deliver sufficient good pledges to Owny to put no garrison in any place within Leix from the time of removing them for ever again.
3. That in case the pledges be not forthcoming, that all the garrisons in Leix and Offaly be removed out of those territories, and every man to shift for himself thereafter.
4. To grant a general Protection for Owny and all his confederates for the space of six weeks, after the receipt of which Owny will inform the Council who desire to avail themselves of it; and during that time no further forces shall be sent by the Council to Ulster.

As these conditions were not accepted, the Earl remained in captivity. Early in May, Sir Geoffrey Fenton, Secretary of the Council, employed two spies to confer with the Earl; one is described as "an Irish messenger," and the other a lady named "Honora," afterwards referred to as "*Imperia Romana*,"<sup>2</sup> to preserve her incognito. On the 9th of May "Honora" reported to her employer that she had made herself known to the Earl by a certain token which he knew well, viz., that the Earl had a "green silk bag with books of Sir Geoffrey's which he had failed to return"; that she found difficulty to converse with the Earl, as the bonnaghts had crowded round them, until Owny himself sent them away, and stood just out of earshot while she, the messenger, spoke with the Earl; that since the Earl was removed from Gortnaclea he has suffered from the hardship of having to rough it in the woods; however, he has his own cook and butler, dines at a table by himself, lieth in his own bed, and is allowed to take exercise at certain times of the day under a close guard; that persons from Kilkenny are allowed to see him, but no conversation in private is allowed; that he is

<sup>1</sup> "Calendar of State Papers, Ireland," 1600, p. 140.

<sup>2</sup> *Ib.*, pp. 170 and 181.

frequently removed from one fastness to another with fatigue to his body and no ease to his mind; and that the Earl of Tyrone has twice written to Owny to send him under escort to Ulster.

On the 14th of May Sir Geoffrey Fenton wrote to Sir Robert Cecil, Secretary of State, that he had that morning heard that, at the particular desire of the Earl, Sir Terence O'Dempsey had placed his Castle of Ballybrittas at the Earl's disposal for his better comfort, and that the Earl was a prisoner there, guarded by twenty of Owny's most trusted men. He was taken there by night under a subterfuge to deceive the bonnaghts, who probably wished to convey the Earl to Ulster. To outwit them, Owny caused one of his trusted men, who resembled the Earl in height and appearance, to put on the Earl's night-gown, and walk by the wood-side, where the Earl was accustomed to take exercise, while Owny and his guard placed the Earl on horseback, and quietly rode to Ballybrittas. By this time the Earl's health had broken down, and it was absolutely necessary that he should be properly housed and cared for. His life, too, was of far more importance to Owny mac Rory's schemes than his death would have been.

On the 27th May rumours first reached the Council in Dublin that Owny was prepared to release the Earl upon pledges; but it was not until the 12th of June that he regained his freedom by handing over hostages as the guarantee for the payment of, in those times, the very large sum of £3,000.<sup>1</sup> This Owny mac Rory had consented to on receiving instructions from his Chief, the Earl of Tyrone. As it turned out later, this sum was never paid up, as after Owny mac Rory's death, two months afterwards, those persons who had custody of the hostages, viz., Redmond fitzJohn Keating,<sup>2</sup> of Ballymoyleran ( ), the O'Kellys and the O'Lalors, were forced to deliver them up to the Lord Deputy.<sup>3</sup>

On the 13th August Owny mac Rory wrote to the Earl of Ormond concerning his hostages, and that he had heard that it was the Lord Deputy's intention to invade his territory to carry out "a most abominable course, which is, wheresoever they go, to cut and reap down green corn, which is a most execrable course, and bad example unto all the world," and that if this is done, he (Owry) will not go in for tillage in future, but will live on the tillage of others, so he prays the Earl to use his influence to prevent this being done.

<sup>1</sup> "Calendar of State Papers, Ireland," 1600, p. 237.

<sup>2</sup> He, his wife Elizabeth Kavanagh, and their son Arthur Keating, received pardons on May, 1601 (*vide* Eliz. Fiant No. 6506).

<sup>3</sup> "Calendar of State Papers, Ireland," 1600, p. 396.



The Earl wrote in reply, on the 14th, that when it was known for certain that such an expedition had set out, he would meet the Lord Deputy and consult with him as to the best course to take. In the meantime he advised Owny to refrain from "more extremities until you shall hear from his Lordship. It is reported that you dealt without conscience or other good regard in killing Gerald FitzGerald (of Morett, illegitimate son of Gerald, 11th Earl of Kildare), of late being your prisoner four days before, which, with the outrageous burnings and spoils committed by you lately in the English Pale, may move my Lord to be revenged on you, wherewith I have not been made acquainted as yet."<sup>1</sup>

The killing of Gerald FitzGerald was due, it is said, to his having treacherously slain a friend of Owny mac Rory's, named O'Kelly.

We now arrive at the final scene in this drama, the tragical death of Owny mac Rory, which occurred on the 17th of August, 1600.

The Lord Deputy, Lord Mountjoy, finding that the O'Mores could not be suppressed by fighting, determined to subdue them by famine; and for this purpose he organized an expedition with the main object of destroying the growing grain crops, and he entered Leix, as the "Annals of the Four Masters" describe, "with many harrows and pracas (i.e., harrows with very long spikes), with many scythes and reaping-hooks, and destroyed or reaped the ripe and unripe crops of the territory."

In a journal<sup>2</sup> kept of the Lord Deputy's movements on this expedition it appears that he started from Dublin on Tuesday, the 12th August, and reached Naas, and on the next day he proceeded on to Moone; the strength of his force was then 800 foot and 100 horse. From Moone he wrote to the Earl of Ormond to march his company and that of Sir Christopher St. Lawrence, both horse and foot, into Leix by Idough, and to meet him on Sunday night at Cullinagh Castle. On the 14th the Lord Deputy made a detour from Moone towards Donnell Spaniagh Kavanagh's country (the County Carlow Barony of Idrone), and in the evening turned to Carlow. On the way he directed Sir James fitz Pierce FitzGerald, of Ballyshannon (County Kildare), and Sir Henry Folliett, with 400 men, to enter Leix that night in another direction to capture cattle. On the morning of the 15th the Lord Deputy ordered the horse

<sup>1</sup> "Calendar of State Papers, Ireland," 1600, p. 356.

<sup>2</sup> "Cal. of Carew MSS," 1589-1600, p. 439, and "Cal. of State Papers, Ireland," 1600, p. 394.





THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH AT ARLESS, RAZED IN 1795, WITH THE EXCEPTION OF ONE OF THE TRANSEPTS,  
WHICH IS STILL THE GRACE FAMILY MAUSOLEUM.

[From Grose's "Antiquities of Ireland,"]

to meet Sir James and Henry, but these officers returned without any prey, partly on account of the downpour of rain which fell during the night, and partly because they, at break of day, lit upon Keating's house in the midst of his fastness where Owny mac Rory with 100 of his kern made an attack on them, whereof some were killed with the sword on both sides. On this same day the Lord Deputy marched from Carlow to the foot of the mountain in Keating's country, burning the houses and destroying the corn as he passed along. On the 16th the Lord Deputy sent 600 foot under Sir Oliver Lambert to carry on the work of destruction throughout the fastness of Slievemargy, while he himself, with his escort and the transport, proceeded along the level country "passing quietly over a ford between two woods, where the Earl of Ormond, entering into Leix heretofore with 1,500 men, was soundly fought with." In the evening the two forces met and encamped; here Owny mac Rory, the Lord Deputy adds, "sent a boy to me with a letter, which I refused to read, but delivered it to one Neale Moore, an Irish fool that attended me, to answer. It entreated that some gentleman might be sent to him for conference. Neale answered that there was none in the camp so base as to confer with him, but if he would come and submit himself on his knees to him, the said Neale, he would undertake that either his submission should be accepted or he should return safe." On the 17th (Sunday) the army encamped at "Ferney Abbey."<sup>1</sup> During the day, on the march to this camping-ground, while the army moved along the valley, the rebels kept in touch with it along the hills; and—

"a little before the quarters where that night we resolved to encamp, they mustered themselves upon a mountain, from the which to the army there was a glade between two roads; and his Lordship being with the vanguard of foot, having sent the Marshal before to make the quarter, made a halt till the rest of the army might come up. And being alighted to rest himself, divers of the rebels came from the hill, waving us to them with their swords, and calling to us, as their manner is, with railing speeches. Whereupon his Lordship sent for Sir Oliver Lambert, and willed him to send out 100 men, and appoint a good second to go and fire certain houses close by the gross (main body) of the rebels, and not to entertain skirmish with them, except they were forced to it; which his Lordship did to answer their braving with a scorn. Sir Oliver himself drew into this glade upon the mountain with some few horse,

<sup>1</sup> "Ferney Abbey" is written "Farrinmabee" in a Queen's County Inquisition (No. 13) of Charles I; and appears as Farrinmabin and Farrininabin in the Fiants of Elizabeth (Nos. 538, 4748, and 6593). The name is now obsolete, but this townland was situated near Arless, in the Barony of Slieve Margy. Father Wm. Carrigan is of the opinion that "Ferney Abbey" is intended for "Farraneprior," *alias* Timahoe.

and the rebels came down in gross to the rescue of the houses. Our men presently charged them back and fell into their greatest fastness with them. In this skirmish Onie mac Rory was mortally wounded in two places, whereof he died that night, and Callogh M'Walter (MacDonnell), one of the most stirring rebels in Leinster, and the most bloody, was killed in helping of Onie, who for a time was in a sound (swoon), and left till night hidden in a bush. Callogh's head was presently brought to the Lord Deputy. This man, besides the killing of Captain Boswell and Sir Henry Dockwra's lieutenant the last year,<sup>1</sup> and divers famous murders in these parts, was, as is reported, the first man that laid hand on the Earl of Ormond, when he was taken prisoner by Onie. The report was for the present that Onie was only hurt, but the next day by divers which came from the rebels it was known he died the same night; and, as it is said, fearing his head should come into the Lord Deputy's hands, willed it to be cut off after his death, and buried, and appointed Onie mac Shane to be O'Moore. Upon the death of Onie, the Moores dispersed themselves by six and ten in a company, every man seeking to save his own."

On the 18th the Lord Deputy's force searched the country for cattle, and captured many cows, sheep, and goats. Here he was joined by the Earl of Ormond and Sir Christopher St. Lawrence with their forces. On the 19th the army marched by the pass of Cashel (the Pass of the Plumes) to Ballyroan; and on the 20th continued their march past Gortnaclea Castle, where the Earl of Ormond had been kept a prisoner by Owny mac Rory, to "Kilgighy" in Ossory. All along the route the crops were destroyed and the dwellings burned; in one of the latter "was found the Queen's picture behind the door, and the King of Spain's at the upper end of the table." For the next three days the same work of destruction was continued without opposition, and on the 24th August the Lord Deputy returned into Leix again, approached the Pass of the Plumes, which was reported to be strongly held by the rebels, including Donnell Spaniagh Kavanagh, who, however, here made his submission on his knees and was granted a protection for twelve days, on which he withdrew his forces from the ranks of the rebels, and retired up the hillside to watch the issue of the coming fight in the Pass. On entering the upper pass, the rebels "began to skirmish with a great cry, charging home; our men beat them presently into the lower pass, and from thence into the bog, and so on into the wood beyond it, to the loss and hurt of many of them, and Captain William Tyrrell was shot in the reins (kidneys) of which it is said he is since dead. Whereupon the Lord Deputy

<sup>1</sup> This occurred at the fight of the Pass of the Plumes on 17th May, 1599; Captain Ralph Boswell and "one Gardiner," lieutenant to Sir Henry Dockwra, having pursued some rebels who took refuge on a bog, being heavily weighted in armour, got bogged, and were slain before they could be rescued ("Cal. of State Papers," 1599-1600, p. 43).



called them (his men) off, gave order to the army to march to Stradbally, and with some twenty horse went to see the Fort of Leix (Maryborough), and returned that night to the Camp (at Stradbally)." On the 25th the army was divided up among the different garrisons, and the Lord Deputy went to Naas, and the next day to Dublin.

Thus ended an expedition which resulted in such irreparable loss to the Irish cause.

Of Owney mac Shane O'More nothing remarkable is left on record. The Fiant of Elizabeth record pardons to him in 1579, 1582, 1585, and a pension of 20d. a day from the Crown for life in 1587; but, in 1599, he is named as one of the principal rebels in Leix.<sup>1</sup> His wife, Anne Coffey, was pardoned, with many others, not of the O'More sept, in 1601 (Elizabeth Fiant No. 6,551).

From this period there is no further mention of an elected chief of the clan.

"The Annals of the Four Masters" state that—

"After the fall of Owney, the son of Rury oge O'More, Leix was seized by the English; and they proceeded to repair their mansions of lime and stone, and to settle in the old seats of the race of Conall Cearnach, to whom Leix was the hereditary principality, for there was no heir worthy of it like Owney to defend it against them."

At this period, the close of the sixteenth century, the principal landed proprietors, or inhabitants, of Leix were—

Barrington, at Cullenagh (1564).<sup>2</sup>

Bowen, at Ballyadams (15 ).

Brereton, at Loughteeog (1562).

Butler (Earl of Ormond), at Abbeyleix (1563).

Cosby, at Vicarstown (1551); Stradbally (1563); Timahoe (1569).

Davells, at Killeslin (1563); Ballyknockan (15 ).

FitzGerald (Earl of Kildare), at Timogue (from an early period).

Harpoole, at Blackford (1575); Monk's Grange (1577); Shrute (1575); Clonreher (1576).

Hetherington, at Ballyroan (1567); Tully (? Tullomoy) (15 ).

Hovenden, at Killabban (1570); Tankardstown (1570).

Keating, at Coolrain (1563); "Ballymoyleran" (1563);

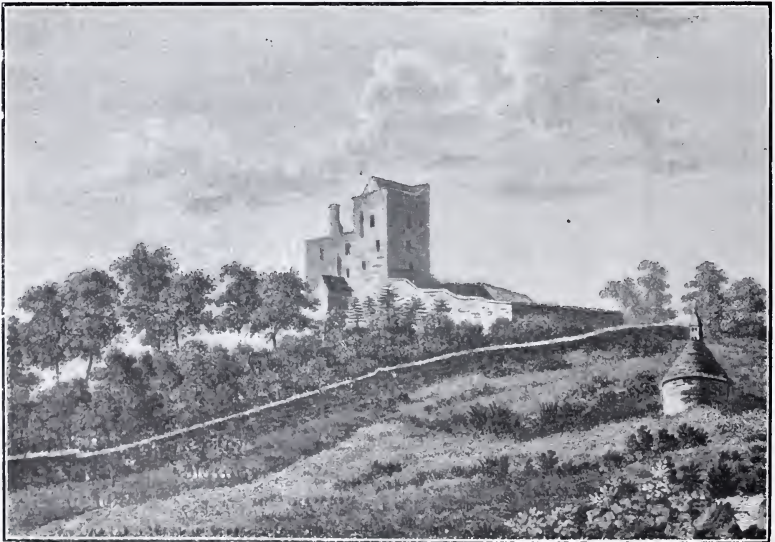
Ballickmoyler (1563); Coolhenry (1563); "Crough-tentegle" (1563); all situated in the Barony of Slieve Margy.

<sup>1</sup> "Calendar of State Papers," 1599-1600, p. 371.

<sup>2</sup> The date following the name is the year the manor was granted.



VIEW OF SHAEN CASTLE IN 1778.  
[From Sandby's "Select Views in England, Scotland, and Ireland"']



VIEW OF SHAEN CASTLE IN 1792.  
[From Grose's "Antiquities of Ireland."]  
No portion of this castle now stands; it was situated three miles to the north-east of Maryborough.



MacDonnell, at Rahinderry and Kilmorony (1563);  
Castlenoe, *alias* Newcastle (Farnans, Barony of  
Slieve Margy) (1563).

MacEvoy, at Ballyfin (1563).

O'Kelly, at Rathaspick (1563); Corbally (1563).<sup>1</sup>

O'More, at Cremorgan (1570); and Raheenduff (1563);  
Dooary (1563).

Pigott, at Dysart-Enos (1563).

Sentleger, or St. Leger, at Leagh (1563).

Skelton, *alias* Lynt, at Sleaty (1563).

Whitney, at Shaen (1569).

Of all these Elizabethan settlers only two direct representatives—Cosby and Pigott—now exist in Leix.

With the exception of the native Irish, who afterwards joined Owny's Rebellion, the planters lived a wretched existence during the various rebellions. The "Calendars of Irish State Papers" frequently mention their miserable plight, and, in 1598, they describe how their farms are utterly spoiled and wasted, "the poor English gentlemen not daring to manure one foot of their land, nor almost to venture to look out of their castles, which they are now even ready to abandon for lack of means to relieve them, their tenants being already departed from their dwellings and become rebels with the rest, so as now we account the Queen's County as no better than lost, the gaining whereof hath heretofore cost England so much blood and treasure."<sup>2</sup>

The Earl of Ormond in the same year wrote that "the gentlemen of Leix, upon whom Her Majesty bestowed large territories and lands, and who should have kept 140 horse and 280 foot, have encouraged the traitors of Leix, whom they could have prevented from rebelling if they had continued their forces as by their tenures they were bound. But now some of them yield up their strong castles without resistance, which the traitors break as soon as they be possessed of them. So as if mine advice were followed, those that thus yield them up should never be restored to them again, but the castles should be bestowed upon others that would better keep the same."<sup>3</sup>

The same complaint is repeated by an anonymous writer in the following year (1599). He is of the opinion that he "cannot commend the valour of the gentlemen of Leix of English blood. It were a good course they should better be looked to, both as regards the tenure of their lands, and as to answering Her

<sup>1</sup> Parish of Tecolm.

<sup>2</sup> "Calendar of State Papers," 1598-1599, p. 170.

<sup>3</sup> *Ib.*, p. 213.

Majesty's service, wherein they have been slack and faulty. This has greatly increased the pride of the rebels."<sup>1</sup>

In condemning the planters so severely these writers are inconsiderate and unjust, as most of them were army officers under the Crown who, for their good services, were rewarded with land grants. Had the writers been placed in a similar trying position, they could hardly have acted differently, as "needs must when the devil drives."

For a continuation of the history of events in connexion with the Queen's County, our readers must consult the late Canon John O'Hanlon's, P.P., History of this county. The first volume, which closes with the year 1557, was issued last year (1907); and the second volume is now being prepared for the press under the editorship of our member, the Rev. Edward O'Leary, P.P.

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<sup>1</sup> "Calendar of State Papers," 1859-1600, p. 371.

## APPENDICES.

## APPENDICES.

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- I. IDENTIFICATION OF THE PLACE-NAMES ON THE OLD MAP (*see* p. 1).
- II. CHIEFS OF LEIX FROM THE ELEVENTH TO THE END OF THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY.
- III. THE ANCESTORS OF MELAGHLIN O'MORE, CHIEF OF LEIX, *ob.* 1502.
- IV. THE SUBMISSION OF RORY CAECH O'MORE, CHIEF OF LEIX, IN 1542.
- V. THE QUEEN'S COUNTY POSSESSIONS OF THE EARLS OF KILDARE.
- VI. THE BOUNDS OF THE QUEEN'S COUNTY IN 1561, AND OF SLIEVE MARGY IN 1549 AND 1561.
- VII. A QUEEN'S COUNTY INQUISITION INTO THE CHIEF OF THE O'MORES' PERSONAL POSSESSION OF LANDS IN 1566.
- VIII. THE WILL, DATED 1584, OF JAMES MAC KEDAGH O'MORE, CHIEF OF LEIX.
- IX. THE PRINCIPAL PATRON SAINTS OF CHURCHES IN LEIX.
- X. PEDIGREE OF THE O'MORES, CHIEFS OF LEIX, IN THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY.
- XI. PEDIGREE OF THE O'MORES OF RAHEENDUFF, CREMORGAN, AND BALLYDAVIS IN THE QUEEN'S COUNTY; AND OF JOHNSTOWN, COUNTY DUBLIN.
- XII. PEDIGREE OF THE O'MORES OF BALLINA, CO. KILDARE.

## I.

Identification of Place-names<sup>1</sup> on the Old Map of Leix.

OLD MAP NAME.	CORRECT NAME.	OLD MAP NAME.	CORRECT NAME.
Acargar ...	Acargar.	Chloenadodordroanor	Clonaddadoran.
Aghintebrid ...	Aughatubbrid (Co. Kil-kenny).	Chloenenagh ...	Clonenagh.
Ardre ...	Ardree (Co. Kildare).	Chloenkine ...	Clonagheen, now Crom-ogue.
Arlene ...	Ardlea.	Chloenmgaun ...	Clonygowan.
Arlos ...	Arless.	Chloenreher ...	Clonreher.
Athee ...	Athy (Co. Kildare).	Clanmalir ...	Clanmaliere (the O'Dempsey territory).
Bablicanah ...	Ballykilcavan.	Clociane ...	Clonkeen (Parish of Abbeyleix).
Balachalun ...	Castletown (Reban, Co. Kildare).	Cloghbrynan	Clogrenan (Co. Carlow).
Balachassan (Parish of Ballyroan) ...	Ballyglishen.	Cloghpook ...	Clopook.
Balachassan (in Ossory) ...	Castletown (Offerlane).	Clonadagie ...	Clonadacasey.
Balachassan (Parish of Dysart-Gallen) ...	Moat Castle.	Cludio ...	Clontycoe.
Balafin ...	Ballyfin.	Cnaeghn ...	
Balagogin ...		Cnockni-ono ...	Knockahonagh.
Balainga ...	Ballynagall.	Cnockadegre ...	Knocknagroagh.
Balamadayne ...	Ballymaddock.	Cnockardogar ...	Knockardagur.
Balamohn ...	? Fallaghnore.	Cnocormaccin ...	
Balaochille ...	Ballinakill (Parish of Dysart-Gallen).	Cnrichloen ...	Knocknakearn.
Baliadā ...	Ballyadams.	Colt ...	Colt.
Balicnogan ...	Ballyknockan.	Conlan M. ...	Conlawn Hill.
Baliffcasshe ...	Ballypickas.	Corgne ...	Corgee.
Balimabehe ...	? Ballyhide.	Corroh ...	Luggacurren.
Balitybrid ...	Ballintubbert.	Cosac ...	Crissard.
Balybryttis (Dwen mac hugh) ...	Ballybrittas (belonging to Owen mac Hugh O'Dempsey).	Coulinbgh ...	Cullenagh.
Baro f. ...	River Barrow.	Coulinogh M. ...	Cullenagh Hill.
Basuone ...	Ballyroan.	Crochedongā ...	Cremorgan.
Baun Regan ...	Baunreagheong Mt.	Culvanche ...	Coolbanagher.
Beherd ...	Bert (Co. Kildare).	Cunoloen ...	Curraclone.
Blackfoord ...	Blackford.		
Blackwater ...	River Blackwater.	Douglas f. ...	River Douglas.
Bochloe ...	Boghlone.	The Denteerfarduff ...	
Brüseligne ...	Drumashellig.	Derribrock ...	Derrybrock.
		Derrywille ...	Derryvilla.
		Dirrayik ...	Corresponds with Scotch Rath.
Cammogh ...	This name is obsolete.	Disergalin ...	Dysart-Gallen.
Carigmban ...		Disart ...	Dysart (Enos).
Caritotam ...		Disart peach ...	Dysartbeagh.
Carlogh ...	Carlow.	Dolough ...	A district in Co. Carlow, including the Parish of Cloydagh.
Casshemayguigne ...	Maganey (Co. Kildare).	Donar ...	Doary.
Castleton ...	Castletown (Parish of Killabban).	Dounan M. ...	Doonane.
Chloekine ...	Clonkeen (Parish of Clonenagh).	Dumbrenin ...	Dunbrin.
		Dunamase ...	Dunamase.

<sup>1</sup> I have received much assistance in identifying these names both from Rev. E.O'Leary, F.P., and from the Rev. W. Carrigan, C.C.



OLD MAP NAME.			CORRECT NAME.			OLD MAP NAME.			CORRECT NAME.		
Edough	...	...	IDough, a district corresponding with the Kilkenny Barony of Fassadineen.			Nanulagh	...	...	Corresponds with Clonough.		
Ely	...	...	Ely-O'Carroll, a district in the King's County.			Neire	...	...	Iry.		
Ene	...	...	Eyne.			Neure f.	...	...	River Nore.		
Eri	...	...	Irry, a part of the O'Connor territory.			Ochoual	...	...	Oughaval.		
Foke	...	...	Fossy.			Oldarig	...	...	Old Derrig.		
Frughmore	...	...	The Great Heath.			Osserie	...	...	Upper Ossory.		
Garó	...	...	Garrough.			Palite	...	...	Pallas.		
Garymedeg	...	...	Garrymaddock.			Peahuchetowne (recte y <sup>e</sup> Churchetowne)	...	...	Churchtown (of Reban, Co. Kildare).		
Gortonocle	...	...	Gortnaclea.			Praenocher	...	...	Knocknambraher.		
Gouly f.	...	...	River Gully.			Protectour	...	...	Maryborough fort.		
Grange	...	...	Grange (Parish of Dysart-Enos).			Raghalfeg	...	...	Rathaspick.		
Graugiomanagh	...	...	Monk's Grange.			Roorenogh	...	...	Raheenadeeragh (Co. Kildare).		
The Great Wood	...	...	In the Townland of Vicarstown.			Roscuftain	...	...	Rosskelton.		
Greg f.	...	...	The Owveg river.			Roskonil	...	...	Rosconnell.		
Keilecorin	...	...				Rughodadry	...	...			
Keildaragh	...	...				Shanohoe	...	...	Shanahoe.		
Keilmein	...	...				Shian	...	...	Shaen.		
Keleune	...	...	Killeany.			Shongan	...	...	Shanganagh.		
Kilbery	...	...	Kilberry (Co. Kildare).			Sleabloume M.	...	...	Slievebloom mountains.		
Kilcolma	...	...	Kilcolmanbane.			Sleonagre M.	...	...			
Kileroenan	...	...	Kileronan.			Sleontoigre M.	...	...			
Kilgourou	...	...	Kilgorey.			Sleulou M.	...	...	The hilly range between Ballintubber and Oughaval.		
Kiliban	...	...	Killabban.			Sleutomarre M	...	...	Tomard (Co. Carlow).		
Kilicioenbrie	...	...	Kilcolmanbrack.			Strabo	...	...	Straboe.		
Killinec	...	...				Stradbex	...	...	Stradbally.		
Kilmaynan	...	...	Kilmainham.			Tankerston	...	...	Tankardstown.		
Kilmorey	...	...	Kilmurry.			Tecalme	...	...	Tecolm.		
Kiltebrein	...	...	Kyletabreeheen (Townland of Derrykearn).			Tenachelle	...	...	Tinnakill.		
Kiluaragh	...	...	now Toberara, Co. Kildare.			Timochon	...	...	Timahoe.		
Kilūngay	...	...	Kilmongan, or the Ivy			Timoge	...	...	Timogue.		
Kirusshe	...	...	Kilrush. [Chapel.			Tolouir	...	...	Tullore.		
C. Lee	...	...	Lea Castle.			Trumro	...	...	Trumra.		
Lisbegin	...	...	Lisbigney.			Tusshog f.	...	...	Fushoge river.		
Loghteog	...	...	Loughteeog.			Vabbey (y <sup>e</sup> Abbey)	...	...	Abbeyleix.		
Louetston	...	...	Levitstown (Co. Kildare).			Water Eoote	...	...	Water Castle.		
Melon	...	...	Corresponds with Kil-			The White Boge	...	...			
Moenfanan	...	...	? Tonafarna. [morony.			Woodhik	...	...	Woodstock (Co. Kildare).		
Moenhon	...	...				Y <sup>e</sup> park	...	...	Park.		
Moenoglogh	...	...				Yregan	...	...	I Regan, a district corresponding with the Barony of Tinahinch, which belonged to the O'Dunnes.		
Moenra	...	...	Mountrath.								
Moen Route	...	...									
Muiāna	...	...	Moyanna.								
Muiādd	...	...	Moyadd.								
Muret	...	...	Morett.								

Attached to the following names of castles, on the Old Map, are those of their proprietors, which afford a clue to its date, *circa* 1563, though it will be noticed that "the Fort of Leix" is still called "the Protectour," and not Maryborough; the "Cs" stand for "Captain":—

Ballyknockan: C. Duceurd.

No such name as Duceurd occurs in the Inquisitions nor in the Fiants. In 1563 one Hugh Lypppyatte obtained a grant of this manor, formerly leased to Captain Henry Wise.

Blackford: C. Porter.

The date of William Portas's grant of Blackford, *alias* Rathmaddock, is not recorded; he surrendered it in 1576.

Coolbanagher: C. Owton.

No such name as Owton is on record. In 1564 Robert Hartpole, Constable of Carlow Castle, received a grant of this place in succession to Sir Ralph Bagenall, Kt.

Dysart: C. Pigot.

Granted to John Pigott in 1563.

Shaen: C. Delves.

Granted to George Delves in 1563.

Stradbally: C. Cosbye.

Granted to Francis Cosby in 1563.

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## II.

## CHIEFS OF LEIX.\*

FROM THE 11TH TO THE END OF THE 16TH CENTURY.

- 1016 Gahan O'More, (?) lord of Leix, slain.
- 1017 Cearnach O'More, lord of Leix, slain.
- 1026 Aimerigin mac Kenny mac Cearnach O'More, lord of Leix, slain.
- 1041 Faelan mac Aimerigin O'More, lord of Leix, blinded; died in 1069.
- 1042 Cucogry O'More, lord of Leix, living.
- 1063 Lisagh mac Faelan O'More, lord of Leix, slain.
- 1069 Macraith O'More, (?) lord of Leix, slain.
- 1091 Kenny O'More, lord of Leix, slain.
- 1097 Aimerigin O'More, lord of Leix, died.
- 1098 The son of Gahan O'More, lord of Leix, slain.
- 1149 Lisagh mac Aimerigin mac Faelan O'More, lord of Leix, died.
- 1153 Neill O'More, lord of Leix, blinded.
- 1158 Macraith O'More, lord of Leix, living.
- 1183 Cucogry mac Lisagh O'More, lord of Leix, living.
- 1196 Donnell O'More, lord of Leix, slain.

[It is a remarkable fact that "The Irish Annals" make no mention of an O'More, Chief of his Name, during the thirteenth century.]

- 1319 Shane mac Donough O'More, (?) lord of Leix, slain.
- 1342 Lisagh O'More, lord of Leix, slain.
- 1348 Connell O'More, lord of Leix, slain.
- 1354 Rory mac Connell O'More, lord of Leix, slain.
- 1368 Lisagh mac David O'More, (?) lord of Leix, died.
- 1370 Murtough O'More, (?) lord of Leix, slain.
- 1394 Donnell O'More, (?) lord of Leix, living.
- 1398 Melaghlin O'More, lord of Leix, died.
- 1404 Gillpatrick O'More, lord of Leix, living.
- 1464 Kedagh O'More, lord of Leix, died.
- 1467 Donnell O'More, lord of Leix, died.
- 1477 The son of Owny O'More, (?) lord of Leix, slain.
- 1493 Connell mac David O'More, lord of Leix, slain.
- 1493 Neill mac Donnell O'More inaugurated lord of Leix.
- 1502 Melaghlin mac Owny mac Gillpatrick O'More, lord of Leix, died.
- 1523 Kedagh mac Lisagh O'More, lord of Leix, died.
- 1537 Connell mac Melaghlin mac Owny O'More, lord of Leix, died.
- 1538 Peirce mac Melaghlin mac Owny O'More, lord of Leix, (?) died.
- 1542 Kedagh roe mac Connell mac Melaghlin O'More, lord of Leix, died.
- 1545 Rory caech mac Connell mac Melaghlin O'More, lord of Leix, slain.
- 1548 Gillpatrick mac Connell mac Melaghlin O'More, lord of Leix, died.
- 1557 Connell oge mac Connell mac Melaghlin O'More, lord of Leix, hanged.
- 1578 Rory oge mac Rory caech mac Connell O'More, lord of Leix, slain.
- 1584 (circa). James mac Kedagh O'More, alias Meaghe, lord of Leix, died.
- 1600 Owny mac Rory oge mac Rory caech O'More, lord of Leix, slain.
- 1600 Owny mac Shane O'More, appointed lord of Leix.

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\* This list has been compiled from "The Irish Annals" and "Calendars of State Papers." It is far from complete, but a consecutive list is impossible for want of authentic records. Where a chief is not actually mentioned as "lord of Leix," a (?) has been placed before the title; this title has been adhered to as the most usual, though various documents sometimes designate the Chief as "King of Leix," "Chief of his Name," or "Chief Captain of his Nation," etc.

## III.

**The Ancestors of Melaghlin O'More whose Effigied  
Tomb is at Abbeyleix.**

1502.

The Rev. William Carrigan, c.c., in his "History of the Diocese of Ossory" (vol. ii, p. 292), states that a pedigree of this Melaghlin O'More is given in the twelfth-century manuscript known as the Book of Leinster, and that, strange to relate, it was inserted (probably in Melaghlin's lifetime) in place of a former pedigree which was deliberately erased to make room for it. An O'More pedigree is also to be found in O'Clery's Book of Genealogies, and in MacFirbis's Book of Genealogies, two manuscript volumes compiled in the seventeenth century, now preserved in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy.

These three pedigrees I have compared with one another, and find them to be almost identical, except that they commence with different individuals. They are given below, the pedigree in the Book of Leinster (a facsimile of which has been published by the Royal Irish Academy) being given in full, and a note made of the differences (possibly scribes' errors) which occur in these three pedigrees :—

	Michael (Teige) O'Clery's Pedigree, p. 194.	Pedigree from The Book of Leinster, p. 336 of the Facsimile.	Duald Mac Firbis's Pedigree, p. 557.
1.	Conall.	Maoilechlain.	
2.	mac Dabith.	mac Uaithne.	
3.	mac Giollapatraic.	mac Giollapadraic.	
4.	"	mac Fachtna.	
5.	"	mac Daibith.	Ruaidhri.
6.	"	mac Laidhsigh.	mac Conaill.
7.	"	mac Neill.	mac Neill.
8.	"	mac Laoirdhsigh.	"
9.	"	mac Concoieriche	"
10.	[Omitted by O'Clery].	mac Domnaill.	
11.	"	mac Laidhsigh.	[Omitted by Mac Firbis].
12.	mac Concoieriche.	[Omitted by the B. of L.]	mac Concoigriche.
13.	mac Laoighsigh.	[Omitted by the B. of L.]	mac Laoisigh.
14.	"	mac Aimergin.	"
15.	"	mac Faolain.	"
16.	[Omitted by O'Clery].	mac Aimergin.	"
17.	"	mac Cinaotha.	"
18.	"	mac Cernaig.	"
19.	"	mac Ceinneidig.	[Omitted by Mac Firbis].
20.	"	mac Morda.	"
21.	[Omitted by O'Clery].	mac Cinnaotha.	"
22.	"	mac Cernaigh.	"
23.	[Omitted by O'Clery].	mac Cinneidig.	"
24.	"	mac Gaoin.	"
25.	"	mac Cinnaotha.	"
26.	"	mac Caitail.	"
27.	"	mac Beraig.	"
28.	"	mac Mescill.	"

	Michael (Teige) O'Clery's Pedigree, p. 194.	Pedigree from The Book of Leinster, p. 336 of the Facsimile.	Duald Mac Firbis's Pedigree, p. 557.
29.	[Omitted by O'Clery].	mac Maoilathain.	[Omitted by Mac Firbis].
30.	"	mac Beraig.	"
31.	"	mac Bacain.	"
32.	"	mac Aongusa.	"
33.	"	mac Nadsir.	"
34.	"	mac Bairr.	"
35.	"	mac Saoirbile.	"
36.	mac Carthann.	[Omitted by the B. of L.]	mac Cairthinn.
37.	"	mac Corbmeic.	"
38.	"	mac Lugna.	"
39.	"	mac Eogain.	"
40.	"	mac Guare.	"
41.	"	mac Eirc.	"
42.	"	mac Bacain.	"
43.	mac Luighdhach Longaig.	mac Lugdach l.	[Omitted by Mac Firbis].
44.	mac Lughdhach Laoighisi.	mac Ludghach l.	[Omitted by Mac Firbis].
45.	mac Laoighsigh Leannmoir.	mac Laoidsig b.	mac Laoighsidh Ceannmoir.
46.	mac Conuill Cearnaigh.	mac Conuill Cernaigh.	mac Conuill Cernaigh.

NOTES.—No. 20. From this Morda, the O'Mores (or Ua Mordha) selected their surname.

No. 31. Rath Bacain, near Morett, was named from this chief.

No. 44. From Lughdhach Laoighisi (pron. Lewy Leeshagh) the territory of Ui Laoighis, or Leix, was named.

No. 45. This Laoighsigh was nicknamed "Leannmor," i.e., of the large Mantle; "Ceannmhor," i.e., of the large head; and "Lannmhor," i.e., of the large sword. [See An. Four Masters, vol. v, note on p. 1839.]

No. 46. Conuill Cernaigh, or Conall Cearnach, was the leader of the Red Branch Heroes of Ulster in the first century.



## IV.

The Submission of Rory Caech O'More, Chief of  
Leix, 1542.<sup>1</sup>INDENTURE, DATED 13TH MAY, 34<sup>o</sup> HENRY VIII.

Rory O'More of Lex, brother as he asserts to Kedagh (Roó) O'More, lately deceased, now admitted to the Captainship of the same country by the consent and election of all the noblemen and inhabitants of the country, appeared before us the Deputy and Council, and submitted himself to the King.

He promises that:—

- (1.) He will be a faithful and liege subject; and he and the other gentlemen of his country will receive their lands from his Highness.
- (2.) He will reject the Roman Pontiff's usurped primacy.
- (3.) He will deliver Kedagh mac Piers mac Melaghlin O'More as his hostage to the Deputy into the hands of Thomas Eustace, Viscount of Baltinglass, for the observance of his agreements and promises, and for the restitution of all damages done to the subjects of the King, during the time of Kedagh O'More's government.
- (4.) He will have 72 kerne, horseboys being computed in that number, for the rule of the said country of Lex; and will maintain no other kerne there.
- (5.) He will rise up with the Lord Deputy in every great journey, called "Hostings." For any sudden journey of two days and nights he will find 24 horsemen and all his aforesaid kerne; and in every great hosting 8 horsemen and 20 kerne.
- (6.) Donnamase with the demesne lands, Tymoooge and other lands of the late Earl of Kildare<sup>2</sup> in Lex, shall be restored to the King. The demesnes of Donnamase shall be surveyed and their extent declared by indifferent men (as jurors on the Inquisition), and the lands and rents of the said Earl of Kildare by Thomas Wolf senior; and both those lands, and the possessions of (the Nunnery of) Grayne (Graney, Co. Kildare), of the Monasteries of Saint Mary of Dublin, of Connall (Co. Kildare), and of other religious Houses, with the lands of Kyllberry (Co. Kildare), are at the disposition of the tenants and farmers of the King.
- (7.) When the Lord Deputy requires any Scots (Galloglasses), to be imposed upon the Counties of Kildare, Kilkenny, or Tipperary, then Lex shall support 60 Scots, and shall be exempt from all subsidies for that year.
- (8.) The King shall have 20 marks yearly as a subsidy.
- (9.) The Lord Deputy and Council shall have 100 Cows for his (Rory's) nomination and admission to the Captaincy of the aforesaid Country.
- (10.) He shall have the goods of his brother Kedagh, by paying Kedagh's debts, and the profit and produce of all his possessions, saving Kedagh's wife's portion, until he be recompensed for the debts which he shall pay beyond the said goods.

The Council approve the premises, if the King shall ratify the same; otherwise not.

<sup>1</sup> "Calendar of Carew Manuscripts," 1515-74, p. 185.

<sup>2</sup> Forfeited by the Silken Thomas's Rebellion.

## V.

## The Queen's County Possessions of the Earls of Kildare.

The Manors of Lea and Morett in the Barony of Portmahinch, and the Manor of Timogue (pronounced Timmock) in the Barony of Stradbally, were possessions of the Earls of Kildare for centuries before Leix was subjugated in Edward VI's reign.

These Manors were forfeited to the Crown in 1534, owing to the rebellion of the Silken Thomas, 10th Earl of Kildare, but were restored to Gerald, 11th Earl of Kildare, by Queen Mary in 1554.

Two Chancery Inquisitions of the Queen's County, No. 10 of Elizabeth and No. 2 of James I, give a list of the townlands contained in these Manors; the Manor of Timogue in the lordship of Farran-O'Kelly and territory of Leix comprised the following townlands:—

Tymock (Timogue).

Balleprior *alias* Prioriston (Ballyprior).

Ballyntyskin (Ballinteskine).

Ballecoolene (Ballycoolan).

The Newnagh, *alias* Gowlyn ( ).

Aylybegg, *alias* Foillibegg (Fallowbeg).

The Corragh, *alias* Loggechurry (Luggacurren).

Inchenelaghe, *alias* Insenalahigh, *alias* Inshenelannagh, and

Ballyhew, *alias* Ballehee, *alias* Ballyei.

These lands the Earl of Kildare held from the Crown at a rent of one Red Rose.

The Earl also held the undernamed lands in Leix:—

Graggoden (? Graigue) and a Castle there called "the White Castle."

Gragowan, *alias* Gravevaghan ( ).

Balleclow, *alias* Ballyneclow ( ).

Shaneganaghe, *alias* Shanganaghmore (? now called Gracefield), all in the lordship of Slemarg (the Barony of Slieve Margy).

According to an Indenture, dated 1618, in the possession of Sir Anthony A. Weldon, Bart., Shanganaghmore contained the sub-divisions of:—Rathskillagh, Shanballydonough, Rahinduff, Ballyshunlinrosse, (?) and Knockantaskery, *alias* Knockantenesker.

On the opposite page is shown a Lease for twenty-one years, granted on the 1st May, 1558, by Gerald, 11th Earl of Kildare, to John fitz Richard FitzGerald of Mullaghmast, County Kildare, Gent., of seven score acres of arable land "in leix," viz.:—

40 acres in Closokie (? Clopook) and Ballacollan (Ballycoolan).

40 acres being the two parts of the Newnagh, Priortown, and Ballinteskine.

20 acres in Rahaisboig (Rathaspick), Kiliakle (Kilfeacle) and Laght ( ).

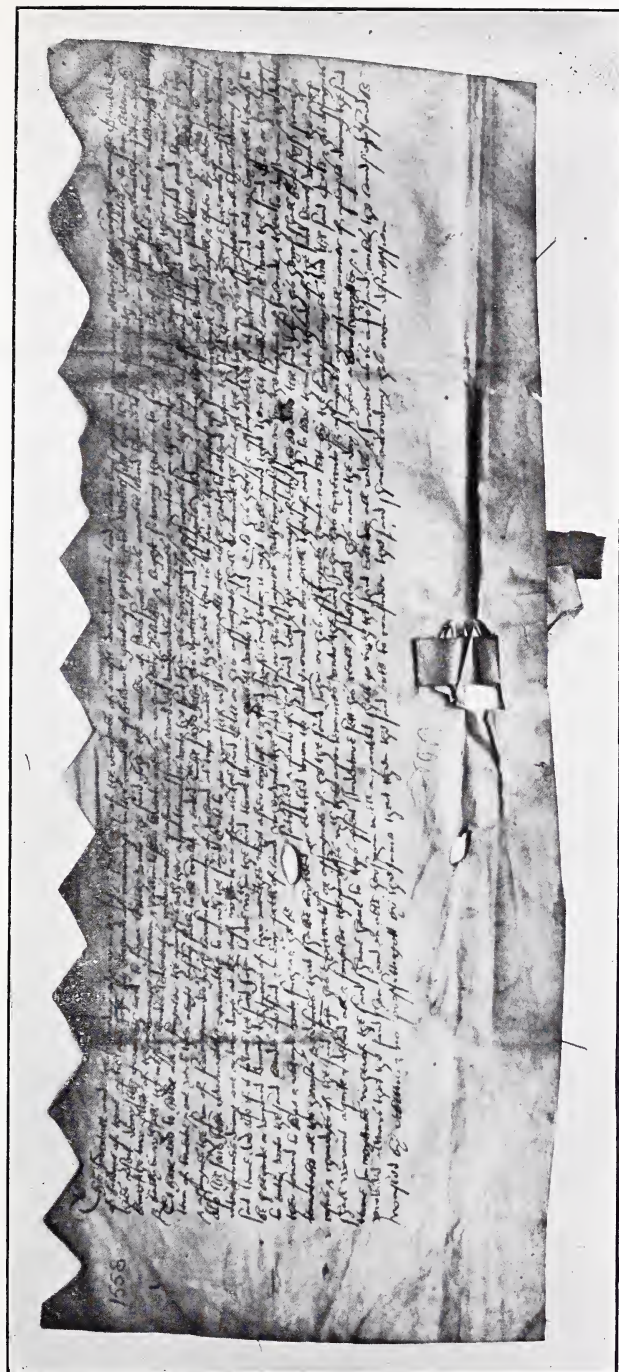
40 acres in Aleveig (Fallowbeg), Insenalahigh ( ) and Ballyei ( ).

This John (or Shane) FitzGerald was the younger son of Richard FitzGerald of Burtown in the County of Kildare (who died in 1537), son of Edmond, son of James FitzGerald, 3rd son of Thomas, 7th Earl of Kildare.

Except for this Lease, and for Pardons granted to him in 1548 and 1554, nothing further is recorded of him, and the date of his death is unknown.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> He may be the person referred to in the following extract from a Memoranda Roll of the Exchequer, 2nd of Edward VI:—

1548. An information against John fitz Richard respecting the Manor of Kilca (Kilkea). He appears and pleads a grant of the said Manor for 21 years by Henry VIII to Sir William Brabazon, who conveyed the same to Robert St. Leger, by whom it was sold to Walter Peppard of Kilca, who in 1532 leased it to the Deponent.



LEASE FROM GERALD, 11TH EARL OF KILDARE, TO JOHN FITZ RICHARD FITZ GERALD OF MULLAGHMART (CO. KILDARE),  
OF CERTAIN LANDS IN LEIX, IN 1558.

[The original is in the possession of the Duke of Leinster.]



The wording of the Lease runs as follows :—

This Indenture made the first day of may in the fift and sixte yers of the reingnes of our moste dread souveraine lord & lady king philip and quene mary betuxte the right honorable Gerald Erle | of Kildare of thone partie and John fitz Richard of malamast in the countie of Kildare gent of thother partie. Witnessith that the sayd Erle hath demysed graunted & to ferm letten & by | thies present demyseth graunteth and to ferm letteth unto the said John the number of seven score acers arrable land that is to say forttee acers in *Closokie & ballacollan*, fortie acers | being the two parties of the *newnagh priortown & ballinteskine*, twentie acers in *rahaishoig Kiliekle & laght* saving that is to say half of every of them, fortie acers in *aleveig Insenalahigh* | & *ballyei*, withall the messis landes tenementis medois moris pasturis ffures woddes underwodes montaynes & waters in the townes & felde asoraids with ther aportenances in *leir*. |

To have and to holde all & singular the premissis with ther aportenances unto the said John his excecutors & assingnes from the first day of may asoraids unto thennd and terme & for the | terme of twentie and one yers then nexte ensuing fulli to be complet & ended. The sayd John his excecutors and assingnes yelding & painge therfor yerli unto the said Erle his heys excecutors | & assingnes the sum of seven poundes Irish lawfull money of Irland at two termes of the yere that is to say at the feastes of saint mychayll therkangell & Ester by even porcions | Also the said John covenanteth & graunteth to & with the sayd Erle to goo hym self with as many able men as he hath to attend upon the said Erle his heirs excecutors or assingnes at all | rodes and jurneis during one or two days at the most when & as often as the said Erle or his assingnes shall demande the same of the said John or his assingnes at all tymes during the | said terme. And also if it fortune the said John to die within the said terme to pay a hariott unto the said Erle his heys & assingnes. And if it fortune the said rent or eny parcell therof to | be behinde or unpaid during the space of two monethes next after eny of the said feastes wherin it oght to be paid that then hit shall be lawfull into the said Erle or his assingns | to enter unto the said landes asoraids & in every parcell of land wherunto the said John or his assingnes hath eny posession within the ralme of Irland and ther to dystrein & the distres | ther found to kepe & retayn unto such as he be satisfied & paid of the said rent & the arrerags if any ther be. And the said John and his heys shall kepe styf stanch & | tenantable all the howses & edifices that shall be buylded or erected upon the said grownd or eny parcell therof and so to leve them at thende of the said terme upon the proper | costis & chardges of the said John his excecutors or assingnes if he the said John or his assingnes have no lett by the King's enemyes. And the said Erle and his assingnes | shall warant aquite & defend all and singular the prenysses with ther aportenances unto the said John his excecutors & assingnes against all maner of people during the said | terme.

In wyttnes wherof the said Shane have to this present Indenture sett his ceale & subscribed hys name the day and yere abowe wrytten, etc. |

Provided always that the said Shane and an able horsman well apointed shall go with the said Erle to all rodes & jorneis as is asoraids onless the lands asoraids be | wasted by rebellis & no proffett gott by the same that then the said Erle to consider the said Shane according his own descreccion.

At the back of the Lease :—

Beyng present at the  
Selyng & delyvery of  
this sam  
per me meyer  
hussey.

Endorsed :—

Kildare County.  
JOHN FITZ RICHARD of Mollomaste, etc.  
5th and 6th yeers of Kinge Philip  
and Queene Mary.

## VI.

## The Bounds of the Queen's County in 1561.

[EXCLUSIVE OF UPPER OSSORY, THE O'DUNNE TERRITORY OF IREGAN (NOW THE BARONY OF TINNAHINCH), AND OF FASSAGH REBAN.]

FROM THE FIAINT OF ELIZABETH No. 6786.

The bounds and meres of the Queen's County on the west beginneth at the river of the Golly, by Gortnycle, and so a miry water called Glassycony northward is the mere to a hill called Knockannegon; thence the river of the Ore (Nore) is the mere to a brook called Glasshakenoge, and so by it to a bog called Doreroan, and through it to a river or brooke called Shroyleruske, and by it still northward to Belavele; thence the river Ownenasse is the mere north to the river of the Barrowe.

[The Owenass river separates the Barony of Tinnahinch from that of Portnahinch; the former Barony is excluded from this survey, which proceeds to include the latter Barony thus:—]

From this eastward the Barrowe is the mere to a brook called Ravege,

[At this point the survey proceeds to exclude Fassagh Reban]

and by it to the brook of Glasshorte; thence southward as the Glasshorte goeth to the Blake-ford, thence to the end of a wood called Kilero, and so by Ballybennet and Ballyboughe to Cassheardre (Ardree), which is a ford in the Barrowe, and so the Barrowe is mere to Cloughgrehnan lying south. Thence westward to Eduffe (I Dough) according to the ancient bounds of Slemarge. Thence as the meres of Galleyne go, to a brook called Ownebege, and thence by a ditch to a gap called Barneclohoryg; thence by the brook of Glasshierohan, to another brook which is the mere to a great stone at the end of a bog called Monekillekynon; thence a ditch is the mere to the highway of Rosconnell; thence by a ditch to Tougherdirvall; thence by a ditch to a great stone called Clough m'Edough; thence a highway is the mere to the outermost gate of Castell Usker, *alias* Wauter Castell; thence by a high way to a brook called Sronesallagh, and by that brook to the river of the Ore (Nore). The Ore is the mere to a miry water called Askekilgrace, which lieth beyond the wood of Clonoyvam towards Ossaire, and so to a place called Dyrrylane, and from thence as the Golly goeth to Gortnicle aforesaid.<sup>1</sup>

## The Meares of the Lordship of Slieve Margy in 1549.

[FROM FIAINT OF EDWARD VI No. 249.]

The following are the limits of the Lordship, in length from the water of Dowglass at a place called Aghgort-ny-grenan unto Dowyllegowrike, four miles; and in breadth, from Glaysshynmoyny in Idowhe unto Shrowill, four miles:—

The lands of Sliewmarge, with the lands of Maydeslietye (? Sleaty) which pertain to the lands of Catherlaghe (Carlow) and Sliewmarge, are bounded by

<sup>1</sup> Many of the place-names herein mentioned have been identified or localized by Father Carrigan in his "History of the Diocese of Ossory," vol. ii, p. 384.



a line in Monymelyngarilt to a lake called the Monvoer, and so to Agherosny near the river of the Barrowe, thence near the Barrowe to Cloenegrenan (Clogrenan, County Carlow), and by Dwyllgowrike to Leackin, the meadow in the mountain, and so by the mountain to Cowrenenyaghe, and to Dirrenemoyck, thence to Biellalacke, Biellacroyterin and Biellarushaghan, and so to Aghcow-reloskan and Pole-william-m'Shirry, and to Tobbernegarlaghe, Garranliakin, Claysshenemoynine, Aghbiellacoyll, and Ynchefoble, and so to Glaisshcoyll, thence to Biellacoigery, and so between Emelaghe and Moyadde to Gurtinnenyne, and the lake of Knockan-macTyry, and to Monvore in Sliewnegry, thence to Keppanrusshin in Kildownan and Glaysbowly-Noyr, and the river Dowglass, thence to Aghgortin-ny-grenan, and so near the river Dowglasse to the river Barrowe, and along the Barrowe to the marsh of Kilrenin and Mayddsiety aforesaid.

### The Meares of the Barony of Slievemargy in 1561.

[FROM FIAINT OF ELIZABETH No. 6786.]

The meres and bounds of the Barony of Slewmerge beginneth at the Barrowe, and so by the north side of Cloughgrenan, to Clonatoran, which is the south point of the barony, from it a ditch leadeth westward into the mountain<sup>1</sup> to a place called Garrekayre, and so to Lacklinn wherein standeth a great ash, and along the aforesaid mountain by Porteduf, Askeynaghe, and Knockan-m'tyrie, to Bealaboderge, and thence to a brook called Glisshederrenemoke which leadeth to another brook called Glisshkilleningell; along that brook to Beallalake, Beilaerotere, and so along the same glashe (or stream) to Aghmone-merte and Garrycorman; thence to a place called Moneludane which ye must leave on the left hand till ye come to Glasshenegamoge, and along the same glashe to Monesaggarde, which ye must leave on your left hand till ye come to Glayshekilgore (? the Kilgory stream), and along the same glashe to a town in Idowghe called Clownine (Cloneen in the County Kilkenny, Barony of Fassagh-dineen, formerly called IDough), and following the same to the river of Clonebrocke, and along the river to Askynetoran on the right hand of Clony-broke, and to Mackynaghe, thence to Bealacoquiger, and so between Emalaghe and Moyade to the bounds of the lands of Gwertynenewe, so to the lake of Knockan-m'tyrry; thence by Culdeduf, Mowneowre in Slenagre,<sup>2</sup> Crannaghe-onoran, and Glasheboylenwbler, to the river of the Dowglas unto Aghgortene-grenan, and so along the river Dowglas, which is the north point of the barony, to the river of the Barrowe, and along that river to the Castle of Cloughgrenan aforesaid.

<sup>1</sup> ? Tomard, or "Tomarre M.," as is written on the Old Map.

<sup>2</sup> This mountain is marked on the Old Map.



Queen's County Chancery Inquisition No

*Copied, line for*

Memorandum. Wher the Quenes maties Comission hereunto annexed was directed unto take for her maties use & for her behalf the verdict of John Thomas of Balliadam, Gent., & certeine articles gyven them in chardge within the Quenes countie by her . . . . . of the said Comission, as in the said Comission bearing date the 13<sup>th</sup> of May in the nyenth Elizabeth the more at lardge appeareth. We the said Comissioners by force & vertue of the aforesaid the XVII<sup>th</sup> of June in the said nyenth yeare of the Reigne of our said Sovereigne presentment of the said Jurors in manner & forme as foloweth. The names of the J

John Thomas\* of Ballyadams  
Mathew Skelton alias Lynt  
Melmory m<sup>c</sup> Edmond [? Mac Donnell]  
John de Barre  
ffarganany O Kelley  
Mortaghe ogg [? O'More]

To the furst Article, the said Jurors by vertue of their oth found that Rorve O More was by betwixt hym & his brother Patricke O More, the said Patricke for his mayntenance dyd p of Leyse aforesaid, And was spoyling of the same, And the said Rorve resisting them in th & the Conors in a place within the said contrey called **Killnesperokye**.

To the second, that the said Rorve was Capten of Leyse aforesaid at the tyme of his death Right of his Captenshipe as O More but only the towne of **Stradballye** with thappurtenance monye of Ireland. And further that the customes duties perquisites & profits that the said of Leise aforesaid was to hym every yeare worth one hundrith pounds currant and lawfull To the third, that the said Rorve had at the tyme of his death in his owne seisen of his o townes folowing, that is to saye **Dyrrbroke** and the **Great Wood** with their appurtenances, & **Collenaghmore**, **Dysarte Eneys**, **Carrickeneparkye**, **Ballyknockane**, **Graigneheyne**, and d yerly worthe threscore & ten marks lawfull monye of Ireland.

And also that the said Rorve O More was possest at the tyme of his death of all the lands alias called **ffarrenepriorie**, **Moyn Rath**, **Killegan**, **Ballenegall**, **Dyrryn Roye**, **Dromnyne**, & that is to say, **Ballyadam** in mortegadge with the said Rorve from Conyll m<sup>c</sup> Rossye for thir said Rorve is father Conyll m<sup>c</sup> Mallaghlen, from ffarganany O Kelly for threscore kyne r for XX<sup>th</sup> kyne; And **Kilclery** from ffarganany O Kelly aforesaid for XVI marks; and al m<sup>c</sup> Neyll for fortie marks. The said Rorve had the fourth part of **Colt** from Gilpatrick O Rorve is father had **Bellefenan** from Gilpatrick m<sup>c</sup> Gillyeyne & Donogh liagh m<sup>c</sup> Gilleyne fo Art O More for fortie and two kyne; & **Clone**, in **Clenmalyre**, also, from Nyell O Dowlin fo that nowe is, for nyne score marks; **Tolly** from ffarganayn O Kelly aforesaid in mortegadge **Kileronane** from Nyell m<sup>c</sup> Rossye m<sup>c</sup> Neyll for XX<sup>th</sup> kyne; & **Graignesmotan** & **Dowghill** f for thirtie kyne. The said Rorve is father had also from Caroll m<sup>c</sup> Teig, vicare of Galen twentie kyne; the said Rorve had of Lysagh m<sup>c</sup> Neyle **Bollenehynybanye** for fortie marks **Bollebeg** from Rosye m<sup>c</sup> Leysye for fortie kyne; And further the said Rorve is father had Neyll for XL kyne; and **Rossogomane** from Nyell m<sup>c</sup> Rosye for XX<sup>th</sup> kyne. The said Ror six marks & two melshe kyne from Morhertagh m<sup>c</sup> Onhyn m<sup>c</sup> Kady [O More]; & **Moyn** l And **Kilneslian** from the Rothes of Kilkenny for III<sup>x</sup> kyne.

And more also the said Rorve is father had in mortegadge **Moyany** from James m<sup>c</sup> Teig; The said Rorve also had **Ballentley** from Kedagh m<sup>c</sup> Ferishe; the moyte or halfyndell of the said Rorve is father also had **Clonheyne** in mortegadge from Melaghlin O Mores sones, All which mortegadges as well gotten by hym selfe as by his said father Conell m<sup>c</sup> Malaghy tyme of his death in quiet possession.

Last of all, that all the said Lands were annexed unto the Crown by Acte of Parlament, no therunto . . . . . Rebels hands.

In witnes whereof, as well we the said Comissioners as the said Jurors, have hereunto put & yeare abovewritten

[Then follow the s

\* This was the "Shaue-a-feeke" of Mullaghmast notoriety;

)  
onnell O'More.

Elizabeth, Maryborough, 17th June, 1566.

from the original.

. . . . . Seale . . . . . subscribed & put to heare &  
s felowes whose names ensueth, to inqueire of . . . . .  
cessions holden ther . . . . .  
the Reigne of our Sovereigne ladye quene  
mission at Marebrough in the Countie  
Received & taken the verdict &

lagh m<sup>e</sup> piers [? O'More]  
ond O Dorane  
oghe O Dorane  
m<sup>e</sup> Donoghe m<sup>e</sup> Enlaa  
ll m<sup>e</sup> Edmond O Dorane  
oghe m<sup>e</sup> Karroll [? Mac Evoy]

ice Deputie appoynted Capten of Leyse and upon certeine controversies & debates depending  
reat number of the Conors to come into the contrey  
of the contrey was there slayne by his said brother

t he had no more lands in possession in  
unto hym yerly worth ten pounds lawfull  
ad in Right & belonging to his Captenshipe  
of Ireland.  
r inheritance, & not as Capten these  
heomer, both the Collennaghies, viz. Collennaghe  
arishe of Tullorye, which lands were unto hym

that is to saye, The temporalities of Tymokoe  
athkrehyne, & Garrymading, but what  
and profits of the Abbay or Monastary of

ayne possession the Townes folowing,  
me; Ballentobrid with the  
l Ballytarsneye from the said fflargananym  
eres in Ballecaslane Galen from Conall m<sup>e</sup> Rosy  
morgadge for XX<sup>ti</sup> kyne; The said  
marks; And Kyltibrinny from David m<sup>e</sup>  
re kyne; & Killenye from Macgilpatricke  
e said Rorye for X marks; & half  
ttrick m<sup>e</sup> Rosye m<sup>e</sup> Neile  
n Galen for  
sart Galen &  
logorrye from Karoll m<sup>e</sup>  
lmabrony in morgadge for  
ortie marks from Dermod m<sup>e</sup> David;

a from Niell m<sup>e</sup> v . . . . .  
y from Rosye m<sup>e</sup> Onhyn;  
hat we knowe not.  
aid Rory had at the

makinge claym

call Seales the day

, mostly illegible.]

ancestor of the Ap Owen *alias* Bowen family of Ballyadame.

Rory "Caech" m

Queen's County Chancery Inquisition No. 11

Copied, line for line

Memorandum. Wher the Quenes maties Comission hereunto annexed was directed unto to take for her maties use & for her behalf the verdict of John Thomas of Balliadam, Gent., & of certain articles gyven them in chardge within the Quenes countie by her . . . of the said Comission, as in the said Comission bearing date the 13<sup>th</sup> of May in the nyenth ye of Elizabeth the more at lardge appeareth. We the said Comissioners by force & vertue of the said aforesaid the XVII<sup>th</sup> of June in the said nyenth yeare of the Reigue of our said Sovereigne lae presentment of the said Jurors in manner & forme as foloweth. The names of the Jurors

- John Thomas\* of Ballyadams
- Mathew Skelton alias Lynt
- Melmory m<sup>c</sup> Edmond [? Mac Donnell]
- John de Barre
- ffarganany m O Kelley
- Mortaghe ogg [? O'More]

To the first Article, the said Jurors by vertue of their oth found that Rorye O More was by the betwixt hym & his brother Patrickke O More, the said Patrickke for his mayntenance dyd proce of Leyse aforesaid, And was spoyling of the same, And the said Rorye resisting them in the en & the Conors in a place within the said contrey called Killnesperokye.

To the second, that the said Rorye was Capten of Leyse aforesaid at the tyme of his death, & Right of his Captenship as O More but only the towne of Stradballye with thappurtenances in monye of Ireland. And further that the customes duties perquisites & profits that the said Rye of Leise aforesaid was to hym every yeare worth one hundrith pounds currant and lawfull m To the third, that the said Rorye had at the tyme of his death in his owne seisen of his owne townes folowing, that is to saye Dyrrbroke and the Great Wood with their appurtenances, Dy & Collenaghmore, Dysarte Eneys, Carrickeneparkye, Ballyknockane, Graignehoyn, and thele yerly worthe threscore & ten marks lawfull monye of Ireland.

And also that the said Rorye O More was possesst at the tyme of his death of all the lands in n alias called ffarrenepriorie, Moyn Rath, Killegan, Ballenegall, Dyrryn Roye, Dromnyne, Mo estate he had them, they knowe not. And that the said Rorye had at the tyme of his death e Stradbally aforesaid, & of the Abbey of Leyse With the appurtenances by suiffiance from the ju And further also that the said Rorye O More had at the tyme of his death in mortegadge & ini that is to say, Ballyadam in mortegadge with the said Rorye from Conyll m<sup>c</sup> Rossye for threscore said Rorye is father Conyll m<sup>c</sup> Mallaghlen, from ffarganany m O Kelly for threscore kyne mo for XX<sup>th</sup> kyne; And Kilclery from ffarganany m O Kelly aforesaid for XVI marks; and also m<sup>c</sup> Neyll for fortie marks. The said Rorye had the fourth part of Colt from Gilpatrick O Don Rorye is father had Bellefenan from Gilpatrick m<sup>c</sup> Gillyeyn & Donogh liagh m<sup>c</sup> Gilleyn for the Art O More for fortie and two kyne; & Clone, in Clenmalrye, also, from Nyell O Dowlin for that nowe is, for nyne score marks; Tolly from ffarganayn O Kelly aforesaid in mortegadge th Kilcronane from Nyell m<sup>c</sup> Rossye m<sup>c</sup> Neyll for XX<sup>th</sup> kyne; & Graignesmotan & Dowghill from the for thirtie kyne. The said Rorye is father had also from Caroll m<sup>c</sup> Teig, viccare of Galen, th twenty kyne; the said Rorye had of Lysagh m<sup>c</sup> Neyle Bollenehyunbanye for fortie marks; & Bollebeg from Rosye m<sup>c</sup> Laysye for fortie kyne; And further the said Rorye is father had K K K Neyll for XL kyne; and Rossogomane from Nyell m<sup>c</sup> Rosye for XX<sup>th</sup> kyne. The said Rorye ad six marks & two melshe kyne from Morhertagh m<sup>c</sup> Onhyn m<sup>c</sup> Kady [O More]; & Moyn Rath fo And Kilneshtian from the Rothes of Kilkenny for IIII<sup>th</sup> kyne.

And more also the said Rorye is father had in mortegadge Moyany from James m<sup>c</sup> Teig; K The said Rorye also had Ballentley from Kedagh m<sup>c</sup> Ferishe; the moyte or halfyndell of Bear the said Rorye is father also had Clonheyn in mortegadge from Melaghlin O Mores sones, And fo All which mortegadges as well gotten by hym selfe as by his said father Conell m<sup>c</sup> Malaghlin th tyme of his death in quiet possession.

Last of all, that all the said Lands were annexed unto the Crown by Acte of Parlament, no o th therunto . . . . . Rebels hands.

In witnes whereof, as well we the said Comissioners as the said Jurors, have hereunto put oure & yare abovewritten

[Then follow the signatures]

\* This was the "Shaune-a-feeka" of Mullaghmast notoriety; he was



## II.

Rory "Caech" m<sup>re</sup> Connell O'More.

Queen's County Chancery Inquisition No. of Elizabeth, Maryborough, 17th June, 1566.

*Copied, line for line from the original.*

Memorandum. When the Quenes ma<sup>ties</sup> Comission hereunto annexed was directed unto . . . . . Seale . . . . . subscribed & put to heare & take for her ma<sup>ties</sup> use & for her behalf the verdict of John Thomas of Balliadam, Gent., & of his felowes whose names ensueth, to inquire of . . . . . certain articles gyven them in chardge within the Quenes countie by her . . . . . the cessions holden ther . . . . . of the said Commission, as in the said Commission bearing date the 13<sup>th</sup> of May in the nyynth ye of the Reigne of our Sovereigne ladye quene Elizabeth the more at lardge appeareth. We the said Comissioners by force & vertue of the said commission at Marebrough in the Countie aforesaid the XVII<sup>th</sup> of June in the said nyynth year of the Reigne of our said Sovereigne ladye . . . . . Receved & taken the verdict & presentment of the said Jurors in manner & forme as foloweth. The names of the Jurors

John Thomas\* of Ballyadams  
Mathew Skelton alias Lynt  
Melmory m<sup>re</sup> Edmond [? Mac Donnell]  
John de Barre  
ffarganany m<sup>re</sup> O Kelley  
Mortaghe ogg [? O'More]

Keadagh m<sup>re</sup> piers [? O'More]  
Edmond O Dorane  
Donoghe O Dorane  
Teig m<sup>re</sup> Donoghe m<sup>re</sup> Enlaa  
Donill m<sup>re</sup> Edmond O Dorane  
Moroghe m<sup>re</sup> Karroll [? Mac Evoy]

To the furst Article, the said Jurors by vertue of their oth found that Rorie O More was by the Prince Deputie appoynted Capten of Leyse and upon certeine controversies & debates depending betwixt hym & his brother Patrickke O More, the said Patrickke for his mayntenance dyd procure a great number of the Conors to come into the contrey of Leyse aforesaid. And was spoyling of the same, And the said Rorie resisting them in the ouce of the contrey was there slayne by his said brother & the Conors in a place within the said contrey called **Killnesperokye**.

To the second, that the said Rorie was Capten of Leyse aforesaid at the tyme of his death, & that he had no more lands in possession in Right of his Captenship as O More but only the towne of **Stradballye** with thappurtenances unto hym yerly worth ten pounds lawfull monye of Ireland. And further that the customes duties perquisites & profits that the said Rorie had in Right & belonging to his Captenship of Leyse aforesaid was to hym every year worth one hundred pounds currant and lawfull monye of Ireland.

To the third, that the said Rorie had at the tyme of his death in his owne seisen of his owne proper inheritance, & not as Capten these townes folowing, that is to saye **Dyrrbroke** and the **Great Wood** with their appurtenances, **Dyloghcomer**, both the **Collennaghies**, viz. **Collennaghe** & **Collenaghemore**, **Dysarte Eneys**, **Carrickeneparkye**, **Ballyknockane**, **Graignehoyn**, and the **parishe of Tullorye**, which lands were unto hym yerly worthe threscore & ten marks lawfull monye of Ireland.

And also that the said Rorie O More was possesed at the tyme of his death of all the lands ining, that is to saye, The temporalities of **Tymokoe** alias called **ffarrenepriorie**, **Moyn Rath**, **Killegan**, **Ballenegall**, **Dyrryn Roye**, **Dromnyne**, **Moyn Rathkrehyn**, & **Garrymading**, but what estate he had them, they knowe not. And that the said Rorie had at the tyme of his death the use and profits of the **Abbey or Monastery of Stradbally** aforesaid, & of the **Abbey of Leyse** With the appurtenances by sufrance from the puce.

And further also that the said Rorie O More had at the tyme of his death in mortgadge & in his owne possession the Townes folowing, that is to say, **Ballyadam** in mortgadge with the said Rorie from Conyll m<sup>re</sup> Rossye for threscore kyne; **Ballentobrid** with the said Rorie is father Conyll m<sup>re</sup> Mallaghlen, from ffarganany m<sup>re</sup> O Kelly for threscore kyne mo<sup>re</sup> And **Ballytarsneye** from the said ffarganany m<sup>re</sup> for XX<sup>th</sup> kyne; And **Kilclery** from ffarganany m<sup>re</sup> O Kelly aforesaid for XVI marks; and also **Ballacaslane** Galen from Conall m<sup>re</sup> Rosy m<sup>re</sup> Neyll for fortie marks. The said Rorie had the fourth part of **Colt** from Gilpatrick O Don in morgadge for XX<sup>th</sup> kyne; The said Rorie is father had **Bellefanan** from Gilpatrick m<sup>re</sup> Gillyeyn & Donogh liagh m<sup>re</sup> Gilley for the marks; And **Kyltibrinny** from David m<sup>re</sup> Art O More for fortie and two kyne; & **Clone**, in **Clenmalyre**, also, from Nyell O Dowlin for threscore kyne; & **Killenye** from Macgilpatricke that nowe is, for nyne score marks; **Tolly** from ffarganany m<sup>re</sup> O Kelly aforesaid in mortgadge with the said Rorie for X marks; & half **Kilcronane** from Nyell m<sup>re</sup> Rossye m<sup>re</sup> Neyll for XX<sup>th</sup> kyne; & **Graignesmotan** & **Dowghill** from Gilpatrick m<sup>re</sup> Rosye m<sup>re</sup> Neile for thirtie kyne. The said Rorie is father had also from Carroll m<sup>re</sup> Teig, viccare of Galen, **Clig**, in Galen for twentie kyne; the said Rorie had of Lysagh m<sup>re</sup> Neyle **Bollenehyne** banye for fortie marks; & **Dysart Galen** & **Bollebeg** from Rosye m<sup>re</sup> Leysey for fortie kyne; And further the said Rorie is father had **Kekardogorrye** from Karoll m<sup>re</sup> Neyll for XL kyne; and **Rossogomane** from Nyell m<sup>re</sup> Rosye for XX<sup>th</sup> kyne. The said Rorie had **Kilmabrony** in morgadge for six marks & two melshe kyne from Morherthagh m<sup>re</sup> Onhyn m<sup>re</sup> Kady [O More]; & **Moyn Rath** for fortie marks from Dermot m<sup>re</sup> David; And **Kilneshian** from the Rothes of Kilkenny for IIII<sup>th</sup> kyne.

And more also the said Rorie is father had in mortgadge **Moyany** from James m<sup>re</sup> Teig; **Kilysyn** from Niell m<sup>re</sup> v . . . . .

The said Rorie also had **Ballentley** from Keadagh m<sup>re</sup> Ferishe; the moyte or halfyndell of **Biarony** from Rosye m<sup>re</sup> Onhyn; the said Rorie is father also had **Clonheyn** in mortgadge from McLaghlin O Mores sones, And for what we knowe not.

All which mortgadges as well gotten by hym selfe as by his said father Connell m<sup>re</sup> Malaghlin the said Rorie had at the tyme of his death in quiet possession.

Last of all, that all the said Lands were annexed unto the Crown by Acte of Parliament, no other then makinge claym therunto . . . . . Rebels hands.

In wites whereof, as well we the said Comissioners as the said Jurors, have hereunto put our severall Seales the day & yeare abovewritten

[Then follow the signatures, mostly illegible.]

\* This was the "Shane-a-feeka" of Mullaghmast notoriety; he was the ancestor of the Ap Owen alias Bowen family of Ballyadame.



## VIII.

Prerogative Will, dated 1584, of James Meaghe, alias  
Meath,\* alias O'More, Chief of Leix, in the Dublin  
Record Office.

In the name of god amen.

I James Meath als. O'More being of good and perfect memory, making my Will as followeth, that is to say

first I make as my executors my brother Thomas Meath, and my wife Ann Eustace and Eustace<sup>1</sup> fitz James.

Also I make as my overseers of this my Will Mr. John Barins and Hewgh Payne.

I doe bequeath xx<sup>li</sup> ster. to my wife besides her owne parte.

I doe leave x<sup>li</sup> that I promysed to Walter Eustace, and such proveable goods.

I do leave my horse wth. my brother Thomas Meath, my hackny wth. Mr. Payne.

I doe bequeath to Teig McDonogh and to his sonne Davy fifty shillings star.

I doe leave wth. my Gossopp<sup>2</sup> Mr. Barins in remembrance of me too studd mares and their colts.

I doe leave wth. Donell oge O'lalur too of the best garrons<sup>3</sup> I have plowing wth. Rory mcTeige for debts that I doe owe him; also fower pounds ster. wch. I owe to one Willm. fitz Symon to be paid. Such other proveable debts as is dew to be paid, and the rest to the use of my wife and her children.

I doe bequeath to Ann Morouho<sup>4</sup> xx<sup>s</sup> ster. wch. I doe owe her.

Dated the v<sup>th</sup> day of June in the xxvith yeare of the Raigne of our soveraigne lady Elizabeth that now ys, 1584.

[No signature]

This being witnes whose names are under written uppon this my Will as followeth:—

I Walter Eustace of Athey was present.

per me dauid lee alias mc tegg.

By me Martyne Smithe.

per me Dnus patrycyus mc gyie

I Recharde motell

Test. me John Roo . . . . .<sup>5</sup>

[The Will was proved before Ambrose Forthe on the 26<sup>th</sup> June, 1584.]

---

\* This Will was brought to my notice by the Rev. W. Carrigan, c.c., who drew my attention to the fact that it was indexed under "*Meath*."

<sup>1</sup> Christian name omitted.

<sup>2</sup> God-father.

<sup>3</sup> Horses.

<sup>4</sup> Now Murphy.

<sup>5</sup> Here follows a word resembling *strust*, which does not appear to be a surname; the s's in it are of the long variety, resembling *f*'s.

## IX.

## The principal Patron Saints of churches in Leix.

The following list of the more important of the Patron Saints in Leix has been compiled mainly from two works—"The Martyrology of Donegal," and Bishop Comerford's "History of the Diocese of Leighlin," and also from the Fiant of Queen Elizabeth. In some cases, owing to the number of Irish saints bearing the same name, the Patron Saint of a church can only be identified by being mentioned in the Martyrology in conjunction with the church founded by him; or else by "the pattern-day" at the Blessed Well being still observed, or, at any rate, recollected by the peasantry:—

CHURCH NAME.	NAME OF ITS PATRON SAINT.	FESTIVAL DAY.
Ballintubbert ... ..	St. Brigid ... ..	1st February.
Ballyadams, <i>alias</i> Kilmokidy ...	St. Mary ... ..	...
Ballycoolan (Parish of Timogue) ...	St. Escon ... ..	20th November.
Boghlone ... ..	St. Mary ... ..	...
Borris ... ..	St. Fintan (macGaibhreine) ...	17th February.
Clononagh ... ..	St. Mary ... ..	...
Clopook ... ..	St. Fintan (macGaibhreine) ...	17th February.
Cromoge ... ..	St. Aenghus the Culdee ...	11th March.
Dysart-Enos ... ..	St. Mainchin, or Maenin ...	2nd January.
Dysart-Gallen ... ..	St. Abban ... ..	16th March.
Killabban ... ..	St. Colman Bane ... ..	19th October.
Kilcolmanbane ... ..	St. Colman Brack ... ..	...
Kilcolmanbrack ... ..	St. Cronan ... ..	...
Kileronan ... ..	St. Lon Garadh ... ..	{ 24th June, or 3rd September.
Kilgorey ... ..	? St. Enna ... ..	? 21st March.
Killeany (Parish of Clonagheen) ...	? St. Eithna (female) ...	...
Killenny (near the Heath) ...	? St. Finneach ... ..	? 2nd February.
Killiny (Parish of Killabban) ...	St. Comgan ... ..	27th February.
Killeshin ... ..	St. Enda and Lochan ...	31st December.
"KilmacCathail" (in Ui Bairche) ..	St. Mary ... ..	...
Kilmurry ... ..	? St. Tidhill ... ..	...
Kilteale ... ..	? St. Meathon ... ..	...
Kilvahan ... ..	St. Faelan the Stammerer ...	20th June.
Kilwhelan (north of Ballyroan) ...	? St. Mogoroc ... ..	? 23rd December.
Monksgrange, <i>alias</i> Kilmagobbock ...	St. Brigid ... ..	1st February.
Morett ... ..	St. Colman (mac Ua Laoighse) ...	15th May.
Oughaval ... ..	St. Fintan ... ..	? 17th February.
Reban (Churchtown) ... ..	St. Guaire ... ..	...
Shrulle ... ..	St. Fiach ... ..	12th October.
Sleaty ... ..	St. Sillan (Ed. VI, Fiant No. 582) ...	...
Straboe ... ..	St. Patrick ... ..	17th March.
Stradbally ... ..	St. Thomas ... ..	21st December.
Tankardstown ... ..	St. Colum ... ..	...
Tecolm ... ..	St. Daman ... ..	12th February.
"Tigh Damain" (in Ui Criomthannain)	St. Mo-chua (macLonan) ...	24th December.
Timahoe ... ..	? St. Mogue (Mo-Aedh-oge) ...	? 31st January.
Timogue ... ..	...	...

Lisagh mac Connell O'More,  
Lord of Slieve Margy.

Slain in 1537.

[Father Carrigan's History of Ossory.]



## IX.

## The principal Patron Saints of churches in Leix.

The following list of the more important of the Patron Saints in Leix has been compiled mainly from two works—"The Martyrology of Donegal," and Bishop Comerford's "History of the Diocese of Leighlin," and also from the Fiant of Queen Elizabeth. In some cases, owing to the number of Irish saints bearing the same name, the Patron Saint of a church can only be identified by being mentioned in the Martyrology in conjunction with the church founded by him; or else by "the pattern-day" at the Blessed Well being still observed, or, at any rate, recollected by the peasantry:—

CHURCH NAME.	NAME OF ITS PATRON SAINT.	FESTIVAL DAY.
Ballintubbert ... ..	St. Brigid ... ..	1st February.
Ballyadams, <i>alias</i> Kilmokidy ...	...	...
Ballycoolan (Parish of Timogue) ...	St. Mary ... ..	...
Boghlone ... ..	St. Escon ... ..	20th November.
Borris ... ..	St. Mary ... ..	...
Clonagh ... ..	St. Fintan (macGaibhreine) ...	17th February.
Clopook ... ..	St. Mary ... ..	...
Cromoge ... ..	St. Fintan (macGaibhreine) ...	17th February.
Dysart-Enos ... ..	St. Aenghus the Culdee ...	11th March.
Dysart-Gallen ... ..	St. Mainchin, or Maenin ...	2nd January.
Killabban ... ..	St. Abban ... ..	16th March.
Kilcolmanbane ... ..	St. Colman Bane ... ..	19th October.
Kilcolmanbrack ... ..	St. Colman Brack ... ..	...
Kilcronan ... ..	St. Cronan ... ..	...
Kilgorey ... ..	St. Lon Garadh ... ..	{ 24th June, or 3rd September.
Killeany (Parish of Clonagheen) ...	? St. Enna ... ..	? 21st March.
Killenny (near the Heath) ... ..	? St. Eithna (female) ...	...
Killiny (Parish of Killabban) ... ..	? St. Finneach ... ..	? 2nd February.
Killeshin ... ..	St. Comgan ... ..	27th February.
"KilmacCathail" (in Ui Bairrche) ..	St. Enda and Lochan ...	31st December.
Kilmurry ... ..	St. Mary ... ..	...
Kilteale ... ..	? St. Tidhill ... ..	...
Kilvahan ... ..	? St. Meathon ... ..	...
Kilwhelan (north of Ballyroan) ...	St. Faelan the Stammerer ...	20th June.
Monksgrange, <i>alias</i> Kilmagobbock ...	? St. Mogoroc ... ..	? 23rd December.
Morett ... ..	St. Brigid ... ..	1st February.
Oughaval ... ..	St. Colman (mac Ua Laoighse) ...	15th May.
Reban (Churchtown) ... ..	St. Fintan ... ..	? 17th February.
Shrule ... ..	St. Guaire ... ..	...
Sleaty ... ..	St. Fiach ... ..	12th October.
Straboe ... ..	St. Sillan (Ed. VI, Fiant No. 582)	...
Stradbally ... ..	St. Patrick ... ..	17th March.
Tankardstown ... ..	St. Thomas ... ..	21st December.
Tecoln ... ..	St. Colum ... ..	...
"Tigh Damain" (in Ui Criomthannain)	St. Daman ... ..	12th February.
Timahoe ... ..	St. Mo-chua (macLonan) ...	24th December.
Timogue ... ..	? St. Mogue (Mo-Aedh-oge) ...	? 31st January.





# THE O'M

Connell mac Malaghlin O'More, ==  
 Chief of Leix, 1523-37.  
 ob. 1537.

Lisagh mac Connell O'More, ==  
 Lord of Slievemargy.  
 Slain in 1537.

Murtagh mac Lisagh O'More =  
 [See O'More Pedigree- A.] ? | ?

Murtagh oge O'More\* =  
 Granted Raheenduff in 1562, and  
 Cremorgan in 1570.  
 ob. 2 May, 1589.  
 [Queen's Co. Ex. Inqn., No. 24 of Eliz.]

Honorah O'Lalor.  
 [Queen's Co. Ex. Inqn., No. 24 of Eliz.]

Lisagh mac Murtagh oge O'More =  
 of Raheenduff and Cremorgan.  
 ob. 8 Sept., 1599.  
 [Queen's Co. Chanc. Inqn., No. 6 of Eliz.]

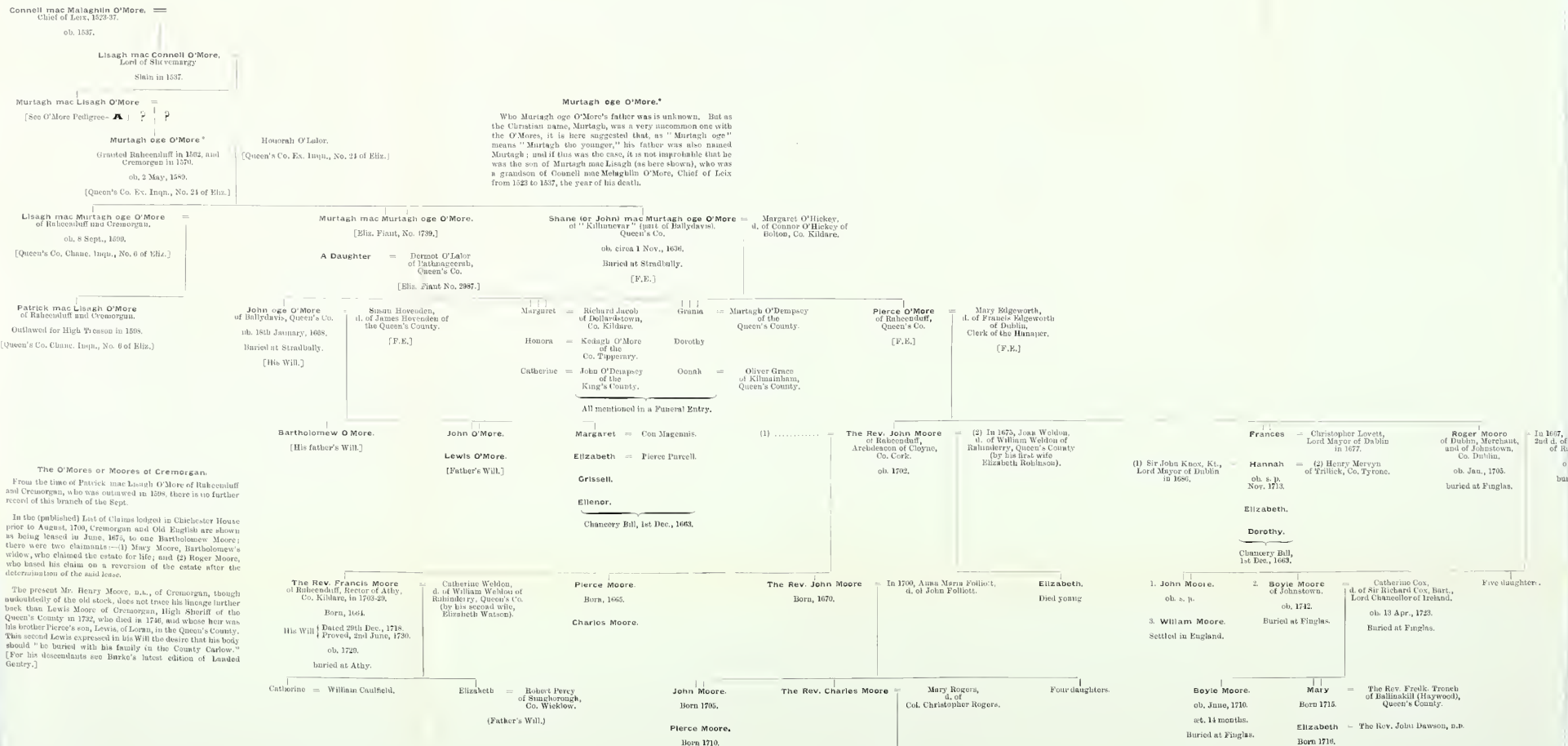
Murtagh mac Murtagh  
 [Eliz. Fiant, No. 4  
 A Daughter = De





# THE O'MORES OF { CREMORGAN AND RAHEENDUFF, AND BALLYDAVIS, QUEEN'S COUNTY. JOHNSTOWN IN THE PARISH OF FINGLAS, COUNTY DUBLIN.

[COMPILED BY LORD WALTER FITZGERALD.]



## NOTE.

The information on the last three or four generations in this Pedigree has been kindly supplied by Mr. G. D. Bartelsell, Athlone Pursuivant of Arms.

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# THE O'MORES OF 1

[FROM BURKE'S "LANDED GENTRY," WITH A

**Callough O'More,**  
youngest son of Rory caech O'More,  
Chief of Leix.

Granted { Ballina, Co. Kildare, in 1574.  
Kilmainham Wood, Co. Meath,  
in 1575.

ob. 27th March, 1618.

[Co. Meath Chanc. Inqn., No. 37 of James I.

**Col. Rory O'More**  
of the Confederate Catholic  
Army, of Ballina.  
ob. 16th Feb., 1655.

**Jane Barnewall,**  
d. of Sir Patrick Barnewall, Kt.,  
of Turvey, Co. Dublin.

**Margaret O'More** = **Thomas Plunket**  
[F.E.] of "Clonebreny"  
Meath.  
ob. 1st Dec., 1618.  
[F.E.]

A daughter = ..... FitzGerald  
s. of Capt. Maurice FitzGerald  
FitzGerald of Ballina,  
Co. Westmeath.

[Cal. of State Papers,  
1625-32, p. 525.]

**Col. Charles O'More**  
of Ballina.  
Killed at the Battle of Aughrim,  
Co. Galway, 12th July, 1691.  
ob. s. p.

**Margaret Fitz Maurice,**  
3rd d. of Thomas, 18th Lord  
of Kerry and Lixnaw.  
He was her 3rd husband.  
[Burke's Peerage.]

**Anne O'More,**  
mother of Patrick Sarsfield,  
Earl of Lucan. = **Patrick Sarsfield**  
of Tully, Co. Wick.

**Eleanor O'More** = { **Brian O'Kelly**  
ob.  
(His tombstone)  
Donnell mac

**Connell O'More.**  
ob. s. p. 20 Nov., 1653.

**Mary O'More** = **Col. Tirlough**

**Elizabeth O'More** = **Christoph**  
? of Killas  
ob. 29 Jan., 1729, aged 100.

**Lewis O'More**  
of Ballina.  
ob. 13 Feb., 1737, aet. 63.

**Alicia O'Neill,**  
d. of Con O'Neill.

**Catherine O'More of Ballina**  
was the mother of General Manus O'Donoghue  
who was in the Austrian service in 1772.

[An. 4 Masters, Vol. VI, note on p. 241.]

**James More**  
of Ballina.  
ob. 19 Nov., 1779, aet. 77.  
[His Will.]

**Mary Madden,**  
d. of Ambrose Madden  
of Derryhoran,  
Co. Galway.

**Mary**  
Maid of Honour  
Queen of

**Letitia More** = **Richard O'Ferrall.**  
ob. 1778. ob. 1790.

From whom are descended the More O'Ferralls of Balyna.

# LINA, CO. KILDARE.

COMPILED BY LORD WALTER FITZGERALD.]

Margaret Scurlock,  
of Walter fitz Barnaby Scurlock (ob. 1615)  
of Frayne, Co. Meath.

viv. 1619.

Meath Chanc. Inqn., No. 37 of James I.]

Col. Lewis (or Lisagh) O'More  
of the Confederate Catholic Army.

Mary O'Reilly,  
d. of Philip mac Hugh O'Reilly.

Anthony O'More  
of Ballina.

Anne Hope,  
d. of Alexander Hope  
of Mullingar.

town, Co. Kildare.

1684.

amstown.)

h Kavanagh.

ry O'Neill.

e = Capt. Conor O'Reilly.

Roger O'More (or Moore)

[Will, dated 1 March, 1747,  
proved in 1748.]

Elinor Wright,  
d. of William Wright.

= ..... Ward  
of Madrid.

General Anthony O'More,  
in the Spanish Army.  
[Mentioned in James More's Will.]

Anne =  
[James's Will.]

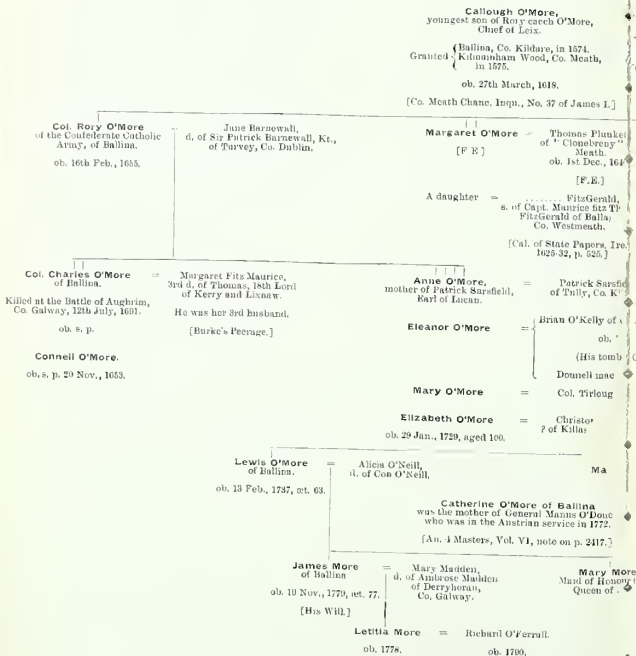
Robert Daly  
of Caulfield.

Mary = Packington Edgeworth  
of Longwood.



# THE O'MORES OF P

[FROM BURKE'S "LANDED GENTRY," WITH AD.



From whom are descended the More O'Ferralls of Balyna.

# THE O'MORES OF P. LINA. CO. KILDARE.

[FROM BURKE'S "LANDED GENTRY," WITH ADDITIONS, COMPILED BY LORD WALTER FITZGERALD.]

**Callough O'More**,  
youngest son of Rory each O'More,  
Chief of Keri.

[Balling, Co. Kildare, in 1574.  
Granted - Kilmainham Wood, Co. Meath,  
in 1575.

ob. 27th March, 1618.

[Co. Meath Chase, Inq., No. 37 of James I.]

**Margaret Scarlock**,  
d. of Walter Fitz Barnaby Scarlock (ob. 1615)  
of Frayne, Co. Meath.

viv. 1618.

[Co. Meath Chase, Inq., No. 37 of James I.]

**Col. Rory O'More**  
of the Confederate Catholic  
Army, of Ballina  
ob. 16th Feb., 1655.

**Jane Bargewall**,  
d. of Sir Patrick Bargewall, Kt.,  
of Torvey, Co. Dublin.

**Margaret O'More** = **Thomas Phelan**  
of "Chonabrey"  
[F.E.] Meath  
ob. 1st Dec., 1649

**Col. Lewis (or Lissagh) O'More** =  
of the Confederate Catholic Army.

**Mary O'Reilly**,  
d. of Philip mac Hugh O'Reilly.

A daughter = **FitzGerald**,  
s. of Capt. Maurice Fitz  
FitzGerald of Ballina,  
Co. Westmeath.

[Cul. of State Papers, Ire.  
MS. 32, p. 525.]

**Col. Charles O'More**  
of Ballina  
Killed at the Battle of Aughrim,  
Co. Galway, 12th July, 1691.

**Margaret Fitz Maurice**,  
3rd d. of Thomas, 18th Lord  
of Kerry and Lismore.

He was her 3rd husband.  
[Burke's Peerage.]

**Anne O'More**,  
mother of Patrick Scarlock,  
Earl of Lucan.

**Patrick Scarlock**  
of Tully, Co. K.

**Eleanor O'More** = **Brian O'Kelly**,  
ob. 1684.

(His tomb  
Cadamsstown.)

**Dennell mac**  
ugh Kavanagh.

**Mary O'More** = **Col. Tirlong**  
Henry O'Neill.

**Elizabeth O'More** = **Christo**  
P of Killar.

ob. 29 Jan., 1729, aged 160.

**Anthony O'More**  
of Ballina.

**Anne Hope**,  
d. of Alexander Hope  
of Mullingar.

**Connell O'More**,  
ob. s. p. 29 Nov., 1655.

**Lewis O'More**  
of Ballina.  
ob. 13 Feb., 1747, et. 63.

**Alice O'Neill**,  
d. of Con O'Neill.

Ma

e = **Capt. Connor O'Reilly**.

**Roger O'More (or Moore)**  
[Will, dated 1 March, 1747,  
proved in 1748.]

**Riacer Wright**,  
d. of William Wright.

**Catherine O'More of Ballina**  
was the mother of General Manus O'Donoghue  
who was in the Austrian service in 1772.  
[An. 4 Masters, Vol. VI, note on p. 2417.]

**James More**  
of Ballina  
ob. 10 Nov., 1770, et. 77.  
[His Will]

**Mary Mudden**,  
d. of Ambrose Mudden  
of Kerrykora,  
Co. Galway.

**Mary More**,  
Maist of Honey to the  
Queen of .

Ward  
of Madrid.

**General Anthony O'More**,  
in the Spanish Army.  
[Mentioned in James More's Will.]

**Anne** = **Robert Daly**  
of Cusfield.  
[James's Will.]

**Mary** = **Packington Edgeworth**  
of Longwood.

**Letitia More** = **Richard O'Connell**,  
ob. 1778. ob. 1789.

From whom are descended the More O'Ferralls of Ballina.



# KNIGHTS HOSPITALLERS IN CO. KILDARE.

By ARCHDEACON SHERLOCK.

EVERYONE knows something of the two great military Orders, the Templars and the Knights Hospitallers, otherwise known as the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, and the Knights of Malta.<sup>1</sup> Both these celebrated Orders had possessions in Ireland, and the Hospitallers succeeded in getting a good part of the Templar property when that Order was abolished. My purpose in this brief paper is to give some little idea of the position of the Hospitallers in Ireland, which ought to interest us, since they established commanderies or preceptories of their Order in Kildare County. Mr. Kemble has pointed out in his "Knights Hospitallers in England" (printed for the Camden Society, 1857) that the Templars and the Hospitallers, who owned lands in many countries, and gathered wealth, and with wealth great influence, occupied in all countries a peculiar position. They were in them, but not of them. The Knight belonged not to a family, but to a corporation which "could have no nationality, and was intended to have none." "The principle of all the half-clerical, half-military Orders was to have a concentration of government of their own, an *imperium in imperio*, everywhere. The practice was to establish brotherhoods everywhere, dependent upon other brotherhoods; but the idea to be ultimately realized was unity, not nationality."

At a later period in their history the character that these Orders bore was not of the highest. It is said that a priest in Normandy told Richard I he had three daughters, of whom the eldest was Pride, on which the king, merrily calling to the company, said, "I am told by a priest that I have three daughters. I desire you to be witness how I would have them bestowed: My daughter Pride I bestow upon the Templars and Hospitallers."

To such an extent were the claims of the Order carried that the Prior of Kilmainham, when commanded by Edward I to return to Ireland for military service in the Wicklow mountains—a service not to his taste—to excuse himself, pretended to have received a summons from the head of the Order to the Holy Land, 1274. He seems to have had a premonition of misfortune, for he was actually taken prisoner by the Irish in Glenmalur. (C. Litton Falkiner. Paper read before the R. I. Academy, Dec. 10, 1906.)

<sup>1</sup> The habit over the armour of the Hospitallers was a black cloak with a white cross to distinguish them from the Templars, who wore a white cloak with a red cross.

The early history of the Hospitallers was romantic. Before the first crusade certain merchants of Amalfi established in Jerusalem a hospital or hospice-lodging for the reception of pilgrims—at first dedicated to a St. John (a Greek bishop), afterwards, however, to St. John the Baptist. When the fierce Turcomans overpowered the milder rule of the Caliphs, Gerard, the Rector of the Hospital, co-operated with Peter the Hermit in bringing about the first crusade, and his successor Raymond de Puy re-organized the Order on a military basis similar to the Templars. In 1187, driven from Jerusalem, they settled at St. Jean d'Acre; a hundred years later they were expelled thence by the Moslems, and made Cyprus their headquarters. Their Order was now no longer concerned with its original purpose; but under their Grand Master, John de Villiare, they obtained supremacy over the Mediterranean, doing a splendid and much-needed work in sweeping Turkish pirates from the seas.<sup>1</sup> In 1310 they captured Rhodes, and made it their headquarters, and about this time obtained much of the property of the suppressed Templars. As the Order grew in numbers, it was divided into seven languages—three French, one Spanish, one Italian, one English, and one German.

In 1522, after a six months' siege, the Sultan Solyman forced them to surrender Rhodes; and their last settlement was in Malta, which the Emperor Charles V bestowed on them.

Famous for ever is the great siege of Malta, 1565, and its heroic defence, in which the Knights under La Valette defeated the hosts of the Moslems, out of whose 40,000 only 15,000 survived to return to Constantinople, while of the defenders, 9,700 in number, only 600 were left unwounded at the last. How vast was the service to Christendom may be judged from the fact that Protestant England offered prayers in her churches for the deliverance of Malta.<sup>2</sup>

While the Hospitallers were warring desperately with the Mohammedans, their brethren in England were employed in

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<sup>1</sup> Not completely, however, for the coasts of Italy and Spain were ravaged by Algerine pirates until the bombardment of Algiers in 1818 by Lord Exmouth, and fifty years later there were old men living in Mentone whom he had liberated from slavery.

<sup>2</sup> The great relic of the Hospitallers—the hand of St. Boget—was presented by Sultan Bajazet to the Knights of Rhodes; from Rhodes it was brought to Malta enclosed in a monstrance of solid gold set with gems, in front of which lay a gold ring set with a large sapphire. Napoleon, when he took possession of Malta, put the ring on his own finger, and ordered the case to be taken to France, contemptuously leaving the relic to the Grand Master, who brought it to St. Petersburg, and presented it to the Emperor Paul.



peaceful occupations, managing their vast estates, their farms, mills, fisheries, and dovecotes. Of these we have a very full and interesting account in a survey of 1338 made by one brother Philip de Thame, published by the Camden Society. It strikes one strangely as we turn from the story of the Hospitallers in the Mediterranean and their romantic adventures there by sea and land, to study the pages of their estate accounts. There is a balance-sheet for every manor, and a strict account of profit and loss. On the one side is the income derived from the mansion, with garden and curtilage, the dovecote, arable and meadow land per acre, rents of mills, cottages, and fisheries, market and toll, profits of stock, grants of pensions, income from churches and chapels, services of villeins, rent, perquisites, &c. On the other side is shown the cost of maintenance and hospitality, pensions and rent-charges, visitation expenses of Prior, law charges, collection, chaplaincies and small tithes.

With this account before us it is not difficult to picture the Hospitallers as they existed in Ireland; only we must remember that things were not so peaceful over here as they were in England. On the contrary, they lived here in their preceptories, on the marches of Wales and England, rather as a sort of garrison, and were liable in Kildare and in Dublin to be called out to resist the raids of the mountain Irish, or to punish them for their depredations.

The principal seat of the Hospitallers in Ireland was at Kilmainham. But there were preceptories or commanderies in different parts of the country where resided Knights or Preceptors, as they were called, in direct connexion with the organization elsewhere through that centre. These preceptories had estates and revenue of considerable extent. In the County Limerick one commandery had something like thirteen estates, and income drawn from twenty-five rectories. In Kildare the priory owned the churches of Rathmore, Sherlockstown, Killibegs, Bally Dermot or Castle Dermot, Calvestown, Davystown, Rathsilly, Fontstown, Laystown, with their chapels, tithes, and obventions for the sustenance of pilgrims and the necessities of the poor. In return they paid 10 lb. of wax yearly to Christ Church, Dublin.

There were preceptories in Dublin, Carlow, Cork, Down, Galway, Kildare, Limerick, Louth, Meath, Roscommon, Sligo, Tipperary, Waterford, Wexford—fourteen counties. Many of these had extensive estates granted by the king or by private benefactors. This number was increased after the Order was enriched by the estates of the Templars.

When we consider the enormous influence and wealth of the Order, we cannot but be surprised at the smallness of their numbers. In 1338 there were only 119 brothers in England. There is no list of those in Ireland; but taking the preceptories at somewhere about nineteen, we can scarcely put the number of brothers of the Order above thirty. To these of course we must add the chaplains and the esquires; but still the actual numbers must have been comparatively small.

In Kildare, as before mentioned, there were three commanderies: at Kilheale (or Kilteel), above Kill, an outpost against the mountain Irish; Killibegs, near Prosperous, guarding the bog side; and Tully, not far from Kildare. In the disturbed state of the country most of these preceptories were really military outposts, and the residents had to be always ready to repel attack. Many of their lands were, in fact, granted on condition of the erection of castles for that purpose.

Kilteel was founded by Maurice FitzGerald in the thirteenth century. When the Hospitallers were abolished, Kilteel was still a necessary post of defence, because it was "situated in the marches of Kildare near the Irish enemies, the Tholes (O'Tooles), where resistance and defence are required."

The preceptory of Tully was important and wealthy, and was no doubt intended for the protection of Kildare; and numerous chapters of the Order were held there in the fourteenth century.

When we ask what sort of life was led in these semi-military, semi-ecclesiastical establishments, we are told that in a complete establishment there would be a Receiver or Preceptor, either a Knight or Esquire or Chaplain of the Order, with one or two Brothers. These had, besides their military duty, the management of the estates, services of the chapels and chantries, the administration of justice, and maintenance of hospitality. Beneath these were a steward, porter, chaplains, chamberlains, squires, foresters, cooks, bakers, stablemen, a brewer, and various herds, pages, and a washerwoman. In a large establishment there seem to have been three tables—one for the Preceptor and brothers, and some of the chaplains, and the higher class of guests; a second for the chamberlain and free servants; and a third for the ordinary servants. Besides their board, they had yearly wages, and some of them an allowance for the dress of the Order.

This allowance for Preceptor and brethren was in England £1 for a robe, 6s. 8d. for a mantle, 8s. for other necessities.

There were also other persons who received board and allowances very often in return for an advance of money.

Next to that came repairs of the buildings.

The visitation expenses were twofold—(1) For the Bishop or Archdeacon who visited the various churches and chapels granted to the Order; (2) for the visitation of the Prior and his suite, who went their round annually. In these rounds he would not only stop for one or two days at the various preceptories, but also at the guest-houses which were established in many towns to receive the brethren on their journeying from one place to another—a very necessary provision if one thinks of the sort of accommodation they would be likely to find in country towns in those days.

But, in addition to the ordinary expenses, the Order was bound by its rule, and by the conditions of its endowments, to be hospitable to pilgrims and travellers, rich and poor. In general a guest was not supposed to stay longer than three days. But, no doubt, if he were a pleasant fellow, and had plenty of news and gossip, his visit would be prolonged. On the other hand, an undesirable guest, or one of the nature of a tramp, a body who were as numerous then as now, would not find his entertainment such as to induce him to prolong his stay.

As to the Kildare preceptories, that of Killibegs, out near the Bog of Allen, would not be likely to be overburdened with guests; but it was different with Kilteel and Tully, which lay right in the road to the south, along which there was incessant coming and going—messengers of the Lord Deputy, officials of Government, officers and soldiers, clergy of various ranks, and private persons travelling on business. When we consider that these were practically the only places where such travellers could put up, it is evident that they must have had extensive accommodation. There was, as I mentioned in a previous paper, a hospice founded in Kill, endowed by Thomas of Hereford, with twelve acres of land; it is very likely that this was under the management of the Hospitallers for ordinary travellers, but they would receive more distinguished guests in the preceptory buildings. The castle of Kilteel, as described by Lord Mayo, consisted of a fortified gate-house, with two rooms above it, which led into a courtyard surrounded no doubt by expensive domestic offices and dormitories. In the main building there were four large apartments, 26·8 feet by 20·6 feet, the lowest and the top room vaulted, and the two intermediate rooms floored; possibly some of these may have been partitioned into two or more smaller rooms; a winding stone stair led to them, all lighted by narrow slits. There were fire-places on the first three stories; and windows on north, south, and east sides,

11 inches by 1 foot 11 inches. The whole must have been miserably cold and dark.

A considerable part of the endowment of the preceptory consisted of church livings appropriated to it. This involved the services of chaplains, who were of two classes—those who belonged to the Order, and those who rendered services, and received a salary, not excessive, for serving churches at a distance. The chaplains either dined with the Preceptor, or were allowed about £2 a year for their board. Considerable profit was made on the Church property. For instance, out of sixteen English parishes the Order drew £241 annually, while it paid to their chaplains only £34; but of course their board and robes were not included in this.

What became of the rents and ecclesiastical revenues? Part of these went to support the various commanderies and the central house in Kilmainham; but a very large surplus went to the centre of the Order in Rhodes or Malta. In fact, we cannot conceal from ourselves that if the Knights by their heroic defence against the Moslems served Christianity they were very well paid for it. Every preceptory was carefully looked after, its income registered, and its expenses audited, and the balance, often more than half the income, remitted to the central treasury. Thus the Knights every year drained the country of huge sums of money. In spite of the suppression of the Order in England, its income at the time of the French Revolution was £50,000.

Notwithstanding their plentiful endowments, however, the last hundred years of the Hospitallers in Ireland saw their revenues impoverished. The reason is not far to seek. The first Priors of the Order were chosen from Knights in England; they had no connexions or personal interests over here apart from those of the Order. But after the French wars the brotherhood, as Mr. Litton Falkiner says, quickly degenerated from what was a spirited soldiery to what was little better than a noxious banditti. Priors were elected who were members of powerful families in Ireland, and the Preceptors belonged to the same class. The funds of the Hospital were plundered, and, as in the case of the See of Kildare, estates were alienated, their relics, jewels, and ornaments sold or pledged. Things reached such a pass that at last the Government procured the passing of a statute that all Priors of Kilmainham should in future be of English birth.

The truth is that long before the suppression of the Order in Ireland it had outlived its use, and outlived the zeal and enthusiasm which gave it birth; and its last Prior willingly



gave up his honours in exchange for a title and the grant of a valuable manor. The Preceptors and other members were provided for out of the confiscated estates.

One consequence of the suppression of the Order ought to be noticed—its effect upon the many parishes which had been appropriated to it, and which had been served by its chaplains. No doubt, what we call the life interests of the chaplains were respected; but the income which had been drawn by the Order was in most cases granted, like the monastic property, to private individuals, and the parishes were left practically destitute of endowment and almost destitute of clergy. No wonder the churches fell into ruin, and, in most cases, their desolated walls alone remain to bear witness to the faith and charity which placed houses of God so near to one another, that we wonder now where all the worshippers that filled them could have come from.<sup>1</sup>

The churches specially attached to the Kildare Preceptories were dedicated to St. John the Baptist. That for Killeel (now a ruin) appears to have been situated at Johnstown. Two others were at Killibegs and Tully.

I do not know whether there is any complete list of the other churches which belonged to the Hospitallers in the County Kildare; but they were not few in number, and the income derived from them must have been considerable. And though the discharge of their ecclesiastical duties to these parishes may not have been very diligent, it was at least better than the utter neglect which followed, and which the State did little to remedy. The original mistake lay in giving what was essentially a military Order—the cure of souls, and thus endowing it at the expense of the church.

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<sup>1</sup> That the same thing happened in England is shown by the condition of the Church of Little Gidding, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, and formerly the property of the Hospitallers. When Nicolas Ferrar settled there, and his mother joined him, she found that “the House of God was turned into a hay-barn and a hog-sty”!



# BALLYSAX AND THE NANGLE FAMILY.

By OMURETHI.

**B**ALLYSAX is a large townland containing 2,360 statute acres, and lies to the south-east of the Curragh. The name probably means "Sax, or Seix's, town."

In the thirteenth century, on the extinction of the le Marshall family in the male line, the lordship of Leinster, which had been inherited through marriage with Strongbow's daughter and heiress, devolved upon five le Marshall sisters; and in 1245 the Crown proceeded to divide the lordship into five equal shares, so that each of the sisters should receive an equal proportion of the profits arising from the towns and manors situated in the lordship. To the eldest sister Matilda (or Maud) le Marshall was assigned, roughly speaking, the County Carlow; but to equalize her portion the manor of Ballysax was added.

Matilda married for her first husband Hugh Bigod, 3rd Earl of Norfolk, in whose family her estates remained till the death of the 5th Earl in 1306, when they were left by Will to King Edward I.

According to an Inquisition taken at Carlow on the 8th April, 1307, it was found that Roger le Bygod, late Earl of Norfolk and Marshal of England, deceased, held *in capite* of the King (among other possessions):—

At Ballysax, a tower in bad condition and ruinous, and a small, wooden grange, covered with straw: also sixteen acres of arable land in demesne under the plough of the lord; fourteen acres of land, Balysiothenan; 151½ acres of land at Radley; and 52 acres of land at Mothyl, which Hugh the chaplain formerly held. There is there a garden with a cottage containing 3 acres, whereof the pasture and fruit are worth 2<sup>s</sup> a year, also 9 acres of meadow, and 12 acres of pasture called Oxlese. The total profits of which come to £18..2..4.

Free tenants by rent. Thomas Brun holds there 1 carucate of land. There are in the vill of Balysax certain tenants who hold 4 carucates of land of the feoffment of Roger Bygod; also the site of a mill which cannot be valued. Total, £22..6..6.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> "Cal. of Documents," 1302-7, p. 174.

In 1312 King Edward granted Ballysax to his son Thomas Plantagenet "de Brotherton," whose daughter and heiress, Lady Margaret Plantagenet (afterwards created Duchess of Norfolk) married John, 3rd Baron Segrave, and had a daughter and heiress, Elizabeth de Segrave, who married John de Mowbray, 4th Baron Mowbray of Axholme. Thus Ballysax came into the Mowbray family, who in time bore the titles of Earls of Nottingham and Dukes of Norfolk; and eventually heiresses (two sisters) of this house brought the Irish estates into the Howard and Berkeley families: this occurred in 1475.

In the sixteenth century Irish estates belonging to absentee English noblemen had become so impoverished for want of proper supervision, the lands becoming waste and the castles ruinous, that at last to put a stop to the abuse an Act was passed by Parliament on the 1st May, 1536, forfeiting such properties to the Crown, and as Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk, and the Lord Berkeley, are especially named as absentees, the County Carlow and the manor of Ballysax reverted to the Crown.

In December, 1542, an Inquisition was held in Naas to ascertain what land in the County Kildare had thus been forfeited to the Crown; and the jurors found that a castle, four messuages, twelve cottages, and 292 acres in Ballysax, with free grazing on the Curragh, were come into the King's hands, and that the patronage of the rectory of Ballysax belonged to the Prior of Kartmell in England.<sup>1</sup>

From this period the Crown granted leases, generally for twenty-one years, of the castle and lands of Ballysax, to various individuals, and among others to:—

In 1552, Edward Randolph, gent., of Carlow.<sup>2</sup>

1562, William Vicares and William Sherwin, yeomen.<sup>3</sup>

1568. Sir Edmund Butler, Kt., of Clogrennan, County Carlow.<sup>4</sup>

1571. John Eustace, Gent., of Castlemartin, County Kildare.<sup>5</sup>

1582. A pardon from the Crown was granted to Gerald fitz John FitzGerald of Ballaghsex, Gent.<sup>6</sup>

1584. Robert Nangle, Gent.<sup>7</sup>

1588. Brian FitzWilliam, Esq.<sup>8</sup>

1593. Pierce fitz Edmund Butler, Gent., of Roscrea.<sup>9</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Co. Kildare Exchequer Inquisition, No. 27 (25) of Henry VIII.

<sup>2</sup> Ed. VI Fiant, No. 1131.

<sup>3</sup> Eliz. Fiant, No. 464.

<sup>4</sup> *Ib.*, No. 1216.

<sup>5</sup> Co. Dublin Exchequer Inquisition, No. 210 (147), of Elizabeth.

<sup>6</sup> Eliz. Fiant, 3995.

<sup>7</sup> *Ib.*, No. 4348.

<sup>8</sup> *Ib.*, No. 5257.

<sup>9</sup> *Ib.*, No. 5830.

It is puzzling to find so many leases being granted so soon after one another, but in some cases they may apply to only a portion of the lands, and in other cases the lease was to commence on the expiration of a former one; but still this does not satisfactorily explain the difficulty, as, for instance, the lease to Robert Nangle in 1584 was for twenty-one years ("without a fine, the lands having long been waste"); yet the Inquisitions record him as still being in possession there at the time of his death in 1615, although two fresh leases were granted soon after.

Who Robert Nangle's father was is not known, and very little has come to light of his career, except that he saw active service under the Crown; he may have been a member of the ancient County Meath family, who were known as Barons of Navan, a title not created by the Crown, and whose original name was de Angulo, on their arrival in Ireland under Strongbow.

On the 26th November, 1608, the Lord Deputy and Council wrote to the Privy Council recommending:—

Robert Nangle, considering the infallible testimonies which they have had of his merits and good deserts in many services for near thirty years past, and his losses of goods, blood, and limbs. He is sore maimed and utterly disabled to present his suit for the fee-farm of Ballysax in person, the bearer being Edward Nangle his brother.<sup>1</sup>

In reply to the petition, James I, on the 13th June, 1609, wrote to Sir Arthur Chichester, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, directing him to accept the surrender from Robert Nangle of the castle and lands of Ballysax, the abbey called Hore Abbey in the County Tipperary, and the poor friary of Kilmacahill in the County Westmeath, which he held from the Crown for terms under sixty years or thereabouts, and to regrant them for so many years yet unexpired of the said terms, and for sixty years further in reversion, reserving the former rents, with a covenant that he shall repair the ruinous castle of Ballysax.<sup>2</sup>

Robert Nangle made his Will<sup>3</sup> on the 15th January, 1603; in it he styles himself "of Ballesaxe in the Countie of Kyldar Esquier," and desires to be buried where his friends shall think proper.

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<sup>1</sup> "Calendar of State Papers, Ire.," 1608-10, p. 103.

<sup>2</sup> *Ib.*, p. 216.

<sup>3</sup> Prerogative Wills, proved on the 6th February, 1615-6.

He mentions:—

- His wife, Rose, sister of William Eustace of Castlemartin.
- His son, Matthew Nangle.
- His daughters, Mary and Margery Nangle (unmarried).
- His brother, Edward Nangle of Mooretown.
- His sons (in law), John Potts, Walter FitzGerald, and James FitzGerald of Osberstown, County Kildare.
- His brother (in law), Morishe Eustace.
- His cousins, Alexander Nangle and Pierce Butler of Roscrea.

He mentions Richard Welsly, of Blackhall, County Kildare; appoints his wife Rose and his son Matthew, his executors, and names as overseers of the will, his brother Edward, William Eustace of Castlemartin, James FitzGerald of Osberstown, and John Fagan of the City of Dublin.

The witnesses to the will were “Donaldus Bolastinus, presbiter”; John FitzSimon, Edward Nangle, and Jo: O—ly [name illegible].

According to an Inquisition taken in Naas on the 21st October, 1617, Robert Nangle's death took place on the 15th November, 1615, at which time his son and heir, Matthew Nangle, was twenty-three years of age and married.<sup>1</sup>

Three of the jurors on this Inquisition were, Thomas FitzGerald of Ballysax, Alexander Eustace of Crookstown, and James FitzGerald of Puncher's Grange.

Robert Nangle's place of interment was very probably Ballysax churchyard, as lying near the church entrance is a fragment of a stone with a few letters of an inscription in raised Roman capitals: it reads:—

[Animab] VSRO | BRT[i Nangle, etc]

This stone was originally square, with the inscription running round its four sides; the idea that it is associated with Robert Nangle is of course conjectural.

A similar square socketed stone now surmounts the gable-end of the chancel, and also bears an inscription in similar letters round its bevelled sides. Commencing with east side the letters run thus (without a stop or division between the words):—

| TAMICICHR | ISTIANIO | BTESTORVO | SVTORE |

<sup>1</sup> Co. Kildare Chancery Inquisition No. 18 of James I.

In Dr. Comerford's "History of the Dioceses of Kildare and Leighlin," the correct reading is as follows:—

· · · T · AMICI · CHRISTIANI · OBTESTOR ·  
VOS · VT · ORE

Which may be translated:—O Christian friends, I beseech you to pray [for the souls of Robert Nangle and Rose Eustace his wife, etc].

Originally these fragments of a monument may have taken the form of a cross similar to the one in the Tipper Churchyard; the Ballysax Church was rebuilt in 1825.

The later history of the Nangle family is not forthcoming, but that they were still seated at Ballysax in 1660 is proved by the following extract from the Irish State Papers:—

Sign Manual Warrant to the Lords Justices.

For restoring to Robert Nangle of Ballysax, the lands, etc., of Ballysax, County Kildare, of which he was dispossessed by the late usurped power (the Commonwealth).

Signed by Secretary Nicholas at Whitehall, 14th Dec., 1660.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>2</sup> "Calendar of State Papers, Ire.," 1660-62, p. 163.



## Ballads and Poems of the County Kildare.

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No. VII.

Garrett "more," Earl of Kildare.

(ANONYMOUS.)<sup>1</sup>

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DEEP in a British dungeon mewed,  
Kildare long sighed in vain ;  
Whilst every jealous rival viewed,  
Well pleased, his lengthened pain.

And day by day he lingered on  
Within that damp, cold cell ;  
And knew not the broad peal of noon  
From midnight's heavy knell.

At length his prison bars were burst ;  
All ranged his rivals stood ;  
And deep and deadly was their thirst  
For his right gallant blood.

Then accusations, dark and dim,  
Mysterious, undefined,  
Of treason, they pour thick on him—  
Treason at least designed.

"A dangerous, subtle, artful man,  
On Irish interest bent";  
Thuswise their innuendoes ran,  
"Therefore he is attaint."

"Now, by my faith," King Henry cried—  
For at his throne this passed—  
"Of ablest counsel in the land  
Right urgent need thou hast."

"The ablest counsel in the land,"  
Earl Gerald cried, "I crave,  
For I engage King Henry's hand  
Against each lying knave."

The smiling King then quickly said,  
"Produce the evidence,  
And see ye it be good and strong,  
Or quickly get ye hence."

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<sup>1</sup>This ballad appeared in a historical romance, called "The Siege of Maynooth," by an anonymous author, which was published in London in 1832.

"Your Majesty, he burned a church,  
A sacrilege and sin"—  
"Because," replied the Earl, "I thought  
Th' Archbishop was within."

Right heartily King Henry laughed  
At this most fair conceit;  
Th' accusers in that laugh foresaw  
Their own deserved defeat.

But one, more wrathful than the rest,  
In spitefulness did swear,  
"Your Majesty, all Ireland  
Can't rule this Lord Kildare."

"Then, by my soul," outspoke the King,  
"By this, my sceptred hand,  
Since that be so, this noble Earl  
Shall rule all Ireland."

The incident here related took place before Henry VII in 1496. Two years previously Garrett "more," 8th Earl of Kildare, had been arrested in Dublin on charges of treason and oppression; he was conveyed to England and lodged in the Tower of London. When at length summoned before the King to explain, or disprove, the charges brought against him, he was confronted with David Creagh, Archbishop of Cashel, whose cathedral church, on the Rock of Cashel, he had set fire to, as related in the ballad; and there, too, stood John Pain, Bishop of Meath, whom the Earl had forced from sanctuary; it was this latter prelate who made the remark that all Ireland could not rule the Earl, with such an unexpected effect.

True to his word, Henry VII re-appointed the Earl Lord Deputy of Ireland, by Letters Patent, dated the 6th of August, 1496; this post he honourably filled till his death, it is said at the hand of the O'Mores, in September, 1513.

Holinshed, in his "Chronicles of Ireland," dealing with the career of Garrett "more," gives a long account of the episode partially described in the ballad.

## Miscellanea.

### Concerning the lands of "Macduff in Balmascoloe" (? Scullogestown, Barony of Ikeathy), 1442.

The following extract dealing with lands in the County Kildare, is taken from the original Patent Roll 37<sup>o</sup> Elizabeth (1594), Membrane 16; it also appears (less fully) in "Morrin's Calendar of Patent and Close Rolls of Chancery," vol ii, p. 332 :—

Memorandum that on the 14th day of June in the 37th year of her Majesty's reign (i.e., of Queen Elizabeth, viz., 1594), Walter FitzGerald, Gent., produced the following Deed in Chancery, sealed, but very old, and prayed that it might be enrolled, at whose request it is enrolled as follows :—

Know by these presents that I, John Duffe, son & heir of Nicholas Duffe, son and heir of William Duffe, of the land of M'Duffe in Balmascoloe, in consideration of 25 marks Irish, have sold and by this present have confirmed to John fitz John and Margaret Flatesburie his wife, all my lands of Macduff in the town aforesaid. And also all the lands and tenements which I have by right of inheritance by gift and feoffment of Sir Roger Harford, Kt., Lord of Balmascoloe and Arist; viz. :—le Camagh, Ardkeapagh, Gurtin, Baghall, Gurtindoe, and two acres of land near Lana, lying in length from the churchlands of Balmascoloe, as far as the river which runs by part of the land; in breadth from Lana to the river which runs by the wood of Camagh, near Clonmere; with all the rights I possess in the woods of Dyrenegon, Ayretynmarga, le Comon, and in Gurtin; in moors, meadows, pastures, feedings, woods, underwoods, weirs, and all liberties, and free customs. To hold to the said John and Margaret and their assigns for ever of the chief lord of the fee by the service thereout due and accustomed.

Dated at Ballmascoloe aforesaid 11th June anno regni regis Henrici sexti 20<sup>o</sup> (1442).

Witnesses present :—

Thomas Bolt, William Dougherd, William Roffo, John Flynn, James Herford, et multis aliis.

I have not been able to identify either the place-names or the persons mentioned in this extract.

It is very likely that "Balmascoloe" is an incorrect form of Ballynasculloge, now translated to Scullogestown, which is a Parish in the Barony of Ikeathy and Oughterany; the former townland of that name is now known as Hortland, and in it is situated the

ancient parish churchyard of Sculloguestown. At the same time it is possible that the name "Balmascoloe" as a townland name (in any form) is obsolete.

As to the name "Arist," there is proof to show that it was a district in the former Barony of "Otymy," now the Barony of Clane. In the thirteenth century Henry fitz Richard de Hereford is styled "Dominus de Otymy" (p. 104, Register of St. Thomas's Abbey, Dublin).

I would be much obliged for information that would throw any light on this ancient grant of lands.

W. FITZG.

## Notes.

**Haynestown near Rathmore, County Kildare.**—Having been informed by Corporal T. Shea, R.E., who was engaged surveying this Townland for the new 25-inches-to-a-mile Ordnance Maps in September last, that he had discovered a boulder with marks resembling Ogham scores, and which he wished to ascertain if they were genuine or not; I visited the place a few days later, and was disappointed to find that the boulder was not an Ogham stone, though one that might easily have been mistaken for such.

This boulder is of sand-stone, and lies on the ground close to the site of Haynestown Castle, the only remains of which now standing is the arched gateway which led into the bawn. The surface and sides of the stone are covered with numerous deep, narrow scores, running in all directions, which appear to have been made while sharpening a pointed instrument or weapon.

The tenant of the farm, Mr. Peter Traynor, kindly supplied the following information:—About forty years ago his landlord, the late Captain Tickell, when raising stones for drainage purposes, dug up this boulder, which partially projected from the ground; while continuing the work, about a perch from it, higher up the bank, the labourers discovered a slab-lined chamber which contained a skeleton, on finding which the work was stopped by Captain Tickell, and the boulder has since lain in its present position.

The historical notices of Haynestown are very few.

In 1411 it was held of the King in capite as of his Manor of Newcastle of Lyons, by one Michael Brailles.

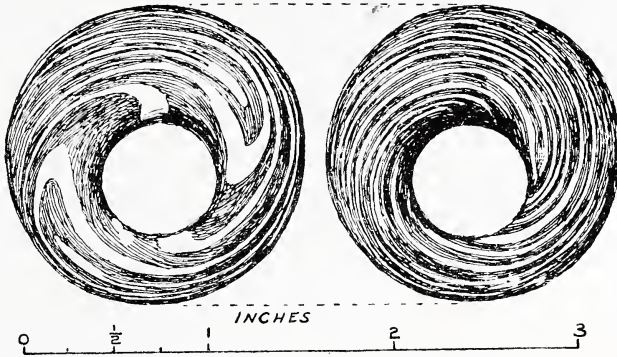
In 1541 "Heyneston Agarret and Little Newton" (with other lands) were leased for twenty-one years to Walter Trott, Vicar of Rathmore; and four years later they were granted by the Crown to Sir John Travers, Kt., of Monkstown, County Dublin.

In Edward VI's reign Haynestown was part of the family possessions of the Aylmers of Lyons.

W. FITZG.

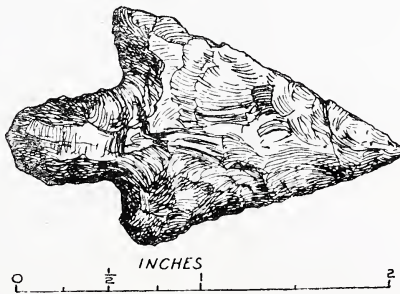
**Antiquarian Objects discovered in the County Kildare.**

**Glass Bead.**—Mr. Peter Milway, of Clare-gate Street, Kildare, sent to me in December, 1900, a glass bead (which is of



a pale yellowy-green colour), with the following particulars of its discovery:—

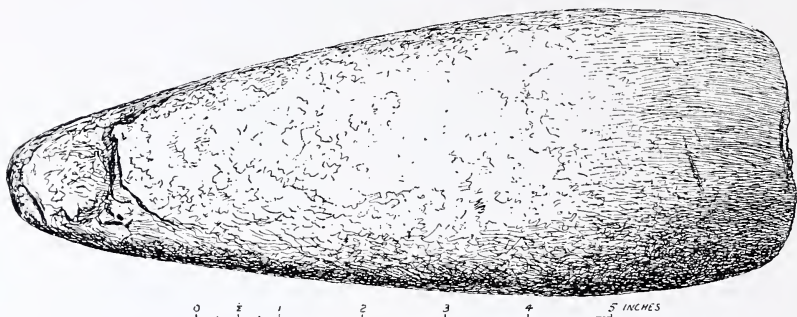
It was found on the top of a hill, eighteen inches below the surface, on Mr. Flood's farm of Hawk-hill, near Kildare; at the same place (a gravel-pit) no less than twelve skeletons have been found not more than a couple of feet below the surface. There was no visible trace of graves on the hill, and, with the exception of the bead and the skeletons, nothing else was discovered.



**The flint Arrow-head.**—This was picked up by a man named Jack Bryan on Mr. Pat Whelan's farm at Ballyvass, near Kilkea, in 1904; the flint is black in colour.

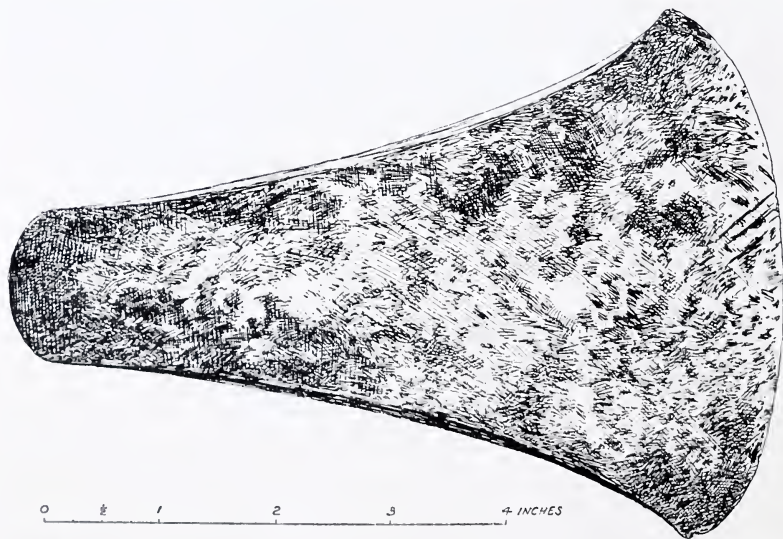


**The Stone Celt.**—This large specimen of a Stone Celt was picked up in a rath at Downings, near Prosperous, where it was



seen to be partially projecting from the ground. This weapon was kindly forwarded to me by Mr. John Shiell, Master of the Naas Poorhouse, in September, 1907.

**The Bronze Celt.**—Last February (1908) the bronze Celt, here also illustrated, came into my possession. It was found by



Mr. Curley on his farm at (I think) King's Furze, near Naas. This Celt is of large size, and of a very early form.

W. FITZG.

**Churches as granges or granaries.**—The following curious extract is taken from “The Annals of the Four Masters,” under the year 1236 :—

MacWilliam (Burke) proceeded to Tuam (Co. Galway), without notice or forewarning, and thence to Mayo of the Saxons, and left neither rick nor basket of corn in the large Churchyard of Mayo, or in the yard of the Church of St. Michael the Archangel, and carried away eighty baskets out of the churches themselves. He afterwards went to Turlough, on which he inflicted a similar calamity.

W. FITZG.

## Queries.

**Stradbally Church Tower, Queen's County.**—On the 14th January, 1537, a Deed was drawn up between Pierce mac Melaghlin O'More, Chief Captain of his Nation, and lord of Leix, on the one part, and Kedagh, Rory “Caech” (the one-eyed), and their brothers, sons of Connell mac Melaghlin O'More, late O'More, on the other part, before the Lord Deputy and Council of Ireland, whereby, among other undertakings, it was agreed between them that the belfry (campanile), also called a “clogas,” of Stradbally, should always be in the charge and keeping of the manager or curate of the Church there, so that neither of the above-named parties should lay any claim or right to it.

The actual wording of this paragraph in the Deed, which is printed in full on page 541, vol. ii, of the State Papers of Henry VIII, runs as follows :—

Item concordatum et assensum est per partes predictas, quod campanile, alias dictum clogas, de Shraidbailly, in Lexia, semper erit in custodia et possessione gubernatoris seu curati ecclesie ibidem; et quod neuter partium predictarum ullum jus aut titulum eidem vendicabunt.

What was the meaning, or purpose, of this extraordinary entry in the document?

W. FITZG.

**The Wilmot family of Athy.**—I once owned a book in which was written “Nilmer Wilmott, Athy, his book.” Who were the Wilmots of Athy?

I remember seeing in St. Michael's Churchyard, Athy, some years ago, a tombstone bearing his name, but on my return after a long absence the stone had disappeared, with several others I knew. By whose orders are such acts of vandalism done?

T. BEARD.

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**An unknown FitzGerald.**—The Annals of Ulster under the year 1431 state that “the grandson of the Earl of Kildare was hanged and drawn by the English of Dublin.” Who was he?

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## Answer to Query.

In reply to the Query asking for information as to the terms “praying the benefit of clergy” and “being burned in the hand,” the following has been received:—

Upon conviction of a capital felony the defendant might avoid a sentence of death by praying the benefit of clergy. This originally consisted in the privilege allowed to a clerk in holy orders when prosecuted in the temporal court, of being discharged from thence, and handed over to the Court Christian, in order to make canonical purgation, that is, to clear himself on his own oath and that of other persons as his compurgators—a privilege, as it is said, founded upon the text of Scripture, “Touch not mine anointed, and do my prophets no harm.” That privilege was by degrees extended to all who could read, and so were capable of becoming clerks; and ultimately allowed, by 5 Anne, c. 6, without reference to the ability to read. But by 4 Hen. VII, c. 13, it was provided that laymen “allowed their clergy” should be burned in the hand, and should claim it only once; and as to the clergy, it became the practice, in cases of heinous and notorious guilt, to hand them over to the ordinary *absque purgatione facienda*, the effect of which was that they were to be imprisoned for life.

As to the nature of the offences to which the benefit of clergy applied, it had no application except in capital felonies; and from the more atrocious of these it had been taken away by various statutes, prior to its total abolition by 7 & 8 Geo. IV, c. 28, s. 6. As the law stood at the time of that abolition, clerks in orders were, by force of the benefit of clergy, discharged in clergyable felonies without any corporal punishment whatever, and as often as they offended (2 Hale, P.C. 375), the only penalty being a forfeiture of their goods. And the same was the case with peers and peeresses, as regards the first offence; and even after the 7 & 8 Geo. IV, c. 28, doubts were entertained whether the privilege of

lords of parliament in this respect did not still exist. This doubt led to the passing of the 4 & 5 Vict. c. 22, enacting that upon conviction for any felony such persons shall be punishable as any other of Her Majesty's subjects. As to commoners, also, they could have benefit of clergy only for the first offence, and they were discharged by it from the capital punishment only, being subject, on the other hand, not only to forfeiture of goods, but to burning in the hand, whipping, or fine and imprisonment, in lieu of the capital sentence.

Burning in the hand consisted in applying a hot iron to the brawn of the left thumb; and its object was to prevent the benefit of clergy being claimed more than once.

H. HENDRICK AYLMER.

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## Book Notice.

"A Brief Memoir of the Right Hon. Sir Ralph Sadleir, Knight-Banneret, P.C., M.P.," by Thomas Ulick Sadleir, Barrister-at-Law. Hertford: Stephen Austin & Sons, Ltd.

The fact that most modern writers upon King Henry VIII have, to a large extent, reversed the previous judgments of history upon him, both in respect of his personal character and the sagacity of his statecraft, lends an added interest to the records of those who enjoyed his confidence and favour. The life-story of one of the most notable of these is set forth in the volume before us. The length of this memoir displays great moderation on the part of the author, considering the vast amount of material which is available bearing upon the history of his illustrious ancestor. For example, an account of his life from the pen of Sir Walter Scott is a rare distinction for any historic personage.

Sadleir was born in 1507, being (says quaint old Fuller) "heir to a fair inheritance." "The birth of this able and celebrated statesman," remarks Scott, "was neither obscure nor ignoble, nor so much exalted above the middling rank of society as to contribute in any material degree towards the splendid success of his career in life."

His first political mission was to Scotland in 1536, and it was in connexion with that country that Sadleir won most of his celebrity. He was Henry's chief agent in his endeavour to attach Scotland to England, rather than to France, with the hope of the ultimate union of the two neighbouring kingdoms. On Henry's death, Sadleir, full of riches and honour, maintained a foremost place under Edward VI. After a period of comparative retirement under Mary, he again became a leading figure in connexion with

Anglo-Scottish affairs, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, up to the time of the execution of the hapless Queen of Scots. Within a few weeks of the latter event he died, on March 30th, 1587.

The public life of Sadleir covered what is perhaps the most interesting period in all English history, extending through that marked by the birth-throes of modern England, into "the spacious times of great Elizabeth."

The present memoir is written in a most scholarly and interesting style.

There is a pedigree of the Sadleir family as an Appendix. It is fully up to the standard of modern scientific genealogy, of which there is no better exponent than Mr. Sadleir. A portrait of Sir Ralph Sadleir forms the frontispiece.

This memoir is the second of a series for a proposed "Dictionary of Hertfordshire Biography," published by the East Herts Archæological Society.

H. L. L. DENNY.

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## NOTICE.

Communications respecting the "Journal" should be addressed to the Hon. Editor, The Ven. the Archdeacon of Kildare, Sherlockstown, Sallins.

Persons wishing to join the Society are requested to communicate with either of the Hon. Secretaries.

The "Journal" can be obtained by Non Members from the Publisher, E. Ponsonby, 116 Grafton Street, Dublin.

At the Annual General Meeting held on the 18th of January, 1893, it was decided that in future two Numbers of the "Journal" should be issued each year, in January and July. The Council, therefore, would request Members and others having communications for insertion to send them in without delay to the Editor.

The first Six Parts of the "Journal," comprising Volume I; the Seven Parts comprising Volume II; the Seven Parts comprising Volume III; the Six Parts comprising Volume IV; and the Six Parts comprising Volume V, can be obtained by Members of the Society for the sum of 10s. each complete Volume, from the Publisher, E. Ponsonby, 116 Grafton Street, Dublin.

The price of any single number is 2s. 6d., as heretofore. The Index to the Second Volume is issued separately, and, if required, is to be obtained from the Publisher for the cost of its Postage (1d.).

# Treasure-Trove.

## REWARD

TO

## FINDERS OF ANTIQUITIES.

1. Finders of Ancient Articles of Gold, Silver, Bronze, Brass, or Iron; Crocks; Coins, &c., will receive, provided the articles are considered suitable, their full market-value if they are sent to THE SECRETARY OF THE ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY, 19 DAWSON STREET, DUBLIN. The Academy will pay the cost of carriage to Dublin, and if the articles are not purchased, they will be returned to the finder, carriage paid. If they are purchased, they will be exhibited in the National Museum, Dublin.

2. In the case of Gold and Silver articles, the Royal Irish Academy is fully empowered by the Treasure-Trove Regulations to give THE FINDER the full market-value of the articles, which is always greater than the value of the weight of gold or silver contained therein: and if the articles are purchased by the Academy, no claim can be made on the finder in respect of them.

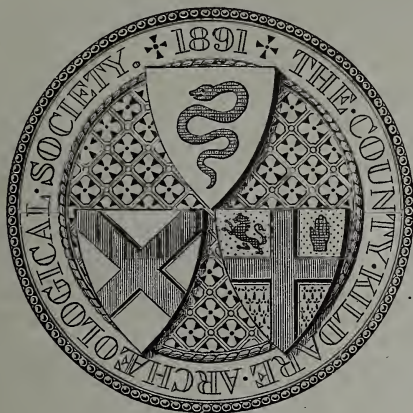
3. Antiquities lose much of their value and interest if scraped or broken. They should always be sent exactly as found, without any attempt at cleaning, and accompanied by a written statement of the exact locality, date, and circumstances of their discovery.

4. The Royal Irish Academy has for many years past endeavoured to preserve for the Nation articles illustrative of the Ancient History and People of Ireland; and trusts that everyone throughout the country will co-operate in this National object.

# JOURNAL

OF THE

## COUNTY KILDARE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.



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DUBLIN:  
E. PONSONBY, 116 GRAFTON STREET.  
1909.

**Price, Two Shillings and Sixpence.**

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THE VEN. THE ARCHDEACON OF KILDARE, Sherlockstown, Sallins.



# JOURNAL

OF THE

## Archæological Society of the County of Kildare

AND

## Surrounding Districts.



### Proceedings.

THE Annual General Meeting of the Society was held in the Court House, Naas, on Friday, the 5th of February, 1909, by kind permission of the High Sheriff, Major Hugh A. Henry.

The Earl of Mayo, K.P., *President*, in the Chair.

The following Members of Council were present :—Colonel Thomas J. de Burgh, the Venerable the Archdeacon of Kildare, *Hon. Editor*; Mr. Hans Hendrick-Aylmer, *Hon. Treasurer*; and Lord Walter FitzGerald, *Hon. Secretary*.

The Minutes of the previous Meeting in January, 1908, were read and confirmed.

The Report of the Council for the year 1908 was read by Lord Walter FitzGerald, and adopted, on the motion of the Rev. H. S. M. Poer, seconded by the Dean of Kildare.

The Hon. Treasurer read his Report, which showed a balance in favour of the Society of £39 9s. 4d. On the motion of Mr. J. Whiteside-Dane, seconded by Mr. C. E. A. Roper, a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Hans Hendrick-Aylmer, *Hon. Treasurer*, and to Mr. Alfred A. Warmington, the *Hon. Auditor*, for their continued services to the Society.

A resolution of thanks was proposed by Lord Walter FitzGerald, and seconded by the Dean of Kildare, thanking Mr. G. Jessop for kindly permitting the Society to visit the ruins of Clonreher Castle on the occasion of the excursion to the Maryborough District on the 15th of September, 1908.

Mr. George Mansfield, and the Rev. Edward O'Leary, P.P., retiring Members of Council were unanimously re-elected.

As a vacancy had occurred on the Council through the lamented death of the Earl of Drogheda, it was proposed by



Colonel de Burgh, and seconded by Mr. Hendrick-Aylmer, that the Very Rev. George Y. Cowell, Dean of Kildare, should be selected to fill the vacancy. This was unanimously decided upon.

The following new Members were elected :—Mr. Philip Burton, Lieut.-Col. J. D. Day, Mr. Archibald E. Dobbs, Mr. Robert Dorrian, Mr. Gerald Otho FitzGerald, Mr. John Hewetson, Mr. Thomas F. Molony, K.C., the Rev. T. V. Nolan, S.J., Rector of Clongowes Wood College, and Miss A. C. Woollcombe.

In addition the election of the following at the September Meeting was confirmed :—Mr. R. C. Barton and Miss D. Barton, Captain and Mrs. J. L. Bland, Miss Campbell and Miss Maud Campbell, Lord Castletown of Upper Ossory, K.P.; Lady Henry FitzGerald; the Rev. Thomas J. Kelly, P.P.; the Rev. Matthew Lalor, P.P.; the Rev. J. S. Long, M.A.; Mr. Richard J. C. Maunsell, Dr. G. T. B. Vanston, LL.D., K.C., and Mr. Robert White.

The following places of interest as suitable for the September Excursion were discussed, viz. :—The Rock of Cashel, County Tipperary; Clonmore, County Carlow; Blessington, County Wicklow; and Rathangan, County Kildare. It was decided by a majority that Cashel should be visited, and, in the event of that not being practicable, the Blessington side should be taken as an alternative.

The undermentioned Papers were read :—"County Kildare Folk Tales," collected by Miss Greene of Millbrook. "The Celtic Church of Killerrig, County Carlow," by Canon French. "Narraghmore, and the Barons of Norragh," by Lord Walter FitzGerald.

A resolution was moved by the Rev. T. V. Nolan, S.J., and seconded by Mr. J. T. Brooke, C.I., R.I.C., thanking those who had contributed Papers, and the High Sheriff for the use of the Court House.

The Archdeacon of Kildare having brought to the notice of the Society that the ancient "bullaun," or artificially hollowed boulder, which rests on the bank of the Butter-stream at Clane, had recently been covered over with mud thrown up on the bank during the cleaning up of that little river, the President requested him to get it restored to its former condition, and, if necessary, to have it protected with a fence, the cost of which would be borne by the Society. This boulder is described on p. 27, vol. i, and illustrated on p. 110, vol. iii, of *THE JOURNAL*.

Lord Mayo having exhibited a silver coin of the reign of James II; an Irish bank-token for thirty pence of the reign of

George III; a medal, struck by the Emperor Napoleon, when he threatened the invasion of England from Boulogne in 1804; and a pen-and-ink sketch, by Ronaldson, depicting "Posting in Ireland," the proceedings were brought to a close.

#### REPORT OF COUNCIL FOR 1908.

Our roll of membership continues to remain stationary, allowing for losses by resignation or death, and for new members. Our present numbers are 158 Members, including twenty-seven Life Members.

We regret to have to chronicle the loss since our Meeting last year of one Member of our Council, the Earl of Drogheda, also of Sir Edmund T. Bewley, and the Hon. Gerald Ponsonby, Mr. Lawrence Dunne, Sir George C. FitzGerald, and Captain J. L. Bland, the latter of whom was only elected a Member at the Dunamase Meeting this year.

Lord Drogheda was too much concerned in the art of music, in which he was so well versed, and took such a keen, practical interest, to be able to attend many of our Meetings; but if not present himself, he was generally ably represented by Lady Drogheda, who has ever taken the keenest interest in the Society, and has herself set a good example to others in writing a most exhaustive history of the Moore family. Many of us will remember his kind hospitality to the Society when it visited Moore Abbey in 1903. It speaks well for our Society that we have amongst its ranks a majority of the families of the County with which its history is so much connected.

Sir Edmund Bewley, formerly Judicial Commissioner of the Irish Land Commission, and the author of some valuable legal treatises, being at one time in his career Regius Professor of Feudal and English Law in the University of Dublin, on his retirement was induced by one of your Hon. Secretaries to take up the study of genealogy, for which his training so well fitted him. As a result, he became what may with truth be said one of the ablest genealogists of the three kingdoms. His clever and able contributions adorn the pages of many serials, and amongst his published genealogical works may be mentioned "History of the Bewleys of Cumberland," proving incontestably the descent of his family from the fourteenth century without a break. He also published Histories of the family of Mulock, of Fleetwood, and also of the family of Poe, which last-named is of considerable interest just now, as we are about to celebrate the centenary of Edgar Allen Poe, whose Irish ancestry Sir Edmund proved, but distinct from the Kilkenny family of that name. Altogether his

loss to the Society is very great, for it will be hard to replace one gifted with such accurate genealogical and historical research.

The Hon. Gerald Ponsonby was one of our original Members, and although he only contributed to *THE JOURNAL* one or two articles, and some drawings, yet his interest in the objects of the Society was evinced by his constant attendance at our Meetings whenever able, thus supporting, as far as possible, his son-in-law, our President. His interests lay more in art than in archæology, and he excelled with his pencil and as a connoisseur in art. His wife, Lady Maria Ponsonby, like Lady Drogheda, is a Member of the Society.

It will thus be seen that some of the Members whose loss we have to record were men of no ordinary capacity.

The Hon. Treasurer's Report will show you that in matters of finance the Society holds its own.

The autobiography of Pole Cosby, which has formed such a distinguishing and interesting feature in *THE JOURNAL*, has now been concluded under the able editorship of Archdeacon Sherlock.

At the January Meeting last year a grant not exceeding £3 was made to enable the twelfth-century knight's effigy in Timolin Churchyard to be moved and placed in security on a raised base in the church porch. A full illustrated account of this unique monument appeared in *THE JOURNAL* in 1893 (vol. i, p. 131), when Mr. A. Hartshorne, F.S.A., one of the greatest authorities on early monumental effigies, wrote: "It is surely a matter of good omen that, in consequence of the formation of the County Kildare Archæological Society, attention has been so soon called to a military figure in the County of so remarkable a character. Finally a stranger may venture to express a hope that, as in the case of the Northamptonshire Forester, the effigy of the Kildare Knight may be rescued from its melancholy surroundings and removed to a place of greater security, where its valuable details will be alike protected from the weather and available for study." A suggestion to have this work carried out was brought before the Society shortly afterwards by Sir Arthur Vicars, who had had the monument cleared and rendered visible for the first time; but it was not then agreed to. We are glad now to report that this excellent work has at last been done under the supervision of Lord Mayo, Lord Walter FitzGerald, and the Rev. J. S. Long, thus adding another to the praiseworthy works of salvage of antiquities carried out by the Society.

The Council wish to express their thanks to the Duke of Leinster for his generosity in defraying the cost of illustrating

the two parts of *THE JOURNAL* for 1908 ; and also to Mr. E. A. Roper for his handsome donation of £5 to the Society's funds. They hope that these examples will be followed by others.

The Report of the Sub-Committee on the removal of the Timolin Effigy appears in the July Number of *THE JOURNAL* (vol. v, p. 369).

The Annual General Meeting was held in Naas on the 8th January, when two excellent Papers were read. We regret to say the attendance was not good, which is a poor encouragement to those who go to such trouble in writing Papers for these Meetings.

The Autumn Excursion Meeting took place in September at Dunamase and Clonreher Castle in the vicinity of Maryborough, which, notwithstanding the long distance, was very well attended.

Two members of the Council retire by rotation—Mr. George Mansfield and the Rev. E. O'Leary—both of whom are eligible, and recommended for re-election.

A vacancy on the Council occurs by the death of the Earl of Drogheda.

The Council begs to tender its sincere congratulations to the Hon. Editor on his appointment to the Archdeaconship of Kildare, rendered vacant by the resignation of the Ven. Joseph Torrens.

Signed on behalf of the Council,

MAYO, *President.*

ARTHUR VICARS,

WALTER FITZGERALD,

} *Hon. Secretaries.*

#### THE EXCURSION MEETING OF 1908.

On Tuesday, the 15th of September, the Society's Annual Excursion took place in the Maryborough direction, this being the first occasion on which the Society has entered the ancient territory of Leix, the country of the O'Mores in the past.

On arriving at Maryborough Station by the 10.35 a.m. train, a start was made on cars for Clonreher (pronounced Clon-rare) Castle, through the kind permission of Mr. G. Jessop, whose residence stands close to the castle ruins. Here Lord Walter FitzGerald read extracts from his Paper on the O'More Territory of Leix, on the conclusion of which an inspection of the castle ruins was made. They consist of a high oblong



building, now roofless, to the alternate corners of which are attached projecting square towers of the same height as the main portion; a narrow staircase enables one to reach the top of the walls, which are of their original height, except that the battlements are gone. It is doubtful who the proprietor of this Castle was before the confiscations of Edward VI's reign; but as it stood in the lordship of "Feran-odoulin," it may have belonged to the O'Dowlings, one of the seven septs of Leix; in 1550 it was granted by the Crown to one John Dunkirley, "soldier," and a few years later it is found in the possession of the family of Hartpole of Shrulle, in the southern end of the Queen's County.

From Clonreher the party drove through the town of Maryborough (which is uninteresting from an antiquarian point of view), and taking the Stradbally road, crossed the Monavaw Bog, and, after leaving the Dysart-Enos Hills on the right, arrived at the foot of the Rock of Dunamase, which lies four miles due east of Maryborough. After partaking of luncheon, the ascent of the Rock was made, and on reaching the summit a magnificent view was obtained over the plains of Kildare and the Wicklow Mountains on one side, and the Slieve Bloom Mountains, and the Devil's Bit range in the opposite direction. Having examined the ruins of this, what must have been an almost impregnable Anglo-Norman fortification, the party assembled in the keep to hear a very interesting Paper on Dunamase, read by the Rev. Edward O'Leary, P.P., after which Mr. Ambrose More-O'Ferrall, the representative in the female line of the chiefs of Leix, read out the following names for membership, which were duly elected:—

Mr. R. C. Barton, Miss D. Barton, Captain and Mrs. J. L. Bland, Miss Campbell, Miss Maud Campbell, Lord Castletown of Upper Ossory, K.P., P.C.; Lady Henry FitzGerald, the Rev. Thomas J. Kelly, P.P.; the Rev. Matthew Lalor, P.P.; the Rev. J. S. Long, M.A.; Mr. R. J. C. Maunsell, Dr. G. T. B. Vanston, LL.D.; and Mr. Robert White.

The return journey to Maryborough was made so as to include the extensive commons known as "The Great Heath of Maryborough," the Curragh of the Queen's County. The Heath contains 425 acres; it was the scene of race meetings in former times, and is still the training ground for the Queen's County Militia (4th Battalion of the Leinster Regiment), the old Stand House serving as the officers' mess, when the regiment is embodied. Two raths on the Heath were noticeable from the cars, one called "Rathshane," and a smaller one at the back of the Stand House known as "The Gallows Rath"; in olden



times the Heath was known as the "Freagh-more," of which its present name is a translation.

Passing the jail (from which Lynchahaun made his sensational escape not long ago) on the right, Maryborough was again entered, and the party proceeded to Kelly's Hibernian Hotel for tea; after which the excursion was brought to a successful close with the departure of the 5.40 train for Kildare and Dublin.

What made this day's outing so enjoyable was the great luck in having a really fine day for it, as for some days both before and after it the weather proved most unfavourable, the rain falling heavily and continually. On the day in question there were only two slight showers, one at Clonreher and the other at Dunamase, but they only cleared the air for the grand views to be had from the summit of the Rock, which on too fine a day would not have been nearly so extensive. Among those who were present were the following:—

Lady Nesta FitzGerald, the Rev. E. O'Leary, P.P.; Canon and Miss Adams, Miss Young of Brockley Park, Lord Frederick FitzGerald, H. Humphreys, Miss Vigors, Miss Carter, Miss Dyneley, the Rev. Thomas J. Kelly, P.P.; William White, Captain Dudley S. A. Cosby, the Rev. A. G. Stuart, Captain and Mrs. J. L. Bland, Lord Henry FitzGerald, Mr. J. and Miss Carolan, C. E. Roper and the Misses Roper, Stephen J. Browne, Chairman of the County Kildare County Council; Sir Arthur Vicars, Vipont Barry, F. J. Freeman, C. M. Drury, Mrs. Fenton, Miss Fenton of Knockarigg; The Dean of Kildare and Mrs. Cowell, the Rev. J. Dunne, c.c.; T. U. Sadleir, Sir Hunt Walsh, Canon Waller, Mrs. Waller, Hardress Waller, R. D. Walshe, Lord George FitzGerald, Mr. and Mrs. Dominick More-O'Ferrall, the Rev. Matthew Lalor, P.P.; Miss Muriel Weldon, Miss Butler of Ballyadams; the Rev. J. O'Callaghan, c.c.; Mr. Ambrose More-O'Ferrall and Miss More-O'Ferrall, Lord Walter FitzGerald, etc.

**H. HENDRICK-AYLMER IN ACCOUNT WITH THE COUNTY KILDARE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1908.**

<b>Receipts.</b>		£	s.	d.	<b>Expenditure.</b>		£	s.	d.
To Balance to credit, 31st December 1907			26	13	4	By Ponsonby & Gibbs—			
" Subscriptions:—						Printing and Publishing Vol. V,			
4 Life Members			20	0	0	No. 5, of the JOURNAL		£24	10
114 Annual Members			57	0	0	Lord W. FitzGerald, Illustrations			0
26 " in arrear			13	0	0	for same		3	9
									0
Donation from Chas. E. Roper, Esq.			90	0	0	Ponsonby & Gibbs—			27
" Donation from His Grace the Duke of Leinster			5	0	0	Printing and Publishing Vol. V,			19
(cost of illustrating last two numbers of the						No. 6, of JOURNAL		47	0
JOURNAL)			8	8	0	Lord W. FitzGerald, Illustrations		4	19
						for same			0
									52
						Ponsonby & Gibbs—			18
						Miscellaneous Printing			0
						Expenses of Excursion Meeting			1
						Lord W. FitzGerald, Expenses of moving			7
						Knight's Effigy at Timolin			6
						Stationery and Postage			3
						Balance to credit, December 31st, 1908			0
									4
								£130	1
									4

I have examined the above Accounts, compared them with the Vouchers, and certify them as correct.

ALFRED WARMINGTON, *Hon. Auditor.*

## LIST OF HONORARY OFFICERS AND MEMBERS

(CORRECTED TO FEBRUARY, 1909.)

---

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THE EARL OF MAYO, K.P., P.C.

### Vice-President :

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(IN ORDER OF ELECTION.)

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JOHN SHIELL O'GRADY, ESQ.  
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### Hon. Editor :

THE VEN. THE ARCHDEACON OF KILDARE, M.A., SHERLOCKSTOWN,  
SALLINS.

## Members, 1909.

[Officers are indicated by heavy type; Life Members by an asterisk (\*).]

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 Barton, Miss D., Glendalough House, Annamoe, Co. Wicklow.  
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Cullen, Rev. John, P.P., Tinryland, Co. Carlow.

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Daly, C., 25 Westmoreland-street, Dublin.

Dames, R. S. Longworth, 21 Herbert-street, Dublin.

Dane, J. Whiteside, Abbeyfield, Naas.

Day, Robert, F.S.A., M.R.I.A., Myrtle Hill House, Cork.

Day, Lieut.-Col. J. D., 1 Duncairn-terrace, Quinsborough-road, Bray,  
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Co. Dublin.

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Dorrian, Robert, Main-street, Naas.

Drogheda, The Dowager Countess of, Moore Abbey, Monasterevan.

Drury, Charles M., Barraderry, Kiltegan, Co. Wicklow.

Dunne, Rev. John, C.C., Baltinglass, Co. Wicklow.

Elliott, George Hall, Chief Librarian, Free Public Library, Belfast.

Fayle, Edwin, Kylemore, Orwell-park, Rathgar.

Fenton, Miss, Knockareagh, Grange Con, Co. Wicklow.

French, Rev. Canon, M.R.I.A., Ballyredmond House, Clonegal, Co. Carlow.

Field, John, Kilcock, Co. Kildare.

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FitzGerald, Lady Henry, Babergh Hall, Sudbury, Suffolk, England.

\*FitzGerald, Lady Mabel, Kilkea Castle, Maganey, Co. Kildare.

\*FitzGerald, Lady Nesta, Kilkea Castle, Maganey, Co. Kildare.

\*FitzGerald, Lord Desmond, Carton, Maynooth, Co. Kildare.

\*FitzGerald, Lord Frederick, Carton, Maynooth, Co. Kildare.

\*FitzGerald, Lord George, Kilkea Castle, Maganey, Co. Kildare.

FitzGerald, Lord Henry, Babergh Hall, Sudbury, Suffolk.

\*FITZGERALD, LORD WALTER, M.R.I.A., *Hon. Secretary*, Kilkea Castle, Maganey,  
Co. Kildare.

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\*FitzMaurice, Arthur, Johnstown House, Carlow.

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Foley, Most Rev. Patrick, D.D., Bishop of Kildare and Leighlin, Braganza, Carlow.

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Freeman, Francis J., Calverstown, Kilcullen.

\*Gannon, J. P., M.R.I.A., Laragh, Maynooth, Co. Kildare.

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 Graham, Rev. Canon C. I., Kildrought Parsonage, Celbridge.  
 Greene, Thomas W., Millbrook, Maganey, Co. Kildare.

Hade, Arthur, c.e., Carlow.  
 Hannon, J. A., Prumplestown, Carlow.  
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 Kirkpatrick, William, Donacomper, Celbridge.

Lalor, Rev. Matthew, F.P., Monntmellick, Queen's Co.  
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Mahony, George Gun, Kilmorna, R.S.O., Co. Kerry.

Manders, R. W., Castlesize, Sallins.

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Mooney, William, The Castle, Leixlip.

\*Moran, His Eminence Cardinal, Sydney, N. S. Wales, Australia.

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Nolan, Rev. T. V., S.J., Rector of Clongowes Wood College, Sallins, Co. Kildare.

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\*O'Ferrall, Dominick More-, Kildangan, Monasterevin.

O'GRADY, JOHN SHIELL, Rickardstown, Newbridge, Co. Kildare.

O'Kelly, E. P., St. Kevin's, Baltinglass, Co. Wicklow.

\*O'LEARY, Rev. E., P.P., M.R.S.A.I., St. Michael's, Portarlinton, Queen's County

O'Mahony, Peirce, D.L., Grange Con, Co. Wicklow.

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Sweetman, Mrs., Longtown, Sallins.

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Synott, Mrs., Furness, Naas.

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Tynte, Lieut.-Col. Mervyn, Tynte Park, Dunlavin.

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Verschoyle, W. H. F., Woodley, Churchtown, Dundrum, Co. Dublin.

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Vigers, Mrs., Holloden, Bagenalstown, Co. Carlow.

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Waller, Rev. Canon E. H., The Rectory, Athy.

Walsh, Rev. Martin, P.P., Castledermot, Co. Kildare.

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WARMINGTON, ALFRED A., *Hon. Auditor*, Munster and Leinster Bank, Naas.

Weldon, Lt.-Colonel Sir Anthony A., Bart., D.S.O., Kilmorony, Athy.

- Weldon, Dowager Lady, Tyrrellstown House, Mulhuddart, Co. Dublin.  
 Wheble, Mrs., Monasterevin, Co. Kildare.  
 White, Robert, Scotch Rath Hall, Dalkey, Co. Dublin.  
 White, W. Grove, 13 Upper Ormond-quay, Dublin.  
 Wolfe, George, Forenaghts, Naas.  
 Woolcombe, Miss A., 14 Waterloo-road, Dublin.  
 \*Woolcombe, Robert Lloyd, LL.D., M.R.I.A., 14 Waterloo-road, Dublin.  
 \*Wright, E. Percival, M.A., M.D., M.R.I.A., 5 Trinity College, Dublin.  
 Wright, Richard, Prumplestown House, Carlow.  
 Wynch, W. Maling-, Rose Hill, Lyme-Regis, Dorset, England.

*The following Libraries and Societies also receive THE JOURNAL :—*

- The Editor, "Ulster Journal of Archæology," Ardrie, Belfast.  
 The Worcester Diocesan Architectural and Archæological Society.  
 The Society of Antiquaries of London.  
 The Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire.  
 The Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, 6 St. Stephen's-green, Dublin.  
 The Royal Irish Academy, 19 Dawson-street, Dublin.  
 The Library, Trinity College, Dublin.  
 The National Library of Ireland, Kildare-street, Dublin.  
 The Galway Archæological and Historical Society (W. F. Trench, Esq.,  
 Queen's College, Galway).  
 Le Bibliothécaire, Société des Bollandistes, 14 Rue des Ursulines, Bruxelles,  
 Belgium.  
 The British Museum, London.  
 The Advocates' Library, Edinburgh.  
 The Bodleian Library, Oxford.  
 The University Library, Cambridge.  
 The Cambridge Antiquarian Society (*Secretary*, J. E. Foster, Esq.,  
 10 Trinity-street, Cambridge).  
 The Waterford and South-East of Ireland Archæological Society (The  
 Rev. P. Power, John's Hill, Waterford).  
 The Office of Arms, The Castle, Dublin.  
 The County Louth Archæological Society. (*Secretary*, Rev. J. Quinn, c.c.,  
 Grange, Carlingford).  
 The Library, King's Inns, Henrietta-street, Dublin.

## RULES.

I. That this Society be called "The County Kildare Archæological Society."

II. That the purpose of the Society be the promotion of the study and knowledge of the antiquities and objects of interest in the county and surrounding districts.

III. That the Society consist of a President, Vice-President, Council, Hon. Treasurer, two Hon. Secretaries, and Members. Ladies are eligible for Membership.

IV. That the names of ladies and gentlemen desiring to become Members of the Society shall be submitted, together with the names of their proposers, to the Council, and, if approved by them, shall then be submitted to the next Meeting of the Society for Election.

V. That the affairs of the Society be managed by the President, Vice-President, Hon. Treasurer, and Hon. Secretaries, together with a Council of seven Members. That for ordinary business two shall form a quorum; but any matter upon which a difference of opinion arises shall be reserved for another meeting, in which three shall form a quorum.

VI. That two Members of the Council shall retire by rotation each year, but shall be eligible for re-election.

VII. That Members pay an Annual Subscription of Ten Shillings (due on the 1st of January), and that the payment of £5 shall constitute a Life Member.

VIII. That Meetings of the Society be held not less than twice in each year, one Meeting being an excursion to some place of archæological interest in the district.

IX. That at the first Meeting of the Society in each year the Hon. Treasurer shall furnish a balance-sheet.

X. That a JOURNAL of the Society be published annually, containing the Proceedings and a column for local Notes and Queries.

XI. That the Meetings of the year be fixed by the Council, due notice of the dates of the Meetings being given to Members.

XII. That Members be at liberty to introduce visitors at the Meetings of the Society.

XIII. That no Member shall receive THE JOURNAL whose Subscription for the previous year has not been paid.





*THE MANOR AND CASTLE OF POWERSCOURT,  
COUNTY WICKLOW, IN THE SIXTEENTH  
CENTURY, FORMERLY A POSSESSION OF  
THE EARLS OF KILDARE.*

By LORD WALTER FITZGERALD.

IN ancient times the southern portion of the County Dublin and the northern part of the County Wicklow, now represented by the two Baronies of Rathdown, comprised the territory of "Cualann." This district was itself divided into two portions called "Ui Briuin-Cualann" and "Ui Ceallaigh-Cualann," the chief native septs of which were those of O'Cosgraigh, MacDunghail, and MacGillaMocholmog. During the thirteenth century these septs became absorbed in the powerful clan of the O'Tooles, who, being driven by the Anglo-Normans from the rich plains of their territory of Omurethi, in the southern part of the County Kildare, were forced to take refuge in the mountains of Wicklow. In after-ages the present County Wicklow Barony of Rathdown became known as "Feara-Cualann," or "Fercullen,"<sup>1</sup> the principal castles in which were those at Powerscourt, Fassaghroe, and Rathdown.

When, or from what individual, Powerscourt (pronounced Poer's Court) received its name is not known; but it is a name of very early origin, though previous to the sixteenth century "The Annals" and "Calendars of State Papers" make no mention of it. That it was a place of great strategic importance to the Government for keeping in check the hostile septs of the O'Tooles and the O'Byrnes, and for preventing their forays into the County Dublin, is proved by the fact that during the early part of the sixteenth century Gerald, the 9th Earl of Kildare (probably when Lord Deputy), found it necessary to wrest Powerscourt from the O'Tooles, and to cause a large sum of money to be expended in rebuilding and strengthening the castle, which he handed over to his brother Richard.

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<sup>1</sup>In the eastern portion of Fercullen was a sub-district called "Glencap," which is often mentioned in the Inquisitions and Fiant.

At the time of the outbreak of the Silken Thomas's rebellion, which occurred in June, 1534, his uncle, Richard FitzGerald, was in possession of the Manors of Powerscourt, Fassaghroe, and Rathdown. He married towards the end of that year Matilda, daughter of George Darcy, of Platin, in the County Meath, and widow of James Mareward, of Kilcarne, Baron of Skreen.<sup>1</sup> Though opposed to his nephew's rebellion, against whom he aided the Government, yet Richard FitzGerald was arrested in August, 1535, and eventually suffered the same fate at Tyburn as his four brothers and nephew in February, 1537. He left no issue by his wife, who, in 1538, was granted a pardon for having instigated Richard to slay her first husband on the 14th September, 1534.<sup>2</sup>

On the 10th of August, 1538, an Inquisition<sup>3</sup> was taken in Dublin to ascertain what lands this Richard FitzGerald held of the Crown at the time of his attainder. Thomas Luttrell, the Chief Justice, presided, and the following jury was sworn:—Richard Walehe, of Kilgobane; Walter Walehe, of Shanganaghe; Gerald Archebold, of Bree; William Archebold, of the same; William Walshe, of Kyllenena; Reginald Talbot, of Belgard; Patrick Mangon, of Loghton; Shane More, of Crumlen; John Bathe, of the same; Patrick Russell, of Uncastell; David Galroy, of Tassagard; and David Seman, of the same—who say on their oaths that at a Parliament held in Dublin on 1st May, 1536, by Lord Leonard Grey, the Lord Deputy, the following order was passed:—

“Be it enacted ordeyned & established by the King our Sovereain Lorde, the lords spirituall and temporall, and the Comens in this present Parliament assembled, & by authoritie of the same, that GERALDE FITZ GERALDE Erle of Kildare, late desessed, from the eight day of July in the xx yere of our Sovereain lorde the King that now is, be deemed reputid convictid adjudgid & attaintid traitor of highe treason, and that he and his heires shall lose and forfeite the title stile & name of Erle of Kildare, and also shall forfeite to our sovereign lorde & his heires for ever all honers, castells, maners, lordeshipes, lets, franchises, hundreds, liberties, privileges, advowsons, fundacons, nominacons, presentacons, patronags, knyghts' fees, landes, tenements, rents, services, Rivercons, remainders, porcons, annuities, pencons, offices, and all other hereditaments & profits what soever they be, whereof the said GERALDE Erle by himself or unitely with any other or others to his use & behofe were seised the viii day of July or any tyme after within the lande of Irland in fee simple or in fee

<sup>1</sup> Morrin's "Calendar of Patent and Close Rolls," vol. i, p. 41.

<sup>2</sup> County Dublin Exchequer Inquisition No. 44 of Henry VIII.

<sup>3</sup> *Ib.*, No. 28 of Henry VIII: see also No. 26 of Henry VIII, &c.

taile ; and semblably be it established ordeyned & enacted by authoritie aforesaide that Oliver fitz Gerald uncle to Thomas fitz Geralde son & heire of the saide Erle be deemed reputid convictid adjudged attainted a traitor of highe treason."

Also that at a Parliament held at Westminster on the 8th July, the following Act was passed :—

"Be it enacted ordeyned established by authoritie by this present Parliament, that Richarde fitz Geralde Esquier, be attainted adjudged & convicted of highe trayson, & every of them be adjudged atteyntid and convictid of highe trayson. And be it further enacted by the authoritie aforesaide, that the said Richard fitz Geralde, Oliver fitz Geralde, & Walter fitz Geralde now being in the Tower of London, for traysons by them & everie of them comited & done, shall suffre execucon of death for the same accordingly, and also shall forfeite to our soverain lorde the King and his heires, all & singular ther castels, honors, lordeshipes, landes, tenements, & hereditaments whatsoever they be within the Realme of Englande, Wales, Irland, Calis, & the marches of the same or in any of them, whereof they or any of them, or any person or persons to the use of them or any of them, was or were seised the first day of August in the xxvi yere of the reygne of our soverain lorde, of estates of freeholde or inheritance, or any tyme sethens, and all such right, use, tytle, interest, & pcession which the saide Richard fitz Geralde, Oliver fitz Geralde, & Walter fitz Geralde, or any of them have, or at the saide first day of August had, or that they or any of them myght have or shulde have had by cours of inheritance by or after the deathe of any of ther ancestors or otherwise, as if the said Acte of Attaynes had never been had or made, and that they & every of them for their fals and traytorus offenses shall lose the benefits liberties & priveleges of all saynctuaries ; et cetera, as more fully in the said Acte appears."

The jurors also on their oaths say that on the 1st August, 1534, and also on the 26th September, 1534, the date of the death of Gerald, 9th Earl of Kildare, John Sutton, of Tipper, in the County of Kildare, Gentleman, was seised in fee of the following manors, towns, and lands in the County of Dublin (*recte* Wicklow) to the use of Richard FitzGerald and his heirs, but which are now in the King's hands owing to the attainder of the said Richard for high treason :—

The Manor of Power-ys-Court, containing four messuages, 114 acres, the fishery, and a river called the Water of Power-ys-Court.

The Manor of Rathdown, containing a Castle, twenty messuages, 248 acres, a water-mill, and a river called the Water of Rathdown, as well as a Crykka (creek) there.

The Manor of Fassaghroo, containing a Castle, thirteen messuages, 136 acres, a water-mill, a fishery, and a river called the water of Fassaghroo.

The following towns and lands in the territories of Fercolyn and Glancap:—

		Present Townland Name.
In the Territory of Fercullen.	Cokyston.	Cokestown.
	Killegyr.	Killegar.
	Le Manister.	Monastery.
	Kylgarrane, <i>alias</i> Kyhtagarran (with a water-mill).	Kilgarran.
	Kylmelinge.	Kilmalin.
	Knockbolke.	
	Ballycorty, <i>alias</i> Ballygortyll.	Curtelstown.
	Ballynecahill, <i>alias</i> Ballycayll.	Ballycoyle.
	Le Park.	
	Ancyrew.	Annacrive.
	Le Cronye.	Crone.
	Ballynegewke.	
	Barnemeare.	Barnamire.
	Tampulbeghan, <i>alias</i> Tampulpeeghan.	<i>Alias</i> Stagomnel, for which see the note at the end of this Paper.
	Ballebrowe.	Ballybrew.
	Keeloke.	
	Owynaghe.	Onagh.
	Kylpedyr, <i>alias</i> Kilpeter.	
	Lackyndaraghe.	Lackandarragh.
In the Territory of Glencap.	Kylecollom.	
	Kylmorrye.	
	Beanaghe More.	} ? Bahana.
	Beanaghe Begge.	
	Kylcornan (with a water-mill).	
	Ballenygey.	Ballynagee.
	Inchenycroy, <i>alias</i> Inchnacroe.	
	Glancrey.	Glencree.
	Coylmoore.	
	Ballynornan.	? Ballyorney.
	Kylwoagh.	Killough.
	Ballynlostie.	
	Ballyday, <i>alias</i> Ballygawge.	
	Glannemoore.	
	Carrykeavane (with a castle and water-mill).	? Carrigoona.
	Kylcrony.	Kileroney.
	Kylmekenoke (with a water-mill).	Kilmacanoge.
	Kylmorry.	Kilmurry.
	Tampul Glayncap, <i>alias</i> Tempul-clancappe.	? Glencap.
	Glaskeyll, <i>alias</i> Glasskellie.	Glasskenny.
	Cowlengey.	? Coolagad.
	Glancornan.	
	Cowlekeaght.	Coolakay.
	Ballyhome, <i>alias</i> Ballyhinne.	
	Ballenbane.	Ballybawn.
	Glencormick.	Glencormick.
	Tempulcargen.	Templecarrig.
	Colneskeaghe.	Coolnaskeagh.

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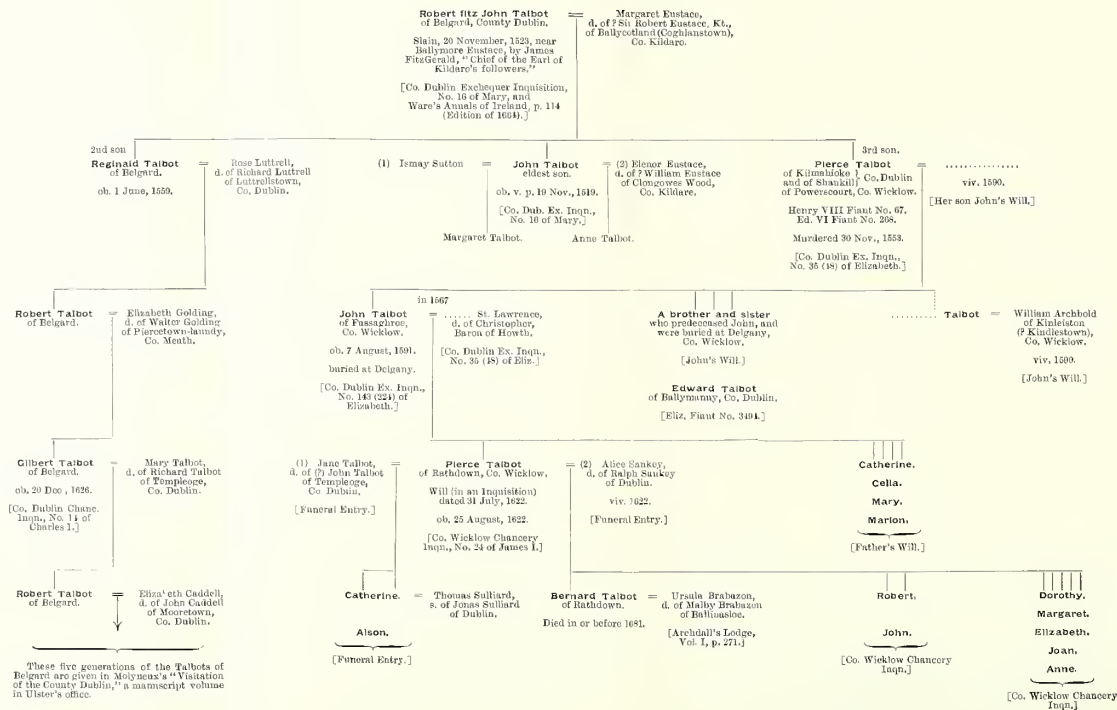


The following towns and lands in the territories of Fercolyn and Glancap:—

		Present Townland Name.
In the Territory of Fercullen.	Cokyston.	Cookestown.
	Killegyr.	Killegar.
	Le Manister.	Monastery.
	Kylgarrane, <i>alias</i> Kyltagarran (with a water-mill).	Kilgarran.
	Kylmelinge.	Kilmalin.
	Knockbolke.	
	Ballycorty, <i>alias</i> Ballygortyll.	Curtelstown.
	Ballynecahill, <i>alias</i> Ballycayll.	Ballycoyle.
	Le Park.	
	Ancyrew.	Annacrive.
	Le Cronye.	Crone.
	Ballynegewke.	
	Barnemeare.	Barnamire.
	Tampulbeghan, <i>alias</i> Tampulpeeghan.	<i>Alias</i> Stagomel, for which see the note at the end of this Paper.
	Ballebrowe.	Ballybrew.
	Keeloke.	
	Owynaghe.	Onagh.
	Kylpedyr, <i>alias</i> Kilpeter.	
	Lackyndaraghe.	Lackandarragh.
	Kylcollom.	
In the Territory of Glencap.	Kylmorrie.	
	Beanaghe More.	} ? Bahana.
	Beanaghe Begge.	
	Kylcornan (with a water-mill).	
	Ballenyegey.	Ballynagee.
	Inchenyeroy, <i>alias</i> Inchmacroo.	
	Glancerey.	Glencree.
	Coylmoore.	
	Ballynornan.	? Ballyorney.
	Kylwoagh.	Killough.
	Ballynlostie.	
	Ballyday, <i>alias</i> Ballygawge.	
	Glannemoore.	
	Carrykcavane (with a castle and water-mill).	? Carrigoona.
	Kylcrony.	Kileroney.
	Kylmekenoke (with a water-mill).	Kilmacanoge.
	Kylmorry.	Kilmurry.
	Tampul Glayneape, <i>alias</i> Tempul-claucappe.	? Glencap.
	Glaskeyll, <i>alias</i> Glasskellie.	Glasskenny.
	Cowlengy.	? Coolagad.
	Glancornan.	
	Cowlekeaght.	Coolakay.
	Ballyhome, <i>alias</i> Ballyhinne.	
	Ballenbane.	Ballybawn.
	Glencormick.	Glencormick.
	Tempulcargen.	Templecarrig.
	Colneskeaghe.	Coolnaskeagh.

# PEDIGREE OF THE TALBOTS OF BELGARD, COUNTY DUBLIN, AND OF POWERSCOURT, COUNTY WICKLOW.

[COMPILED BY LORD WALTER FITZGERALD.]



IN, AND OF POWERSCOURT, COUNTY WICKLOW.

FITZGERALD.]

Margaret Eustace,  
 Robert Eustace, Kt.,  
 tland (Coghlanstown),  
 Co. Kildare.

Elenor Eustace,  
 f ? William Eustace  
 Clongowes Wood,  
 Co. Kildare.

3rd son.

Pierce Talbot  
 of Kilmahicke }  
 and of Shankill } Co. Dublin  
 of Powerscourt, Co. Wicklow.

Henry VIII Fiant No. 67.  
 Ed. VI Fiant No. 268.

Murdered 30 Nov., 1553.

[Co. Dublin Ex. Inqn.,  
 No. 35 (48) of Elizabethh.]

.....  
 viv. 1590.  
 [Her son John's Will.]

A brother and sister  
 who predeceased John, and  
 were buried at Delgany,  
 Co. Wicklow.

[John's Will.]

Edward Talbot  
 of Ballymannny, Co. Dublin.

[Eliz. Fiant No. 3494.]

..... Talbot = William Archbold  
 of Kinleiston  
 (? Kindlestown),  
 Co. Wicklow.

viv. 1590.  
 [John's Will.]

Sankey,  
 h Sankey  
 blin.

622.

Entry.]

Catherine.

Cella.

Mary.

Marlon.

[Father's Will.]

t = Ursula Brabazon,  
 d. of Malby Brabazon  
 of Ballinasloe.

sl. [Archdall's Lodge,  
 Vol. I, p. 271.]

Robert.

John.

[Co. Wicklow Chancery  
 Inqn.]

Dorothy.

Margaret.

Elizabeth.

Joan.

Anne.

[Co. Wicklow Chancery  
 Inqn.]

The Manor of Crewaghe, including Crewaghe-ne-clogh,  
and Crewaghe-ne-tempul.

Present Townland  
Name.  
Cruagh,  
Co. Dublin.

The towns and lands of:—

Wodton, *alias* Ballenykilly.  
Ballinekirkin, a parcel of Wodton.  
Ballybrytte, *alias* Ballenbirt.  
Newtowne.  
Dromreagh, *alias* Ramsland.

} ? All in the Co.  
Dublin.

On the 21st of August, 1535, Gerald Aylmer, Chief Justice of the King's Bench, wrote to Thomas Cromwell, the Lord Privy Seal, that while Sir William Brabazon, the Treasurer, was operating against the Silken Thomas's forces in the neighbourhood of Naas for the protection of Dublin, the O'Tooles "entered by tradymment into Powers Courte, oon of the fairest garrysons in this countrie (the buylding whereof cost the oolde Erle of Kildare, and the inhabitauntis of the countie of Dublin, 4 or 5000 markis, for the defence against the Thooles and the Birnes), and prostrated the same downe to the grounde, which is a grete losse."<sup>1</sup> In the following year the Privy Council of Ireland makes several references to the works being carried on for "the reedifieng of Powerscourte."

On the 23rd September, 1537, a grant of the Manors of Powerscourt, Fassaghroe, and Rathdown was made by the Crown to Pierce (or Peter) Talbot, of "Kilmahioke," near Dublin,<sup>2</sup> who was the second son of Robert Talbot, of Belgard, by his wife, Margaret, daughter of (?) Sir Robert Eustace, Kt., of Ballycutland, now Coglanstown, in the County Kildare.<sup>3</sup> An Edward VI Fiant (No. 268) records the pardon in 1549 of the same individual, wherein he is described as "Peter Talbot, of Shankill or Fassaugheroo, Gent., son of Robert Talbot, late of Belgarde."

In the meanwhile the O'Tooles appear to have been pardoned for the part they took in the Silken Thomas's rebellion, as in 1540 the head of the clan reappears as petitioning the King for a regrant of a portion of the clan's territory in Fercullen. The chief of the sept at this period was Tirlagh mac Art mac Edmond O'Toole, who, in addition to Fercullen, formerly held

<sup>1</sup> "State Papers of Henry VIII," vol. ii, p. 264.

<sup>2</sup> Henry VIII Fiant No. 67. This name is obsolete, but the place lay near the Liffey, opposite to Kilmainham.

<sup>3</sup> The information connecting Pierce Talbot with the House of Belgard (itself an ancient offshoot of the parent house of Malahide) was kindly supplied by Mr. G. D. Burtchaell, of Ulster's Office.

sway over the clan territories of Fertur (Fir Tire), Glencap, and Imaile, the latter a large district comprised in the present Barony of Talbotstown.

The O'Toole petition is printed on p. 270 of the third volume of the "State Papers of Henry VIII," and runs as follows :—

Tyrrelagh Othoole and hys broder Arte Ogys petytions to the Kinges Highness, as they be nowe qualyfied by the Kinges Deputie and Counsaill. Furste the sayde Tyrrolagh humbly desyreth of his Majestie to have a certeyn territorie of lande, callyd Fercullen, whiche his auncestours heretofore had, tyll they were expulsyd by thErlles of Kyldare.

The sayde Fercullen contaynyth in lengthe from Barnecullen by easte and sowthe of Glassemuckey to Polcallen by weste the Wyndegates, being fyve myles in length, and 4 in brede, beyng the more parte mountaynes, woodes, and rockes, and the other parte good fertile landes.

Wythin the sayde Fercullen were certayn vyllages and craggges, of oolde tyme, as hereafter followe, being now all desolate, except onely Powerscourte :—

Powerscourte	The Ovenagh	Ancrewye
Kylpeter	Ballycorty	Kylmovlyn
Kylcoolyn	Temple Began	Ballynbrowe
Beanagh Beg	Kyltagarran	Kylleger
Beanagh More	Cokyston	The Monastrey.

The sayd Tyrrelagh to have the premisses devydyd betwixte hym and his sequele, as shalbe thought mete by suche as shalbe appoyntyd by the Kinges Majesty, and after dyvysyon made, every partie to have letters patentes of their portyon. The sayde Tyrrelagh to holde the hole seignyorie of the Kyng, by Knyghtes servyce and five markes yerely, etc; and the resydue to holde of hym by Knyghtes service; they all to be obedyente to the Kynges lawes, use thInglyshe apparell, and doo suche servyce accordyng thextent of their landes, as other gentylmen of the Walshis, Haroldes, and Asholdes doo or use, or hereafter doo or use, in the marche of Dublyn.

The saide Art Oge Othooles humble petyceyon ys, to have, after lyke fourme and sorte, the manour of Castell Kevyn, wyth the landes of the Ferture, of the Kynges gyfte, reserving yearly fyve markes to thArchebisshop of Dublin and his successours.

And all the sayde gyftes to be ratyfied by auctoryte of Parliament.

The petition was enclosed along with a letter, dated Dublin, 14th November, 1540, from the Lord Deputy and Council of Ireland to the King, in which they explained the situation of affairs in and around Powerscourt, in the following words<sup>1</sup>:—

According to our moost bounden duties, yt may please your mooste Excellent Majestie to be advertised, that contynuyng your highe commaundement for the full and perfite reducing of Lynster to your Majesties obedience in as convenient tyme as we coulde after the jorney upon the Cavenaghes, and after monition geven by writyng to the Otholes (whiche

<sup>1</sup> "State Papers of Henry VIII," vol. iii, p. 266.



be another septe of people in the same Leynster) that they shulde not only submyt theymselves to Your Majesties obedience, but also leve the countrey wherein they inhabited, in which is, for the moost parte, nothing but woddes, rockes, greete bogges, and barren groundes, being unmanured or tilled, whiche was a greete occasion to theym to lyve like wild and salvaige persones, onlie lyving by stelthe, and robbing their neighbors; the whiche monition they clerely denyed to followe; and upon that we advanced with such number as your Hieghnes hathe here in retynue, with divers other of your English pale, bothe horsemen and kerne, and so entered the countrey. And in our way perceiving an olde broken castell<sup>1</sup> ther, appertaynyng to Archebisshop of Dublin, being clerely desolate, and the countrey clere waste, we thought the same place very propys, as well for the subduaing of the said Otholes, as also to keep the Birnes (another septe of people ther) in good order. Whereupon we determyned to reedifie the same, and make it wardeable, whiche we have nowe, in effect, don. And continueng there and about the fastenes of the saide Otholes, by the space of 4 wickes, seking and pursuing the saide Otholes (of whom we slewe diverse), the Erle of Ormond repared to us with a goodlie companie of 600 horsemen and fotemen. And the secounde day after his repare, the principall of the saide Otholes, called Thirrolough, which nowe is repared to your Highness, desired very instantly to parle with us, whiche we all agreed unto; and so the saide Erle sent certeyne of his bande, with whom the saide Thirrolough cam unto us. And after diverse requestes made, that we shulde vouchsafe to be as well contented to suffer hym and his brother, and their kynne, to enjoy the landes, which they dyd clayme, as we hadd done the Cavenaghes they lykwise submitting themselves to Your Majesties obedience, wolde as well serve Your Hieghnes, as they. Whiche offer we holy refused, thinking the same not to stand with Your Majesties honor, as they shulde have at our handes suche landes as they claymed, but we wer contented to graunt thym other landes within your English pale, which shuld be more profitable to theym, than the lande whiche they claymed, and wher they shulde have no occasion to do your subjectes somoche harme; thinking the same offer to be more honorable to Your Hieghnes, to take landes at your assignement, then to have suche lande as they wolde choise theymselves, and have kept many yeres perforce; although we think yt better that Your Highnes shulde geve theym suche landes, as they nowe clayme, then any other, considering the same is all wast, and will be herde to make Englishemen to inhabite it without grete coostes to Your Highnes. And finally the said Thirrolough, perceyving that he coulde by noo meanes attayne at our handes his desired request, praide us that we wolde be contented that he hymselfe might repare to Your Excellent Majestie, as well to se Your Majestie in person, of whom he hathe herde somoche honor, as also to be humble petitioner to the same, for thopteynyng of his saide landes; affirmying, that if yt might stande with your excellent goodnes to graunte hym and his famly the same, that ther shuld no man in Laynster do Your Hieghnes suche service, as they wold doo to their powers. Which request was thought by us all of your Counsaile to be so reasonable, that it was not meete to be refused; whereupon we were content to take hym and his brother to peace, upon thees conditions, that they shuld holly leve ther chalenge of thoes landes, wherein they remayned, and all tributis whiche they hadd of Your

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<sup>1</sup> ? Tallaght, County Dublin.

Hieghnes subjectes (which mounted to 3 or 4 hundred markes by the yere), and take suche landes, as shuld stand with Your Hieghnes pleasure to assigne unto theyme, and, in the meane season, to have landes assigned unto theyme within or upon the borders of your English pale, where they mought bring their wives, childern, followers, and cattell. And in caas that it mighte stande with Your Majesties pleasure to assigne unto theym their saide landes, which they nowe clayme, yet nevertheles, one of their best sonnes to be alwaies in pledge with Your Deputie for keping of peace, and they further to become Your Graces subjectes, and so weare the Englishe apparell, and to be conformable to Your Hieghnes lawes, as other of your subjectes be. And although it shall appare to Your Majestie that this Thirrolough is but a wretched person and a man of no grete power, neither having house to put his hedd in, nor yet money in his purse to by hym a garment, yet may he well make 2 or 3 hundred men. Assuring Your Hieghnes that he hath doon more hurte to your Englishe pale than any man in Irlande, and woll do whensoever he shall not aither be clerely banished or restored to Your Hieghnes favors, wherby he may be bound to serve Your Majestie, as we thinke verely he woll doo, receiving suche benefite at your Hieghnes hands, as our trust is he shall.

And if it may please Your Hieghnes to graunte unto the saide Thirrolough the castell of Powrescourte (whiche of late Your Hieghnes gave to one of your subjects<sup>1</sup> here, which is parsell of the lande that they clayme, called Fercullen, apon recompense by your saide subjecte to be made), and the landes in the saide Fercullen; and to the brother of the saide Thirrolough, called Art Og Othole (whiche is a sobre fellowe, and a good capteyne), the forsaide Castell Keven, with the landes thereunto belonging called the Fertur, to be holden by Your Hieghnes by suche service as shall stande with your pleasure. Which graunte yt may please Your Majestie to referre to certeyne Commissioners for that purpose to be assigned, for the dividing of the giftes of the saide landes betwixt theym and their famylie; lest that the hoole being graunted to the brothers, if they shuld make division of the same, thothers, having nothing, shuld be drevyn to be as thoes men have ben; every of theym to hold of Your Majestie by like service, whiche landes they mooste chefely desier, and they be nowe all waste, the parcelles wherof may appeare unto Your Majestie in a boke<sup>2</sup> herein enclosed. And obteynyn the same of Your Majestie, the said Thirrolough, and Arte his brother, have promised not onlie to put in pledges of the best they have, for their good behavior to Your Hieghnes and subjects, but also to cause all the same landes to be manured and pepled by suche as shall in all poynctes obey Your Hieghnes lawes and preceptes, and preserve the countrey, that your people shall and may passe the same without daunger of lif or goodes, and to paye yerelie to Your Majestie, after 2 yeres, fyve markes by the yere for Powrescourte with Fercullen, and other 5 markes by the yere to the saide Archebisshop for his interesse in the saide Castell Keven and Fertur aforsaide. And we thinke that thoes countreys being ones peopled and having goodes to loose, shall always be under the scourge of Your Deputie, in caas they wold at any tyme do otherwise than becommeth theym.

<sup>1</sup> Pierce Talbot, before mentioned under the year 1537.

<sup>2</sup> i.e., The O'Toole Petition given above.

To this communication from the Irish Privy Council, King Henry VIII sent the following reply, dated the 27th of the succeeding month of January, 1541<sup>1</sup> :—

Right trusty and welbeloved, and trusty and right welbeloved, We grete yow well ; and wheras by your letters addressed unto Us by our servaunt Thomas Dacres, amonges other thinges, yow specially recommended unto Us Tirlo Othole, with humble sute and peticion, that it might please Us to give unto him, uppon this his submission, certayn landes contayned in a scedule in your saide letters enclosed, the copy wherof We do herwith remyt unto yow ; albeit We have not yet resolved to make unto yow a full and a perfyte aunswere of all such other thinges as were conteyned in your saide letters, and as have been sithens related by our Sergeant and Attorney, nowe being here, differring the same untill theyr return agayn unto yow, which shallbe shortly ; yet, forasmuche as We have determynd to dispeche at this present the said Tirlogh, whom at your contemplacion, and upon trust that his good enterteynement shall bring fourth good effectes hereaftre, bothe for his oune good demeane and for others, conformably to your opinion, We have here bothe well used him, and also have thought good to signefye unto you, that We be not only contented at your sutes, and for that he maye have cause to be bounde from hensforth to behave himself like a good and faythfull subject, redubbing his manifolde offences heretofore committed, with diligent good and faythfull service, to graunte unto him, and to his brother Arte Othole, all suche landes as be conteyned in the sayde scedule, in suche maner and forme and with suche condicions as is specified in a scedule sent unto you herwith, signed with our hande ; but also do auctorize you, our Chauncelor,<sup>2</sup> uppon the ful agrement therof made betwene you, our Deputy and Chauncelor, Baron Wealshe, John Mynne, and William Cavendishe, for our partie, and the saide Tirlo and his brother, for their parties, enterchaungeably signed with your handes, and being entred of recorde, to make out unto him, and to his sayde brother, and their heires, our letters patentes, under our Greate Seale of that our lande, of the same to have and to holde the sayde landes uppon the sayde condicions, which condicions We sende unto you as is aforsayd ; and woll that the same condicions shalbe also inserted in our sayde letters patentes, with due recordes to be entred and kept of the same, and also of the tenor of these our letters. And whereas We perceyve that our trusty servant, Pers Talbot, hathe already a graunte of us, under our Great Seale, of a porcion of the saide lande, called Pouerscourte, with thappurtenaunces, so that untill suche tyme as the sayde Pers shall have surrendred the sayde interest, ye cannot conveniently goo thorough with the sayde Tirlogh for the same ; our pleasure is that you, our Deputye, our Chauncelor, Baron Welshe, John Mynne, and William Cavendishe, calling unto you the sayde Piers, shall, in a gentle sorte, declare unto him our pleasure and desire touching the sayde surrendre ; and so, by honest meane, wherwith We doubt not he wolbe ordered, cause him to surrendre the same ; for the recompense wherof ; We doo not only, by these presentes, auctorise you, and foure of you, wherof you, our Deputye, to be on, to make unto him a lyke estate of other landes of like value and estimacion, as he had

<sup>1</sup> "State Papers of Henry VIII," vol iii, page 279.

<sup>2</sup> Sir John Alen of St. Wolstan's, County Kildare.

in the sayde Pouerscourte ; pointing them in suche place, as, being loiall subject as he is, he may doo Us service, for the staye of the countrey and the repulse of our rebells ; but also woll that you, our Chauncellor shal, uppon the saide conclusion and agrement, give out unto hym our letters patentes of the same, requyrenge you to have suche regarde to the conclusion to be made with the sayde Pyers, as We be no further charged therby thenne reason dooth requyre. And forasmuch as the sayd Tirlogh, and also FitzWilliam which cam as his interpreter with him, at their being here, declared unto Us and our Counsail, that ye made unto the said Tirlo a promyse, before his departure from thens, to have writen also for another parcell of lande, called Amayle,<sup>1</sup> which he alledgeth to be nowe in an Irish mannes hande, wherof ye have, in the forsayde scedule of the parcelles by him desired, made no mencion ; We late you wit that, albeit such a promyse did passe you, and that you omitted to insert the same in your sayd former scedule, yet if, uppon good consideracion, you shall thinke mete that the same shuld be also graunted unto him, for his full satisfaction, rather thenne your promyse made unto him shulde be infringed, We be contented and pleased, that ye shall also, for a full wynning of the saide Tirlogh, and the bettre alluring of others by his example, gyve also unto him, in our sayde graunte to be made undre our sayde letters patentes, the sayde Amayle, desiringe, and nevertheles willing you to have a vigilant eye herafte to the saide Tirlogh and his brother, that they do observe from tyme to tyme, the forsayd condicions ; and if they shall obstinately and traterouslye herafte break them, and return to their old kynde of lief, our pleasure is, that in any wise you shal soo pursue them, as they maye, as well in their punishment, as in their good entreteynement, be example to others accordingly.

The King's instructions to the Irish Privy Council were carried out forthwith ; the Chancellor smoothed over matters with Pierce Talbot, who surrendered the Manor of Powerscourt (but retained Fassaghroe and Rathdown), and in exchange was, on the 6th April, 1541, granted the lands of—

Bloyke, now Bullock.

Balmachorus.

Glanmunder, *alias* Balymany, *alias* Mouncton.

Teghbrodan, *alias* Kilmaynanbege, now Tibbradden, all in the County Dublin.<sup>2</sup>

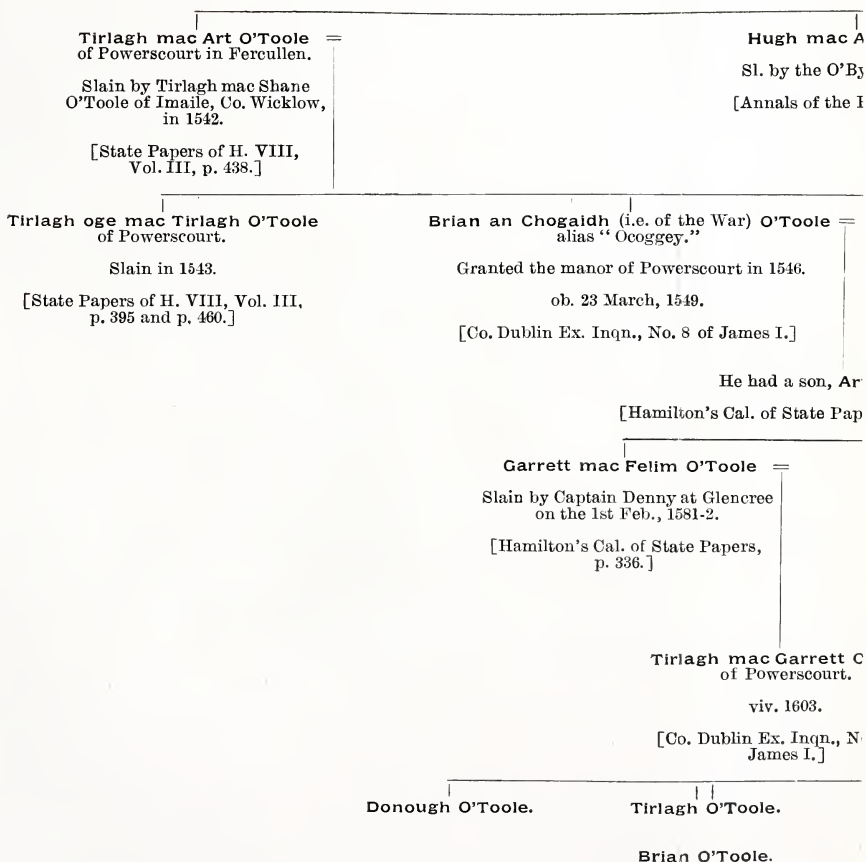
Having thus satisfied Pierce Talbot, a grant of the Manor and Castle of Powerscourt was made to Tirlagh O'Toole, and to his brother Art Oge the Castle of Castlekevin and lands of Fertur, on the conditions that the castles were kept in good repair, that the tenants and inhabitants should use the English dress and language, that the land should be tilled and houses built for the farmers ; that no taxes should be imposed, and no

<sup>1</sup> Imaile, a former territory of the O'Tooles in the County Wicklow Barony of Talbotstown.

<sup>2</sup> Henry VIII Fiant No. 283.



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<sup>1</sup> Imaile, a former territory of the O'Tooles in the County Wicklow Barony of Talbotstown.

<sup>2</sup> Henry VIII Fiant No. 283.

# THE O'TOOLES { OF POWERSCOURT IN THE DISTRICT OF FERCULEN } COUNTY WICKLOW. { AND OF CASTLEKEVIN IN THE DISTRICT OF FERTUR }

[COMPILED BY LORD WALTER FITZGERALD.]

Art mac Edmond (el. 1488) mac Tibbot mac Dermot (el. 1445) O'Toole  
Lord of Fercullen and Fertur.  
Chief of his Name.  
Slain by his own kinsmen in 1517.  
[Annals of the Four Masters.]

Tirlagh mac Art O'Toole  
of Powerscourt in Fercullen.  
Slain by Tirlagh mac Shane  
O'Toole of Inaile, Co. Wicklow,  
in 1542.  
[State Papers of H. VIII,  
Vol. III, p. 434.]

Hugh mac Art O'Toole.  
Sl. by the O'Byrnes in 1525.  
[Annals of the Four Masters.]

Sawo (or Sabina) ny Art =  
[Ed. VI Fiant No. 537.]

Hugh mac Shane O'Byrne  
of Ballinacor in Raneigh.  
Chief of his Name.  
ob. 1579.  
[Ed. VI Fiant No. 537.]

Art ege mac Art O'Toole  
of Castlekevin, in Fertur,  
Co. Wicklow.  
ob. ante 1547.  
[Morrin's Cal. of Close Rolls,  
Vol. I, p. 181.]

Tirlagh ege mac Tirlagh O'Toole  
of Powerscourt.  
Slain in 1543.  
[State Papers of H. VIII, Vol. III,  
p. 395 and p. 406.]

Brian an Chogaidh (i.e. of the War) O'Toole =  
alias "Geogrey."  
Granted the manor of Powerscourt in 1546.  
ob. 23 March, 1649.  
[Co. Dublin Ex. Inqns., No. 8 of James I.]

Felim mac Tirlagh O'Toole  
of Powerscourt,  
Sheriff of the County Dublin in  
1578.  
ob. 14th May, 1603.  
[Co. Dublin Ex. Inqns., No. 8 of  
James I.]

Elizabeth O'Byrne,  
d. of Hugh mac Shane  
O'Byrne of Ballinacor,  
Chief of Raneigh.  
[Eliz. Fiant Nos. 3713  
and 6304.]

Feagh (or Luke) mac Art ege O'Toole  
of Castlekevin,  
Sheriff of the County Dublin in 1576.  
ob. 6th April, 1578.  
[Co. Dublin Ex. Inqns., No. 79 of Elizabeth.]

Rose Bassonett.  
viv. 1578.  
[Eliz., Fiant Nos. 3356  
and 6560.]

Murrough.  
Hugh.  
[Eliz., Fiant No. 991.]

He had a son, Art O'Toole.  
[Hamilton's Cal. of State Papers, Iro., 1588-92, p. 492.]

Garrett mac Felim O'Toole  
Slain by Captain Denny at Glencore  
on the 1st Feb., 1691-2.  
[Hamilton's Cal. of State Papers,  
p. 336.]

Dermot O'Toole.  
Edmond O'Toole.  
Tirlagh O'Toole.  
[Eliz. Fiant No. 6338.]

Brian (or Barnaby) mac Feagh O'Toole =  
of Castlekevin.  
Livery granted in 1585.  
[Eliz. Fiant No. 4665.]  
ob. 17th January, 1596.  
[Co. Wicklow Chancery Inqns., No. 17 of  
James I.]

Honor O'Byrne,  
d. of Hugh mac Shane  
O'Byrne of Ballinacor,  
Co. Wicklow,  
Chief of his Name.  
She remarried with  
Roger Masterson.

Felim mac Feagh O'Toole =  
of Castlekevin.  
Margery O'Byrne,  
d. of Feagh O'Byrne.  
[Eliz. Fiant Nos. 6401  
and 6560.]

Hugh.  
[Brewer's Cal. of  
Carow MSS., 1688-92,  
p. 328.]  
Shane.  
[Eliz. Fiant No. 3013.]

Donough.  
[Eliz. Fiant No. 6401.]  
Alexander.  
[Eliz. Fiant No. 6401.]

Rose ny Feagh  
[Brewer's Cal. of  
Carow MSS., p. 231.]  
[Eliz. Fiant No. 6194.]

Feagh mac Hugh O'Byrne  
of Ballinacor.  
Chief of his Name.  
Slain, 8th May, 1697.  
[Brewer's Cal. of Carow  
MSS., p. 239.]

Tirlagh mac Garrett O'Toole  
of Powerscourt.  
viv. 1603.  
[Co. Dublin Ex. Inqns., No. 8 of  
James I.]

Sawo (or Sabina) Kavanagh,  
d. of Kavanagh of  
Clonmullen, Co.

Colonel Feagh mac Brian O'Toole  
of the Confederate Catholic Army.

Donough O'Toole.

Tirlagh O'Toole.

Mary.

Brian O'Toole.

Colonel Donough O'Toole  
of the Confederate Catholic Army.

Major Christopher O'Toole  
of the Confederate Catholic Army.

Tirlagh O'Toole.

Brian O'Toole.

Sawey.

Living at Harold's Grange, near  
Bathfarnham, in 1691.

[These four brothers are mentioned in a Note on p. 1003, Vol. VI., of O'Donovan's Annals of the Four Masters.]

For the descendants of these two branches of the O'Tooles  
see Father P. J. O'Toole's "History of the O'Toole"  
Pedigree No. III.

# WICKLOW.

931.]

Hugh.

[Brewer's Cal. of  
Carew MSS., 1588-92,  
p. 126.]

Shane.

[Eliz. Fiant No. 3013.]

Donough.

[Eliz. Fiant No. 6401.]

Alexander.

[Eliz. Fiant No. 6401.]

Rose ny Feagh

[Brewer's Cal. of  
Carew MSS., p. 231.]

[Eliz. Fiant No. 6194.]

= Feagh mac Hugh O'Byrne  
of Ballinacor.  
Chief of his Name.

Slain, 8th May, 1597.

[Brewer's Cal. of Carew  
MSS., p. 259.]

armed kern kept without permission ; that the passes should be kept open through the forests and mountains ; that the grantee should answer the King's writs, attend hostings, and not harbour the King's enemies.<sup>1</sup>

The chiefs of the O'Tooles more or less acted up to the spirit of the agreement, though there are records of pardons being granted to them in the Fiant, which show that they occasionally "kicked over the traces."

On the 1st October, 1603, an Inquisition was taken in Kilmainham, County Dublin, before Nicholas Kenny, Gent., Escheator, to inquire into the O'Toole lands in Fercullen ; the jurors found that :—

King Henry VIII, in right of his crown, was seised of the Manor or Lordship of Powerscourt and lands in Fercullen, which by Letters Patents, dated at Dublin on the 8th January, 1546, he granted to one Brian O'Toole, formerly of Powerscourt, to hold by knight's service and five marks yearly.

That the said Brian died on the 23rd of March, 1549, without legitimate male issue.

That after Brian's death one Phelim O'Toole, late of Powerscourt, entered into the premises and enjoyed their profits up to the time of his death, but by what right or title the jurors are ignorant.

That the said Phelim died on the 14th May, now last past (*i.e.*, in 1603).

That Garrett O'Toole was Phelim's legitimate son and heir, but that he, along with other tenants and inhabitants of the said Manor, joined in Feagh mac Hugh O'Byrne's rebellion, on the 24th September, 1581, at Glencree, and during his father's lifetime was there slain on the 1st February, 1582.

And that Tirlogh, *alias* Terence O'Toole, now also of Powerscourt, is son and heir of the said Garrett, and immediately after the death of the above-named Phelim O'Toole, he entered into possession of the said Manor of Powerscourt, and from time to time received to his own use the profits of the said manor, and enjoys the same up to the very day of the taking of this Inquisition.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Henry VIII Fiant No. 548.

<sup>2</sup> Co. Dublin Exchequer Inquisition, No. 8 (11) of James I.

Though the O'Tooles continued to enjoy the profits of the manor, yet they appear to have been forfeited to the Crown some years before owing, as it is stated, to the rebellious acts of Brian-an-Chogaidh and his brother Felim mac Tirlagh O'Toole; as on the 27th of October, 1603, King James granted a lease of the Manor, for twenty-one years, to Sir Richard Wingfield, Kt., Marshal of the King's forces.<sup>1</sup>

The last incident of importance in connection with the O'Tooles of Powerscourt appears to be mentioned in a letter<sup>2</sup> dated from Dublin, on the 7th August, 1608, written by the Lord Chancellor of Ireland to the Earl of Salisbury, in which he states that he has received information that there is some likelihood of trouble from the O'Tooles and the Kavanaghs during the absence of the Lord Deputy; and that he hears that there is on foot a plot between Tirlogh O'Toole and his uncle to surprise the Castle of Powerscourt, now "possessed by Mr. Marshal," kill the garrison, gather forces, and raise a rebellion; he is informed that Tirlogh lurks secretly amongst his friends, and is in need of arms, munition, and powder, but the principal cause of delay in breaking out is the expectation of foreign forces under Hugh Roe O'Neill, Earl of Tyrone.

The "Mr. Marshal" here mentioned was Sir Richard Wingfield, Marshal of the Army, who for his services against the O'Doghertys in May, 1608, was rewarded by the Crown with a grant dated 29th June, 1609, of the Castle, Manor, and lands of Powerscourt<sup>3</sup>; he was the ancestor of the present Viscount Powerscourt.

The Castle of Powerscourt is not now in existence, and I believe its very site is unknown. On the 9th September, 1649, the Duke of Ormonde sent instructions to Colonel Hugh O'Byrne to proceed with his foot regiment to Powerscourt and destroy its castle, as well as others in the locality, to prevent their being occupied by the Puritan forces.<sup>4</sup> On the 16th February, 1650, William Basil, Attorney-General of Ireland, wrote to William Lenthall, Speaker of the Parliament in England, that on the 6th inst., "information being given that five companies of the (Irish) enemies' foot were come to Powers Court, about eight miles from here (Dublin), on the Wicklow side, a party was sent from this place under the command of Sir Theophilus Jones, to beat them out, or fight them, but before

<sup>1</sup> Erek's "Repertory of Chancery Patent Rolls of James I's Reign."

<sup>2</sup> Russell's "Cal. of State Papers, Ire.," 1608-10, p. 17.

<sup>3</sup> Archdall's "Lodge's Peerage," vol. v, p. 270.

<sup>4</sup> Gilbert's "Affairs in Ireland, 1641-52," vol. ii, p. 454.



our party got thither they demolisht all the buildings, they pulled down the very walls, and fled away into the woods. We cannot keep a garrison there, because there is no manner of shelter for our men there."

With this extract the history of Powerscourt Castle closes. According to Brewer<sup>1</sup> the present mansion was erected in the eighteenth century, after the designs of Cassels (or Castles), an eminent German architect who died in 1751.

Powerscourt now gives its name to a parish which in former times was called Stagonnel (i.e., Tigh Chonaill).

Stagonnel was one of the thirteen prebendal churches originally appropriated to St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin, by Archbishop John Comyn (1181-1212), although it was not established as a distinct Prebend until 1303;<sup>2</sup> subservient to it were the chapels of Kilrothery (Kilruddery), Kileroney, Kilbride, and Carrie (? Templecarrick).<sup>3</sup>

Another name for Stagonnel was Tempul-Becan, the latter being the one more generally used as a townland name in the Fiants and Inquisitions of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

The site of the Church of Stagonnel, *alias* Tempul-Becan, is by the side of the approach to Powerscourt House from the Enniskerry direction, between the Gate-lodge and the House; a Protestant Church stood in it, in which service was held till the erection of the new church nearer to Enniskerry, when the old one was dismantled.

Tempul-Becan was founded by a St. Becan, who, according to the "Martyrology of Donegal," was venerated on the 26th of May; he is therein styled "Becan of Tigh Chonaill, in Ui Briuin-Cualann"; he was also the Patron Saint of Kilpeacon, in the County Limerick, and of Temple-Peacaun, in the Parish of Killardry, County Tipperary.

<sup>1</sup> Brewer's "Beauties of Ireland, 1825," vol. i, p. 287.

<sup>2</sup> Mason's "History of St. Patrick's," p. 66.

<sup>3</sup> Gilbert's edition of Archbishop Alen's "Crede Mihi," p. 142.



THE EAST WINDOW (INTERIOR) OF KILLERRIG CHURCH.  
[From a Photograph supplied by Canon French.]

*THE CELTIC CHURCH OF KILLERRIG, COUNTY  
CARLOW.*

FROM THE REV. CANON FFRENCH, M.R.I.A., OF CLONEGAL.

THE ruins of the ancient church of Killerrig, in the County Carlow and on the borders of the County Kildare, must have been an object of great interest from an antiquarian point of view when the Normans invaded Ireland, and now, after centuries of wind and rain and sunshine have passed over it, it still holds up its head to remind us of the history of a past that was not without its glories. It stands by the side of the public road. The greater part of the ruins is of comparatively modern date, and may have been used for Divine Service at no distant period; but the chancel end bears every appearance of the most venerable antiquity. According to the measurements given by the Most Rev. Bishop Comerford, and taken by him from the Ordnance Survey Letters, "This gable is now reduced to the height of 11 feet in breadth, 16 feet at ground. There is a window in it which is on the inside 2 feet 3 inches wide, 5 feet high, and of a quadrangular form, the centre at top being inclined to an arched shape, the window being 2 feet 11 inches high to its spring." The recess in the thickness of the wall in which the window is situated may be said to be covered by a "flat arch," so slight is the inclination to an arch at the entrance, which arch seems to have been partly supported by an oak beam. The place where the oak beam rested under the arch can be seen in the illustration.

This ancient church lies as the crow flies about three-quarters of an English mile from the site of the Preceptory of the Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem, and was included in their possessions.

The great Monastic Orders were in the habit of holding benefices and putting chaplains in to perform the services. "The Knights Hospitallers styled themselves Knights of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, from St. John the Eleemosynary, a canonized patriarch of Alexandria, to whom the chapel of one of their hospitals had been dedicated, and finally became a military and monastic order of knights like the Templars."

There is a very decided difference of opinion as to whether this preceptory was originally a preceptory of the Templars or not. The last writer on the subject, Mr. Herbert Wood, writing in the Proceedings of the R.I.A. in 1907, page 362, says :

"Killerrig, in the County Carlow, is another place which has been associated with the Templars. Ware, in his '*Antiquities*,' and the Abbé MacGeoghegan in his '*Histoire de l'Irlande*,' both state that it belonged to the Templars and passed to the Hospitallers. That both these authors are wrong we have a proof in an entry on the Plea Roll, 32 Ed. I, 1303, where in an account for the County Kildare we find that Friar Bernard, Brother of the Hospital of Kylergi, and Friar Robert, Master of the Hospital at Toly, were fined. A few years before this, in 1290, in the confirmation of a charter from the Prior of the Hospitallers to Henry Marshal, a citizen of Dublin, we find the Master of Killerrig as a witness. It is extremely unlikely that this Preceptory should have belonged once to the Templars, and been by them afterwards transferred to the Hospitallers, as the friction between the two orders was so great as to render such a transaction almost an impossibility." So great was the friction that in the year 1259 there was a pitched battle between the two orders, in which the Hospitallers won.

Bishop Comerford in his book on "The Diocese of Kildare and Leighlin," page 382, quoting from the "Chief Remembrancer," gives an Inquisition taken next after the feast of St. Brandon, 33 King Henry VIII (1541), which finds that Nicholas Plunket was the last Commendator, and was seized of a castle and three messuages in Frereton (Friarstown), and Underwood in Courton, annual value, besides reprises, £5 ; 160 acres in the said town and in Russelstown, and 16 acres in Tullowphelin, annual value, besides reprises, 4s. ; also the following rectories appropriated to the said Preceptor, Killarge, which extendeth into Killarge, Russelstown, Bestherstown (Busherstown), Ardineth, and Ballymahen, annual value, besides reprises, £3 ; Kilmakill, (Kilmacahill), which extended into Kilmakill, Carydagh, Castlecoyle, Graungewelt, Poleston, Ballyshordan, and Ballinwally, annual value, besides reprises, £7 ; also Powerston in O'Ryan's country, annual value, besides reprises, 20s. And another Inquisition, taken in March the same year, finds that the same Commendator was seized of 14 acres of land in Miganne ; all the said lands and rectories lie and are situated in the County Carlow.

In Grace's "*Annals*," in the year 1331, a savage incident in the wild warfare of these times is recorded:—"The Leinster Irish rise against the English ; they set fire to everything, even the churches, and burn the Church of Freynstown with eighty persons in it ; and when the priest in his sacred vestments and carrying the Host in his hands, tried to get out, they drove him back with their spears and burned him, and for this cause they



were excommunicated by a Papal Bull sent to the Archbishop of Dublin, and the country put under an interdict." Bishop Comerford thinks that this outrage was grossly exaggerated; but we must remember the wild times and the exasperated feelings of the Irish tribes who had been driven from their rich lands to the wild mountains, and also that the Hospitallers were fighting men—a military community who, doubtless, had often punished them severely.

It is recorded that Bishop Charnells, of Ferns, when the Irish invaded his town of Ferns (which was once the seat of their own Irish King), put himself at the head of his retainers, and routed them with great slaughter; and a great Norman noble, when called to account by Henry VII for burning the Cathedral of Cashel, gave as his excuse for so doing that he would not have done so, only that he thought that the Archbishop was in it.

Doubtless the wild tribes hardly felt themselves equal to attack the Preceptory; but the church, three-quarters of a mile distant, proved an easy prey. This burning is mentioned by Lewis and others; and although Lewis is not considered an authority in matters antiquarian, it must be borne in mind that he is believed to have had the use of "The Vallery Papers," which now form part of a private collection in the County Wexford.

The following list of Preceptors, or Commanders, of the Military Monks of Killerrig, is to be found in the pages of "King." A.D. 1326, William de Tisudelm was Preceptor; same year Friar William de Findrum was Preceptor; 1327 Friar William de Wall was Preceptor; in 1335 Friar Ralph de Bradley was Preceptor; in 1337 Friar Ralph was Preceptor. He probably was the same as the Friar Ralph de Bradley in 1335. In 1339 Friar John de Wasingle was Preceptor. We have already mentioned Nicholas Plunket as the last Commendator.

The name of Friar seems to have been commonly used by the Hospitallers, who seem to have bound themselves together under vows of chastity, poverty, and obedience. In such cases poverty meant that the individual monk was not to hold valuable assets; but this did not prevent the corporation to which he belonged from becoming wealthy, as the Hospitallers and Templars did. In fact, it seems as if this wealth was the immediate cause of the abolition of the Templars in 1308 by the various kings who hungered for their estates. The charges against them seem to have been utterly false. The term "Friars," from "Frater" (brother), was common to monks of all orders. A mandate issued to the Justiciary in the year 1220 describes the residents



of their principal house as the Prior and Friars of the Hospital at Kilmainham, and this order seems to have freely used the name of "Friars." I am indebted to Lord Walter FitzGerald for the following interesting Fiants illustrating the ancient history of this house:—

A Fiant of Elizabeth (No. 3,146) mentions the Church of St. Terga, of Killarge. St. Terga may be a distortion of St. Erc, or some such name. Henry VIII Fiant (No. 221) grant to Nicholas Plunkete, last Preceptor of Killirge, of a pension of £25 4s. 7d. issuing out of Killerge, etc., date 9th July, 1541.

No. 222. Lease for 21 years, dated 10th July, 1541, to Christopher Dowdall, Gent., of Arthurstown, County Louth, Oliver Verdan, Gent., of Kiltalaght, County Louth, and Jenico Chamberlayne, of Drogheda, Merchant, of the Preceptory or Manor of Killergie, including the lands of Killergie, Frereton, Russelstown, Moygane, Courte of Killergie, and Tulleofeleme.

No. 514. Lease for 21 years of the above-named Preceptory and lands granted to Robert Sentleger, Esq., 27th January, 1547.

Edward VI, Fiant No. 497. In 1550 Sir John Travers, Kt., of Monkstown, County Dublin, was in possession of the lands of Frereton, Courte Killergane, *alias* Killerge, Russelstown, Tulloghphell, and Myganne.

No. 5,386, Elizabeth Fiant. On the 12th December, 1589, a grant of the Preceptory of Killarge, of the above-mentioned lands was made to Mary Travers, one of the granddaughters and heiresses of Sir John Travers, Kt., of Monkstown, County Dublin, wife of Sir Gerald Aylmer, Bart., of Donadea, and widow of James Eustace, 3rd Viscount Baltinglass, to hold for ever by the service of a twentieth part of a knight's fee.

Subsequent to these most interesting Fiants, we find a still further grant of the old Hospitallers' Estates from King James I, who, on the 24th of July, 1612, granted to Jenico Preston, Viscount Gormanstown, Sir Christopher Plunket, Knight, Thomas Aylmer, Patrick Barnewall, Esq., and Christopher Barnewall, gent., in the County Carlow, 1 castle and 3 houses in Frereton, 1 in Court Killargan, otherwise Killerge, 2 messuages, 9 acres arable, and 5 acres pasture, and underwood of the great country measure; in Tullaphell (Tullow), 1 acre of the like measure, containing 16 acres of the small measure; half the town of Myganne, or Myganne, containing  $7\frac{1}{2}$  acres of the great measure; the rectory of Killarge, otherwise Killerge, which extends into the towns of Killerge, Russelstown, Bossers-town (Busshestown?), Ardinheath and Ballymakinne, otherwise Ballinrahine, with all the tithes, &c., thereto belonging, all

which premises were the estate of the late Preceptory of Killarge, and were parcel of the possessions of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, rent, £2 6s. 9d. Irish, to hold in capite by the twentieth part of a knight's fee for a fine of £12 Irish.

I may say, in conclusion, that although Mr. Herbert Wood, M.R.I.A., has made it abundantly clear that the castle at Killerrig was a house of the Hospitallers, and not of the Templars, the late Mr. C. L. Falkiner, M.R.I.A., tells us that the assertion that it was a house of the Templars may have had its origin in a grant by Nicholas Taaffe to the Master of the Templars in 1284, of his lands near Killergy. This grant is not included in the 'Templars' possessions in 1307. The Preceptory of Killerrig, founded by Gilbert de Borard, in the reign of King John, for Knights Hospitallers, is now represented by a mound of stones. The once powerful order of Knights is now represented in the British Isles by a mere shadow in London; but the old Celtic church still holds up its head, and tells of a faith that may be cast down, but can never be destroyed.

Of the old military orders, the only one that seems to preserve a shadow of existence in the British Isles is the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, known also as the Knights of Rhodes, and Knights of Malta. A branch of this order was established in England at the Priory of St. John, Clerkenwell, about the year 1160, and there its present habitation is still to be found. It virtually ceased to exist in 1805. It was revived in 1879, and the parent stem now flourishes at Malta. In 1830 its statutes were revised, and it became an organization for the purpose of performing charitable and ambulance work. In 1888 a Royal Charter was granted; and it is now a properly constituted order, with a Maltese red cross as its badge. The Sovereign Patron of the Order is the King. The present Grand Prior is the Prince of Wales. The Bailiff of Egle is the Duke of Connaught. It has executive officers, Knights of Justice, and Honorary Ladies of Justice, an Honorary Chaplain, Knights of Grace, and Esquires, and for badges a Medal and the Maltese Cross, coloured red.



DRIMNAGH CASTLE (INTERIOR).  
[From a Sketch by Archdeacon Sherlock.]

*DRIMNAGH, COUNTY DUBLIN.*

By SIR ARTHUR VICARS.

**D**RIMNAGH is, so far as I know, the only residence in Ireland that is still surrounded by a moat. Here I have to acknowledge the kind assistance I have received in writing this paper from Mr. E. Ball, who has generously placed at my service his notes on the locality, of which I have made free use.

The castle lies about three miles from Dublin and a quarter of a mile from Crumlin. The word Drimnagh, or Druimneach, means the ridged lands—an allusion to the sand ridges called the Green Hills, hard by.

The castle at present consists of a tower of three stories with parapet rising at each angle, with a wing or addition to one side; a high archway in the tower gives access to a courtyard. A projection on the south side of the tower contains a well staircase with a series of quaint little chambers leading off it. There is evidence of the castle having extended further on this side.

Proceeding inside the archway, one sees on the left a small door which gives access to what was probably the porter's or gate-keeper's room. The wing or projecting building to one side is of a later date than the tower, and has parapets carried up in the form of gables, such as was prevalent in architecture in the middle of the seventeenth century. The present hall-door dates from the seventeenth century, together with the steps leading up to it; and it is probable that this addition marks also a general restoration (so called) of the castle, at which period no doubt the pediment over the window in the tower was inserted, and the mullioned windows replaced by sash windows, lately renewed by the present occupier.

Drimnagh bears marks of having been so "pulled about" during the past century and a half that it is almost impossible to ascribe a date to any particular portion. Although we know that a castle was erected here so far back as the thirteenth century, yet it is doubtful if any trace of this original building remains beyond perhaps the foundations and in some of the out-offices. The existing tower I would ascribe to the reign of Queen Elizabeth, not earlier. The wing probably dates from the seventeenth century. The whole interior has been modernized and undergone changes from time to time since the eighteenth century. The building to the side of the courtyard, at present in a state of ruin (but about to undergo restoration at the hands



of the present occupier, Mr. Hatch) has been used as a stable in later times; but, from some pointed windows and other evidences of antiquity in the walls, it is clear that this portion must have been put to a very different use in early times, and probably was connected with and formed portion of the ancient castle. In all moated residences the stables were generally placed outside the moat; and if search were made, perhaps foundations of the stables and farm offices might be discovered outside the castle precincts.

The Castle and garden are surrounded by a moat which still contains water, and is in some places a formidable barrier. The present bridge, however, was erected about the year 1780, for Austin Cooper in his notebook of that date mentions a Mr. Reily, of Thomas Street (who then lived there and paid £4 13s. per acre for the land), having built this bridge across the moat.



DRIMNAGH CASTLE (EXTERIOR).

[From a Photograph by Mason, Dublin.]

Austin Cooper further describes the Castle in 1780 as belonging to Lord Shelburne. "The inside," he says, "is very irregular, most of the rooms wainscoted and the stairs very narrow, the walls about 4 feet thick. The whole, including garden, &c., is surrounded by a very deep ditch of water supplied from the Green Hills; formerly there was a draw-bridge at the



entrance. Inside the gate on the left hand is a small, dark room, about 8 feet square, with a large staple and an enormous ring fixed in the wall. The ground entrance by a flight of stairs was built by Mr. Ennis, grandfather to the person who had it before Mr. Reily."

At the north-east corner of the moat is a square tower standing apart from the Castle itself. This was probably an outpost or protection to the Castle, and may have commanded the sluices of the moat—a very necessary precaution.

Having thus briefly described the present condition of the Castle, I will pass on to some of its earlier history.

Drimnagh was one of the castles of the Pale, and as such is the subject of Joyce's romance of "The Rose of Drimnagh."

Mr. Elrington Ball has kindly supplied me with the result of his researches amongst original records on Drimnagh, from which I cull the following :—

1216. The earliest mention of Drimnagh is from the "Calendar of Documents" relating to Ireland in 1216, when protection was sought for the lands of Hugh de Barnewall in Drimnagh and Terenure.
1221. Grant to John de St. John of the same.
1223. Grant to Reginald, brother of Hugh de Barnewall, whom the King had sent to remain on his service for the defence of Ireland, of the same lands.
1376. "The Memoranda Rolls" mention that Wolfran Barnewall held 4 carucates of Drimnagh and Terenure, and that Reginald was his son and heir.
1395. A custodian to Katherine, widow of Reginald Barnewall, of his lands of Drimnagh, Terenure, is referred to.
1398. Wolfran, son and heir of Reginald Barnewall, and Katherine Bellew, his widow, are mentioned.
1414. Sir Wolfran Barnewall, Knt., and his wife Eva.
1460. John Barnewall, of Drimnagh, was Sheriff of County Dublin.
1482. John Barnewall, of Drimnagh, died coming to the sixteenth century. The Fiants make the following reference to Drimnagh and the Barnewalls :—
1539. Grant to Thomas Finglas, gent., of the custody of the lands of the late Robert Barnewall, of Drimnagh, and of the wardship and marriage of Edward his son.
1547. James Bathe, of Drimnagh, Chief Baron of the Exchequer, is referred to.

1548. Pardon of intrusion and alienation to James Bathe, of Drimnagh, *Elizabeth Barnewall his wife*, and Edward Barnewall, son and heir of Robert Barnewall, late of Drimnagh.
1553. Livery to Edward, son and heir of Robert Barnewall, of Drimnagh, gent.
1556. In the Halliday MSS. mention is made of the "Hosting against the Scots," Edward Barnewall, of Drimnagh, in person, one archer on horseback.
1578. Pardon to Edward Barnewall, of Drimnagh, gent., and Elizabeth, his wife. (Fiants of Elizabeth.) Edward Barnewall, of Drimnagh, married Elizabeth, daughter of Patrick Barnewall, of Grace Dieu (Monck Mason MSS., B.M.)
1590. An Exchequer Inquisition p. m. says Edward Barnewall died, and that Marcus Barnewall, his son and heir, was then aged twenty-eight.
1595. Livery to Mark, son and heir of Edward Barnewall.
1597. Marcus Barnewall makes his will.
1606. His will proved Dublin Diocesan.
1598. Drimnagh is mentioned in "The Description of Ireland" as one of the principal castles in the county.
1618. Sir Adam Loftus, Knt., one of the Masters in Chancery, Plaintiff; Peter Barnewall, of Terenure, Defendant. Chancery Decree concerning Drimnagh and Terenure.
1642. Sir Wm. Parsons warns the Duke of Ormonde of the dangerous way at Drimnagh (Carte Papers).
1642. Right Hon. Adam Viscount Loftus, of Ely, in the depositions is stated to have lost during the rebellion the rents and profits, and part of the demesne of Drimnagh, £180, or thereabouts.
1650. Noncupative Will of Sara, Viscountess Dowager Loftus, of Ely, leaving everything to her daughter Lettice Loftus.
1654. Chancery Decree, Lieut.-Colonel Philip Fernalley and Lettice Loftus, his wife, *versus* Edward Lord Visct. Loftus of Ely.  
Complaint that Defendant owed them £4,000 as administrator of his father Adam, late Lord Viscount Loftus of Ely, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, deceased, on foot of a bond dated 1st April, 1639, in the penal sum of £7,000, for

payment of £4,000, given by said Adam to his daughter, the Plaintiff, Lettice, in payment of £3,500, which he had borrowed from her about 1635, to pay for the estate of Cry-Eustace, Co. Kildare, which he had lately bought.

Lettice was then unmarried, and then did not marry until after her father's death. Defendant had been arrested by his creditors.

The High Sheriff, John Hewson, seized the following goods, which he sold to the Plaintiffs, Lieut.-Colonel Fernely and Lettice, his wife, of Drimnagh.

This inventory may be here given as an illustration of the value of household effects at that time :—

5 pieces of tapestry work hangings, £12.

9 old feather beds, £40.

15 feather bolsters, £7 10s.

11 feather pillows, £2 4s.

1 old flock bed, 10s.

2 quilts, 30s.

1 rug caddow, 15s.

1 do. do. 25s.

2 foot cloths, 1 velvet, 1 plush, £4.

5 striped stuffed curtains, 15s.

6 pieces of old arras hangings, £6.

Brass fire-irons, &c., £4.

6 pieces of stuff, 18s.

3 pieces damask, 9s.

3 small Turkey carpets, £3.

2 green bed-testers, 8s.

2 old leather-cloth curtains, 4s.

1 black velvet saddle, with a cover, £2.

1 counterpane, 6s. 8d.

Total, £87 14s. 8d.

1654. The "Civil Survey" of this year states—There stands at Drimnagh a mill, the ruins of an old chapel, and an old castle made habitable.

1662. Philip Fernely, Esq., paid subsidy for Drimnagh.

1664. Lieut.-Col. Nicholas Hart paid tax on one hearth at Drimnagh, John Edwards on two hearths at same.

I may here mention that a story goes that a Colonel Nicholas Walker, a Cromwellian officer, is stated to have been present on the scaffold at the execution of Charles I, with his face concealed

by his visor, and that he retired to live at Drimnagh after the Restoration.

In support of this legend the Hearth Money Rolls have been misquoted, and "Lieut.-Colonel ——" returned on the Roll as at Drimnagh.

Mr. Elrington Ball has disproved this statement by showing that the Hearth Money Rolls contain no entry of the sort, but as above mentioned.

1721. The Hon. Godfrey Boate, one of the Justices of the King's Bench, mentions in his will, amongst his property, a piece or parcel of woodland in Drimnagh, called Drimnagh Wood, which he held in fee, and orders 8,000 trees to be cut down immediately to pay his debts.

1718-1736. Arthur Archer was living at Drimnagh. His widow substituted an old or forged will for the real one. (Prerog. Wills, Arthur Archer and Hannah.)

1761. A Frenchman, in "A Journey in Ireland" (in the Repository, 1793), says—"Half a mile from Crumlin, on the right hand, there is an ancient castle, which appears to be in good order; it is built much after the form of several houses in France. Upon inquiry, I am informed that it was built by the ancient family of the Barnewalls of Trimlestown. They came over from Little Britain in France, and joining with some of the first adventurers from Wales to this kingdom, they had for their eminent services several great possessions in Munster, about Berehaven, but quarrelling with the natives, and meeting with a superior force, they were driven from thence; they erected this castle and settled here."

The Barnewalls of Drimnagh were the parent stock of the family of which the present Baronet of the name is now the chief line, and Lord Trimlestown a branch.

The Drimnagh line terminated in the reign of James I with an heiress Elizabeth (daughter of Marcus Barnewall), who married James Barnewall of Bremore, and leased the property to Sir Adam Loftus in 1613.

It was alleged that he endeavoured to deprive the rightful owner of his estates; hence the proceedings that were taken in 1618 to prevent, *inter alia*, his felling the timber surrounding the castle.

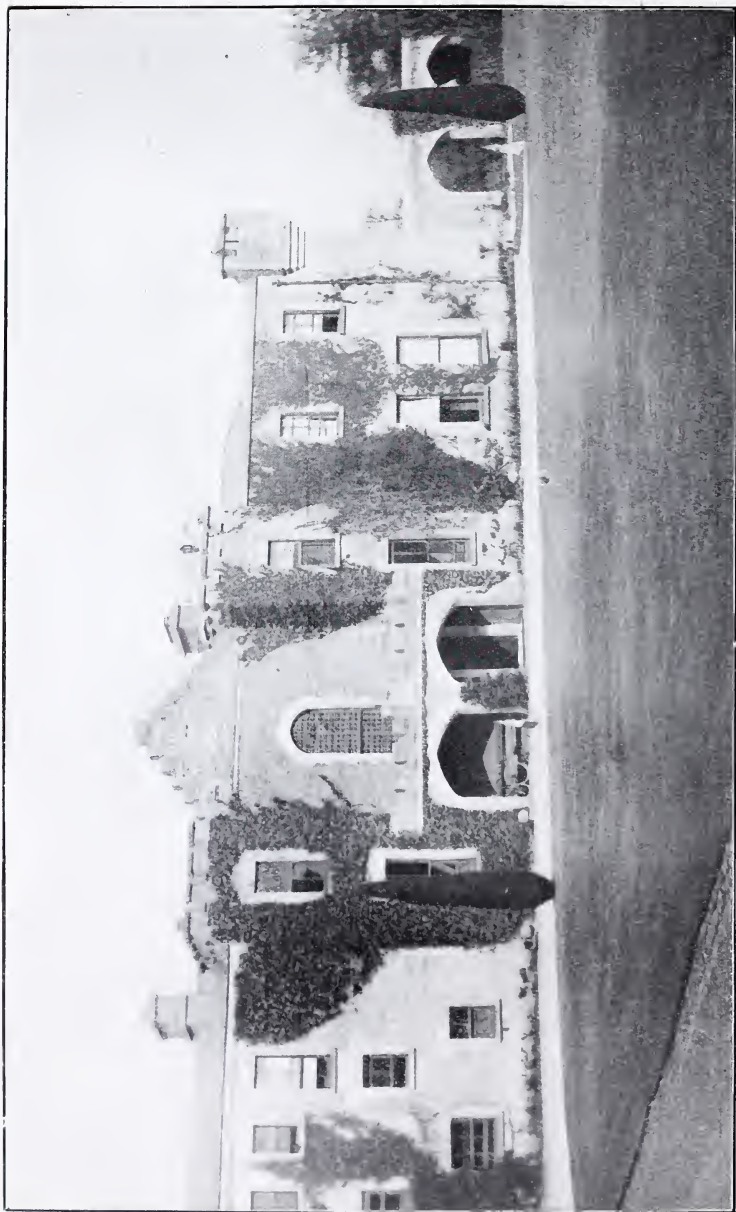
After the Battle of Rathmines (1649), the Duke of Ormonde,

it is said, was so much impressed by the strength of Drimnagh that he contemplated making it his headquarters and fortifying it.

Drimnagh has recently been leased to Mr. Hatch, the present occupant of the castle, by the head landlord, the Marquis of Lansdowne. The castle when it came into the possession of Mr. Hatch was in a lamentable state of disrepair, and he has with much energy succeeded in turning it once again into a most attractive residence; and long may it remain in the hands of those that care it well, and have a veneration for old buildings with such a history as Drimnagh can boast of.

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SHERLOCKSTOWN HOUSE, COUNTY KILDARE.

## THE FAMILY OF SHERLOCK.

## NO. II.

NOTES BY REV. CANON FFRENCH, M.R.I.A., OF CLONEGAL.

THE history of the family of Scurlag, or Sherlock, always seemed to me to be a subject of more than ordinary interest, owing to its being one of the very few families in Ireland outside the Peerage and Baronetage who, with singular tenacity, have held on to their lands (notwithstanding the disturbed history of the country) from Norman times. A branch of this family, as I showed in my former notes,<sup>1</sup> has been long and honourably connected with the County Kildare. Since my former paper was read, materials have come into my possession which enable me to trace the family before it was located in Ireland back to a time when it was seated in the beautiful little peninsula of Gower, in Glamorganshire, which was largely peopled by Flemings; placed there by King Henry the First.<sup>2</sup> This romantic district is famous for its high ridges of moorland, its quaint gentlemen's seats embosomed in fine timber, its glens through which bright trout-streams flow, and its little ancient churches which tell of an isolated alien community planted there, as the Scotch were long subsequently planted in Ireland, to hold the land against the ancient Celtic inhabitants.

In Wales, as in Ireland, the Norman Conquest was by no means a walk-over. In no way could the old saying of Cæsar be applied to it, "*Veni, vidi, vici.*" In both countries the Celtic populations were pushed back step by step by the Norman great lords and their followers. One of these great lords was FitzHamon, a friend and follower of William Rufus, and Lord of the Honour of Gloucester, the magnificent heritage of Brietric, who is said to have refused the hand of Matilda of Flanders, who afterwards married William the Conqueror. This FitzHamon, anxious to carve out a marcher lordship for himself amid the Welsh, crossed the Severn with his troops, and landed, it is said, at Portkerry in or about 1093, and there he joined his troops with those of Jestyn, and they met and conquered Rhys, the prince of that country, and slew him on the brow of an adjacent

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<sup>1</sup> Volume II, p. 33.

<sup>2</sup> Henry the First's mother, wife of William the Conqueror, was Matilda, daughter of Baldwin, the fifth Count of Flanders.

hill, which was thenceforward called Penrhys; two of his sons were slain at the same time. One of these sons, who was named Cynan, was drowned in a large marsh between Neath and Swansea, which was thenceforward called Proll Cynan. These great Norman lords were accompanied by a large retinue of knights and gentlemen; and it appears that almost all who joined in the conquest of Wales, or settled in the conquered territory, came from the Honour of Gloucester, and were therefore connected with one or other of the shires of Gloucester, Somerset, Devon, Dorset, or Wilts, and, as they were either landowners or cadets of landowners, their names are to be found in the local records. Among them we find such familiar names to us in Ireland as Scurlag (or Sherlock), Sandford, Butler, Constantine, Norris, Cogan, Corbett, Clifford, Basset, Walsh, and Mayloe, possibly Maylor.

The earliest inquisition extant was probably taken in 1262, and gives a list of the holders of lay fees, from which we have taken the names already mentioned. The fifth name on this list is Scurlag of Slanharry,  $\frac{1}{4}$  fee. There are two pedigrees of this family in Gower—one given by Mr. Clarke in his genealogies of Morgan and Glamorgan; and the other taken from the celebrated Mansel pedigree, by Rafe Brooke, York Herald, in 1603, preserved at Penrice Castle in Gower. The Scurlags settled in the peninsula of Gower in 1099; and we find that William Scurlage was granted by Richard, Earl of Clare, about 1250, a manor called Scurlage Castle (now Ire Castle). He was an offshoot of the Scurlag who followed FitzHamon and settled in Gower. The first of the family known to us by name was Godinet, living in 1155, who received a grant of land in Gower, and built Scurlag Castle there. We have secondly, Sir Herbert Scurlag, living in 1160.

3. Kynatha Scurlag, whose eldest son married a granddaughter of Einion ap Collwyn.

4. William Scurlag, his son, who had a grant of the castle and manor of Scurlage in Slanharry, as before mentioned.

5. Herbert Scurlag.

6. Sir David Scurlag.

7. Henry Scurlag.

8. Philip Scurlag, who married Mariota Stackpole; her daughter and heiress married Richard Maunsel of Penrice, and had a son, Hugh Maunsel.

Philip Scurlage was alive in 1334.

Scurlage Castle, Gower, was standing in 1361; but the Rev. J. Davies, of Llanmadoc Rectory, near Swansea, tells us that only a few fragments of it now remain.

The arms of the Gower family are still to be seen over the gateway of Oxwich Castle, Gower, built by Sir R. Maunsel, Knt., in the sixteenth century : they are " Argent, three bars gules," and are so given in the Maunsel pedigree.

William de Scurlog or Sherlock, a scion of the family of that name, accompanied Hugh de Lacy in the invasion of Ireland, and received from him considerable grants of land in Meath, where he built the strong castle of Scurlogstown, near Trim. There were three families founded by the house of Scurlog in



BALDWINSTOWN CASTLE, COUNTY WEXFORD,  
formerly belonging to the Sherlock family.

Ireland : first, that of Meath and Wexford, who bore as their arms :—" Per pale, argent and azure, one fleur-de-lis, counter-charged." Second, the branch seated in Waterford and Cork :—arms, " Per pale, argent and azure, with two fleurs-de-lis, counter-charged." Third, the family of Sherlockstown, Kildare, whose arms are :—" Per pale, argent and azure, three fleurs-de-lis, counter-charged."

It has been well held that the coat-of-arms affords us far better proof of the identity of a family and its relationship to the original stem than a mere surname ; and here you will observe



that the three branches of the Sherlock family bore the same arms, with a difference barely sufficient to distinguish them one from the other. I have myself been able to discover that a family had changed its name in the past by finding the old family arms on some pieces of silver in their possession which did not belong to the name they then bore.<sup>1</sup>

A branch of the family was settled at Oxton in Cheshire, from about 1400. They bore the arms, "A chevron between three fleurs-de-lis," attributed to Enion ap Collwyn, and the numerous families descended from him, and it has been thought that the Sherlocks settled in Ireland, adopted, or got the heralds to grant them a right to bear fleurs-de-lis in token of descent from a granddaughter of the same Enion ap Collwyn. Of this family was Dr. Richard Sherlock, educated in T.C.D., who was obliged to leave Ireland by the Rebellion of 1641. He was afterwards chaplain to the Earl of Derby, who presented him to the living



THE ARMS OF THE MAUNSEL FAMILY IN PENRICE CASTLE, GOWER,  
GLAMORGANSHIRE.

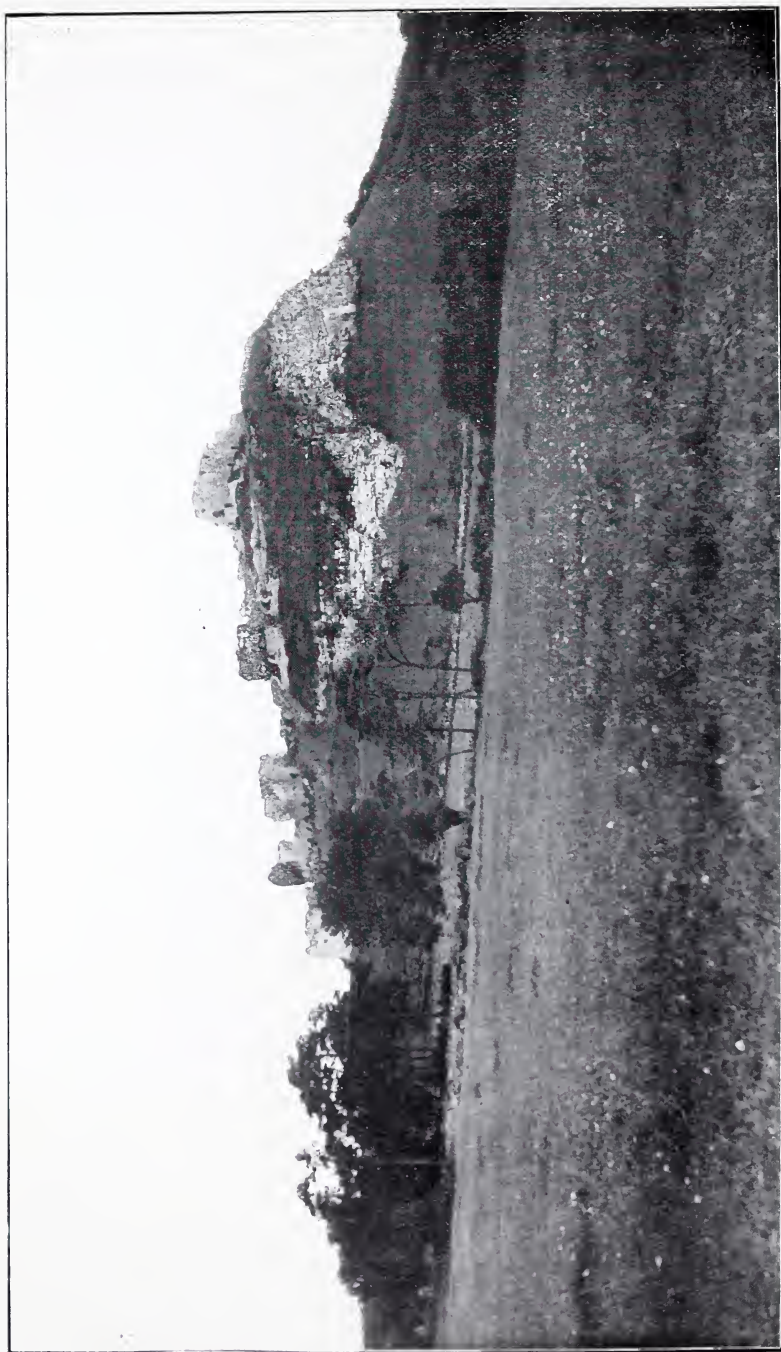
[The old Scurlag, or Sherlock Arms—three bars—appear in the third quarter of the shield.]

<sup>1</sup> The name Scurlag is probably the same as Scurlac, "ac" being a common termination in Normandy.



of Winwick. He was one of those who never shaved his beard after the execution of Charles the First. His portrait is still preserved in the Rectory at Winwick. He was the author of a well-known book on the religious life, and is said to have been uncle of the celebrated Bishop Wilson of the Isle of Man. Among the notables who were also members of this family we reckon William Sherlock, Dean of St. Paul's, and his better-known son, Dr. Thomas Sherlock, Bishop successively of Bangor, Salisbury, and London (1748), who were of Irish descent, and probably both of these distinguished theological writers were of the Sherlockstown family, as they bore identically the same arms, viz., "Argent and azure per pale, three fleurs-de-lis counter-charged." A member of the County Wexford Scurlocks (or Sherlocks) settled in Cardigan about 1593. His grandson, John, settled in Carmarthen, and had a daughter, Mary, who married Sir Richard Steele. On returning to Wales this branch of the family re-adopted the original coat-of-arms of the Gower Scurlags, viz., "Argent, three bars gules." This family is now extinct. The Gower Scurlags intermarried with the families of Pennard, Stackpole, and Maunsel. Nor must we leave the men of Gower without mentioning one leading characteristic of the inhabitants of that peninsula. As became borderers, dwelling very much in an enemy's country, they were sturdy fighting men. Of the two thousand men of Glamorganshire who fought at the Battle of Falkirk, no less than three hundred went from the little district of Gower.

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THE ROCK OF DUNAMASE, FROM THE EAST.

[From a Photograph by W. Fitzg.]

*THE ROCK OF DUNAMASE.*

BY THE REV. EDWARD O'LEARY, P.P.

**D**UNAMASE is so called from Masg, son of Augen Urgnuidh, the fourth son of Sedna Sithbhaic, King of Leinster; hence the name means Masg's dun or fortress. O'Donovan tells us that Dunamase, or Dun Masg, is the name of a lofty, isolated rock, on which formerly stood an earthen fort, or stone cashel, but which now contains the ruins of a strong castle, situated in the territory of Ui-Crimhthannain, in the Barony of East Maryborough. Dunamase is marked on the map of Ptolemy, and is called the Dunum. This map is a work of the second century, and is reproduced by Ware. Dr. Joyce tells us that Ptolemy's work is only a corrected copy of another map by Marinus of Tyre, who lived a short time before him; and the latter is believed to have drawn his materials from an ancient Tyrian atlas.

Dunamase from pre-historic times was the stronghold and chief residence of the kings and rulers of Leix. Before the Christian era the territory had no separate existence, but formed a part of the Kingdom of Leinster, and was inhabited by people under the jurisdiction of its rulers.

About the time of the Christian era there flourished in Ulster a renowned hero of the Red Branch Knights, called Conall Cearnach. He was leader of Conor Mac Nessa's army, and he conducted the war against King Oilioll and Queen Meave of Connaught. The Red Branch Knights waged war against the men of Leinster to enforce the payment of the Burumean tribute, and defeated them at the battle of Ros-na-Righ (Rossnaree), and in several other battles, with the result that they finally settled down in the territory of Leix, which they divided into seven tribe-lands, under the government of seven subordinate and petty chiefs. This Celtic heptarchy was subject in turn to the jurisdiction of an arch-king, called the Righ, who claimed descent from the renowned Conall Cearnach above-mentioned. His descendants were the O'Mores of Leix, and one of this sept ruled as high-king, or ard-righ, over Leix, having his chief residence at Dunamase.

There is a legend that St. Patrick passed by or near Dunamase, on his way from Tara to Munster; and it is related that he found the king and his people engaged erecting a fort, called the fort of Rath Bacain, and that they had its foundations

already laid. The saint endeavoured to dissuade them from building the structure, which was intended for a royal residence, and declared, in the spirit of prophecy, that an evil spirit should haunt it. There is no authentic authority for such a legend.

In the time of St. Molua, who lived at the close of the sixth and the beginning of the seventh century, Berach is related to have been the ruler of Leix. He is said to have offered his own cashel of Dunamase and the lands adjoining to St. Molua for the establishment of a monastery. The saint refused this generous gift, but asked for a site on the southern slope of Slieve Bloom, where the graveyard of Kyle now marks the spot. This was not only granted, but Berach imposed a tribute on his people for the support of the monastery. It was called Clonfert-Molua, from the name of its founder (4th August), and it afterwards became very celebrated from the great number of monks who flocked thither, and led most holy lives.

Like so many places in Ireland, Dunamase suffered from the ravages of the Danes. A.D. 843 the Four Masters relate that Dun Masg was plundered by the foreigners, and that Hugh, son of Duffechrich, the abbot of Terryglass and Clonenagh, was seized by them and carried into Munster, where he suffered martyrdom.

On the arrival of the English, Dunamase was in possession of Dermot MacMurrough, King of Leinster. It fell into the possession of Strongbow on his marriage with the Princess Eva; and when their only daughter, Isabel, married William, Earl Marshall, Dunamase, with the adjacent territory, became the property of the said Earl.

The following extracts from the State Papers have reference to Dunamase at this period:—

August, 1215. The King commands the Justiciary of Ireland to order Geoffrey Lutterele to deliver to William Marshall, Earl of Pembroke, the Castle of Dumath (or Dumas), which the King had restored to him as his right.

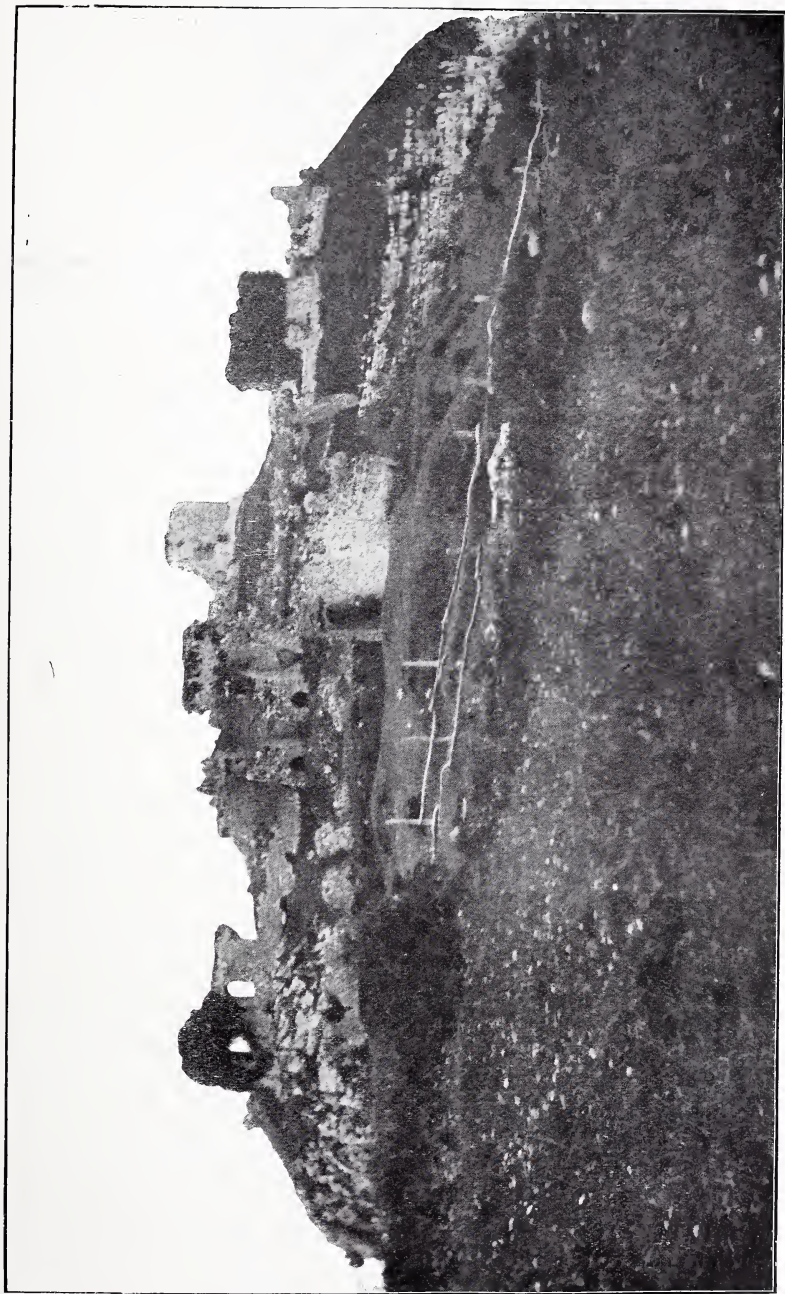
May, 1216. The King to Geoffrey de Mariscis, Justiciary of Ireland.

Marvels much that he has not performed the King's order to deliver the Castle of Dumas to William Marshall, Earl of Pembroke. Mandate that he deliver that Castle to the Earl's Emissary bearing these letters and the letters patent of the Earl. The King commanded the Justiciary to execute his order by the countersign that the King take him, or he take the King, by the thumb, the King knows not which. Sealed with the King's privy seal, as the King has not with him his great seal.

April, 1231. The King to the Constable of Dumas. Owing to the death of William Marshall, Earl of Pembroke, the Constable is ordered to deliver the Castle to Walerand Teutonicus, to whom the King had committed, during pleasure, the custody of the Earl's lands and Castles.

Similar letters to the Constables of the Castles of Kilkenny, Odoth, Wexford, Ross, Carrig, and the Island (or Hervey's Island).





THE ROCK OF DUNAMASE, FROM THE SOUTH.  
[From a Photograph by W. FitzG.]



May, 1234. The King remits his ire against Gilbert Marshall, receives him into grace, and restores all his hereditary rights in England, Ireland, and Wales. As a surety of good service, Gilbert delivers to Luke, Archbishop of Dublin, his Castle of Dumas in Ireland, to be held during the King's pleasure. In August of this year the Castle of Dunamase was restored to Gilbert Marshall's possession. The pardon mentioned above was due to the rebellion of Gilbert's brother, Richard Marshall, in which he, too, had joined.

After the death of William Marshall, Earl of Pembroke, the Castle of Dunamase came into possession of William de Braos, or Bruce, Lord of Brecknock, who married the daughter of the Earl of Pembroke; and this Baron, about the year 1250, rebuilt, enlarged, and re-fortified the Castle, and erected it into a manor.

In 1264 the Castle was in the hands of the FitzGerald, and Maurice FitzGerald seized the persons of the Lord Justice, Richard de Rupella, John Cogan, and Theobald Butler in the church of Castledermot, and confined them in the castles of Dunamase and Lea, then in his possession. Clyn's Annals thus record this event:—

1264. Mauritius filius Mauricei cepit apud Tristeldermot Ricardum de la Rokele justiciarium Hybernice, et Theobaldum le Botiller, et Johannem de Cogan, et carceribus de Leye et Donmaske mancipavit.

On the 10th March, 1283, an Inquisition was held "at the new town of Leys" (i.e., Lea, Queen's Co.) to ascertain what lands Sir Roger de Mortimer was seised of in fee at the time of his death in 1282.

The jurors found that he was seised of (among other lands) 'in the manor and honor of Dumasek in the tenement of Leys, in the County of Kildare,' of 2 carucates and 73 acres in demesne, with a stang of arable land, valued at £10 8s. 10d.—namely, at 8d. an acre a year. Near the grange of Dumasek there are 6 acres of meadow, valued at 4d. an acre. There are at Dumasek 40 cottiers and 36 farmers.

The jurors value the prisage of beer of Dumasek at 2s. a year; the garden there at 2s. a year; the warren at 2s. a year; the sergeancy at 10s. a year; the perquisites of court at 40s. a year.

The jurors say that Sir Roger de Mortimer held all the lands by reason of the hereditary right accruing to Matilda, his wife, as her share of Leinster, and that he held nothing of his own inheritance in Ireland.

[Matilda was one of the daughters and heiresses of William de Broase, or Brewes, Lord of Brecknock, who had married Eva le Marshall, one of the five heiresses among whom the lordship of Leinster had been divided on the death of her fifth brother, without male issue, in 1245.]

April, 1302. Licence to Edmund, son and heir of Sir Roger de Mortimer, to give to Theobald de Verdeen, junior, in free marriage with Matilda, the said Edmund's daughter, the Castle and Manor of Donmask, which he held of the King in capite.

August, 1304. The King, for the good service of Arnold le Poer and John, his brother, in Flanders and Scotland, grants to them 300 marks out of the custody of lands of Edmund de Mortimer in Donmask, in the hands of the King by reason of the minority of his son and heir Roger de Mortimer.

8 June, 1335. The King to the Justiciary of Ireland, or to him who supplies his place. Order to deliver the Manor of Donmask, in the County of Kildare, in Ireland, to Fulk-dela-Freine, to hold until the end of a term of ten years, saving the right of the Earl of Kildare (Maurice, the 4th Earl) when he comes of age, if he has any right in that Manor, as the King granted to Fulk that Manor which belonged to Roger de Mortuus Mari, late Earl of March, the King's enemy and rebel, which escheated to the King by Roger's forfeiture, to hold with the Knight's fees and advowsons, from the 16th of July last, for ten years next following, without rendering anything therefrom to the King.

And the King several times ordered the Justiciary to deliver the Manor to Fulk, to hold as aforesaid, and to inform the King if there was any reasonable cause why he should not do so; and the Justiciary returned that he has not delivered that Manor to Fulk, because the nearest friends of Maurice, Earl of Kildare, a minor in the King's wardship, came before the Justiciary, and said that the Manor is the Earl's escheat by reason of Roger's forfeiture, because the late King gave the Castle of Kildare, with the homage and all forfeitures, to John, son of Thomas, late Earl of Kildare, ancestor of Maurice, of which Castle the Manor is held in chief.

And the King wishes his order to have effect, notwithstanding the said return, because the lands which are of the Earl's inheritance ought at present to pertain to the King as a custody by reason of the Earl's minority.

Calendar of Close Rolls (England) of Edward III, from 1333 to 1337, p. 401.

In 1342 Lysaght O'More was killed by his own servant. Before his death he became owner of his patrimonial inheritance in the following manner:—Lord Roger de Mortimer, then in possession of Dunamase, having occasion to go over to England, entrusted Lysaght O'More with the care of his Irish property and castles. O'More took advantage of his absence to resume possession of his ancient patrimony, and accordingly, in one night, seized upon eight castles in Leix, and thus became, as the historian describes it, from a servant to a lord, from a subject to a prince. (Clyn's Annals.)

Two years after the death of Lysaght the O'Mores were defeated and dispossessed by Lord Roger de Mortimer, who resumed possession of Dunamase. He then added greatly to its strength, and established a tenantry of soldiers around him for protection. He built the castles of Shaen, Morett, Ballymanus, and five others, and kept them always garrisoned to repel insurrection, as they were adjacent to and subject to Dunamase. He made it his chief residence, and, administering



REMAINS OF THE GATEWAY INTO THE INNER BAWN.



REMAINS OF THE GATEWAY INTO THE OUTER BAWN.

[From Photographs by W. FitzG.]

justice in person, it became the seat of civil and military jurisdiction and a complete manor. The castle was always guarded by a strong garrison; it had all the surroundings of pomp and power, and nothing was wanting to display its complete pre-eminence. Such was its position after being recovered from the O'Mores, and such it remained for many years—the powerful support and dependence of the English interest. Dr. Ledwich says that for more than two hundred years afterwards it was a bone of contention between the Irish and English.

Gillaneeye O'Heerin, according to the Annals of the Four Masters, was “a learned historian” who died in 1420. In his topographical poem on Ireland he thus (in the Leix portion) refers to Dunamase:—

“Under Dun Masc of smooth land,  
O'Duibh (O'Deevy) is over Cinel Criomthainn,  
Lord of the territory which is under fruit,  
Land of smoothest mast fruit.”<sup>1</sup>

On the 24th August, 1538, Pierce mac Melaghlin O'More, then Chief of Leix, made his submission to Lord Leonard Grey, the Lord Deputy. One of the clauses in the Indenture runs thus:—

“Et ulterius idem Petrus O'More, pro se et successoribus suis Capitaneis de Lexia, renunciat omni juri, proprietati, et titule, in castro et dominio Domini Regis de Donamase in Lexia predicta; ac in omnibus aliis dominiis, castris, terris, et possessionibus in Lexia predicta, que Geraldus nuper Comes Kildarie,<sup>2</sup> vel pater ejus, habuit et possidebat in Lexia predicta. Et quod promittit, quod non solum permittet Domino Regi, officiariis, fermariis, et servientibus suis, eadem Castrum et dominium de Donamase, et cetera premissa que fuerunt dicti Geraldii Comititis, vel patris ejus, pacifice possidere et occupare, ac de sis disponere ad voluntatem suam, sub pena predicta; sed etiam idem Petrus O'More dictos firmarios et servientes Domini Regis in possessione et occupatione premissorum manutenebit et auxiliabitur pro posse suo.”<sup>3</sup>

A similar agreement was made in 1542 by Pierce's successor but one in the Chieftainship—Rory caech O'More.<sup>4</sup>

In 1642 the Confederate Catholics were in possession of Dunamase; then the Earl of Ormond held it for a year or two, but after his retreat it was held by General Preston. In 1646 it surrendered to Owen Roe O'Neill; but in 1650 it was taken possession of by Cromwell's Generals, Hewson and Reynolds,

<sup>1</sup> Dr. O'Donovan's translation.

<sup>2</sup> Viz. :—Timogue, Morett, and Shanganagh, etc.

<sup>3</sup> State Papers of Henry VIII, vol. iii, p. 89.

<sup>4</sup> Cal. of Carew MSS., 1515-1574, p. 185.



who dismantled it and blew it up. In the following century Sir John Parnell conceived the idea of restoring it to its ancient splendour, erected banqueting-halls and other buildings, and had the precincts covered with handsome plantations. But its position was evidently unsuited to the requirements of a modern residence; and so his son, Sir Henry Coote Parnell, allowed it to fall into permanent decay.

The following pen-pictures of Dunamase may be found interesting to the reader :—

The *Gazetteer* of Ireland says that, judging from the appearance of the ruins, the principal works of the fortification seem to have been constructed at an early period of the Anglo-Norman ascendancy; yet, though they may be ascribed with probability to William de Bros, Lord Brecknock, who flourished about the middle of the thirteenth century, they must have undergone many changes in the course of the hostile collisions of subsequent ages. An artificial fort of some kind appears to have from the dawn of record crowned this bold and singular elevation, but it must have long been of the rude description which derived all its essential strength from the nature of the site, which frowned contempt on the world below with the same sort of security which the eyrie gives the eagle. In later, though scarcely less rude, times the rock was the chief stronghold of the O'Mores, princes or toparchs of Leix; but at the period of the Anglo-Norman invasion it was held by MacMurrough, King of Leinster, and was regarded as his principal fortress. After the Conquest it passed successively to the Earl of Pembroke and Lord Brecknock, and was constituted by the latter the head of a lordship and the seat of baronial courts. During the following centuries it was the scene of many a sanguinary conflict, and was possessed alternately by the Irish and the English, continually vacillating in its fates with the frequent and changeful preponderance of strength between the two great conflicting parties.

Steward, in his "*Topographica Hibernica*," thus describes the Rock of Dunamase :—The rock on which the castle stands is an elliptical conoid, inaccessible on all sides except the east, which in its improved state was defended by the barbican. On each side of the barbican were ditches, and where they could not be continued, on account of the rock, walls were erected. To the south and south-east were two towers, the latter protecting the barbican. From the barbican you advance to the gate of the lower ballium: it is seven feet wide, and the walls six feet thick: it had a parapet, crenelles, and embrasures. The lower ballium is 312 feet from north to south, and 160 from east to west;





PORTION OF THE KEEP, FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.



PORTION OF THE KEEP, FROM THE WEST.

[From Photographs by W. FitzG.]

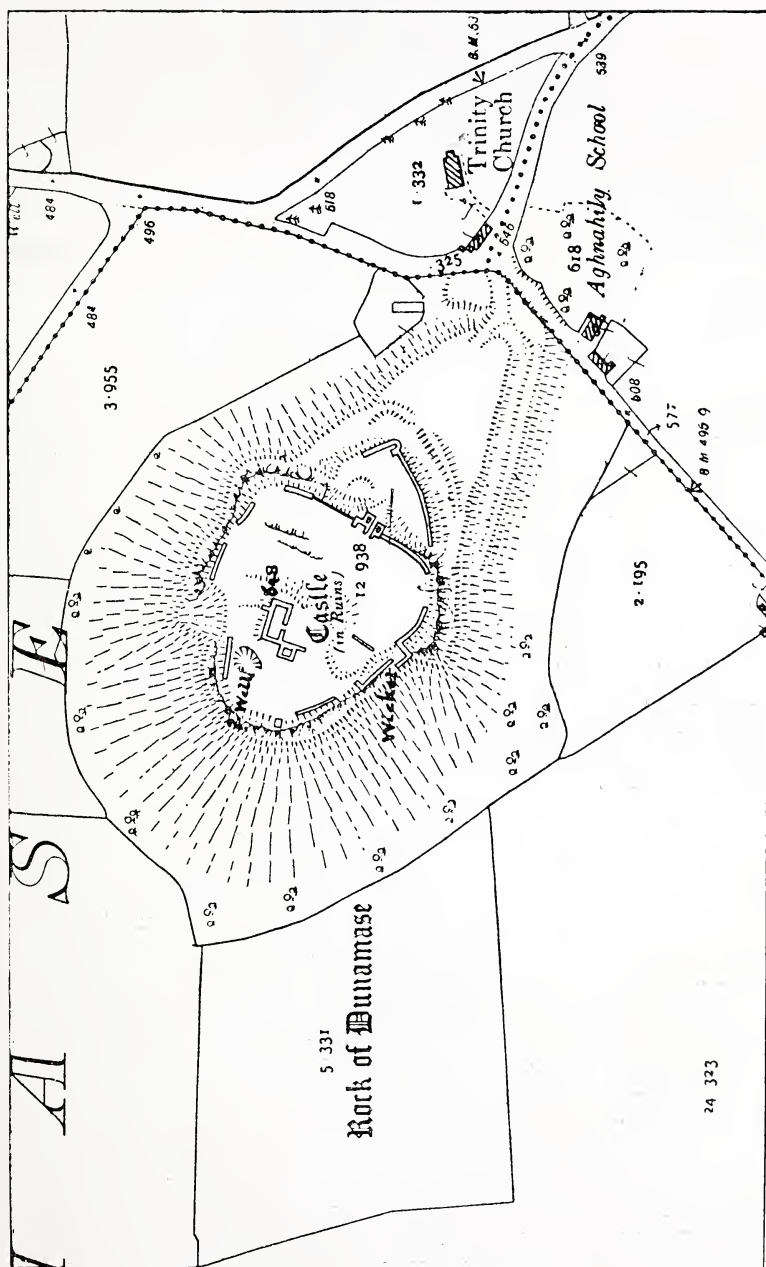
you then arrive at the gate of the upper ballium, which is placed in a tower, and from this begin the walls which divide the upper and lower ballium. On the highest part were the keep and the apartments for the officers; there was a sallyport and a prison. The only remains of this ancient castle are some of the walls and gates, which are yet venerable in their ruins. In 1795 the then owner (Sir John Parnell) began to rebuild a considerable portion of it after the ancient model.

Dr. Ledwich tells us that Sir John Parnell much improved the aspect of this rock by clothing it with trees; and on the eastern side he built a banqueting-room.

Sir John received the Dublin Society's premium for planting the trees; but these were afterwards cut down by his son, Sir Henry Coote Parnell, who succeeded his father in 1812. Sir Henry wrote a *History of the Penal Laws, &c.*; was M.P. for the Queen's County in the Imperial Parliament, and was a member of the Government in both Lord Grey's and the Melbourne administrations. His cutting down the trees was a great disfigurement to the picturesque appearance of the ancient fortress.

In conclusion, I beg to express my acknowledgments and thanks for the kind help received from Lord Walter FitzGerald in preparing this Paper.

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PLAN OF THE EXISTING RUINS ON THE ROCK OF DUNAMASE.  
[From the Ordnance Survey Map, 25 inches to a mile, 1909.]

## COUNTY KILDARE FOLK-TALES.

[Collected by Miss Greene, of Millbrook, from the narration of Tom Daly, gardener.]

*Ballindrum.*—It was a quare thing that every night, and the coldest and windiest night, a light used to go up along from Ballindrum and along the ditch. I often seen it. My grandmother used to bring me to the door to look at it. No one could tell what it was; but I heard tell that a man out late one night saw a lady dressed in white carrying a light, and he thought it was some one trying to frighten him, and he said, "You needn't be trying to frighten me; I know who you are"; and when he said that she passed by him, and as she was passing she stuck something like a candle in his eye, and he never could see a stim with that eye afther.

*A lone-bush.*—And another quare thing was: There was a herd to the rale ould masther, by the name of Nowlan, and he had a big family of childther, eight or nine, and he should go out one day and cut a lone-bush; well, all his childther died on him, and he lost every one of his stock. No, it isn't right to meddle with those things; I never cut a lone-bush nor wouldn't; you couldn't tell but they belonged to some old rath or another.

*Kilkea.*—Another thing I remember perfectly well myself: There were two brothers by the name of Lawlor; they were working at Mr. Hobson's, of Kilkea, and they had been cutting grass in Ballyleageen, formerly a graveyard, and this day the mother went into the town and told Jim she'd leave his dinner on the ditch on her way. He was ploughing; and when he came to the headland, he saw a loaf of bread on the ditch and he eat it, and begor that night he was took bad, and he was dead in a couple of days. *His mother never put the loaf there at all.* And the other brother was dead inside of six months.

*Ardsnull.*—The "Dthullah" is nearly in "the churchyard field" at Moatfield, by the roadside, and is where the stillborn children were buried.

"*The Gubbawn Seer.*"—The Gubbawn Seer was a carpenter at buildings. He was a first-rate tradesman at all things. He had his sawpit where the big lough is at Moatfield: they call it "the Black lough," and "the lough of water." He gave his son a sheepskin one day, and told him he wouldn't let him get married till he brought him back the skin and the price of it. So the son couldn't think how he was to do that; and he



used to carry the sheepskin under his arm to Athy every Tuesday; but he never could get anyone to give him the skin and the price of it; so he used to have to bring it home with him. Well, there was a girl lived there at Barker's Ford, Inch River, and he used to see her scouring a churn when he was passing by, and one day she said to him, "Musha, what do you be carryin' that sheepskin every Tuesday to Athy for?" So he told her the reason. "Give it to me," she says; so she went in and plucked the wool off it; then she brought it out and the money for the wool in her hand: "Here now," says she, "here's the skin and the price of it"; so she gave him the skin and the price of it. So the Gubbawn made him marry that girl.

After the son getting married, they were going somewhere to work a long ways off, and the Gubbawn says to his son, "Come, shorten the road." The son said he couldn't shorten the road. "Well, there's no use in thravellin' any farther with you," he says; "come on back again." So the two started back again; and when the son's wife saw them back again, she says, "Why, I thought you were at your journey's end by now"; and the son said, "My father bid me to shorten the road, and I couldn't, so then he made us turn back again." "Well," says she, "ye'll start again to-morrow morning, and when you come to the same place, he'll ask you again to shorten the road, and when he does you start a jig, or a verse of a song." And so he did; and the Gubbawn seer says, "That's right now, come on, I see you know how to do it." So that's how he shortened the road.

When they went to the place where they were going to work, what did the foreman tell him to do, only to point a peg on a stone. The Gubbawn laid his glove on the stone and then pointed the peg. "And now," says he, "where is this peg to go?" "Up there," says the foreman, pointing up to the roof. "Well, go up and put your finger in the hole"; so he did, and the minute he did, the Gubbawn hit the peg in along with the fellow's finger, with the back of the hatchet; so that was to pay him off for telling him to point the peg on a stone instead of a block of wood. The foreman knew he was in the wrong; so he had to take up with it then: he knew he couldn't say anything.

Another time the king was getting some great building made in England, and sent for the Gubbawn and the son, and there was ne'er a building finished off like it in England, and the king didn't want to have e'er another building finished off like it, so he was going to put the two to death, and the Gubbawn got under it (to hear of it) somehow. The king asked him was it finished, or would there be any more done on it. So he said,



"No, it isn't finished yet, because I want another tool called *twist agin twist*, and I'll have to go for it." But the king said, no, he couldn't go, but that he could send his son, and he, the king, would send his own son, the prince, with him to go for it. So the two came home. The tool was supposed to be in a great big old chest, and the Gubbawn's son went feeling about in it to look for it. "Come out of that with your little short stump of an arm," says the son's wife; "let the prince get it with his fine long arm." So the minute the prince got his arm in, she took him by the heels and heaved him down into it, and shut the lid, and sent to the king and told him that if he did not send back her father-in-law she would cut the prince's head off his body. So the king had to send back the Gubbawn. I think she was pretty knacky.

*Lough-na-roon, near the Moat of Ardscurr.*—Lough-na-roon, up over the big lough at Moatfield in another field, has no bottom; and I heard that a yoke of bullocks and two men were drowned in it one day; they were ploughing, and the bullocks used to be gadding, and they ran into the lough.

*The Banshee.*—I often heard the banshee; the first time ever I heard her I was out with my uncle John one evening and I heard her; and the minute he heard her he whipped me up under his arm and ran away with me.

Another time I heard her she let a screech up agin the brew-house door where I was sitting; it was late, about eleven o'clock. No, I wasn't a bit afeard of her. They say she does be rackin' her hair with a comb. I heard tell of a boy took her comb from her, and she followed him about to get it back from him; so one night she was crying under his window, and he reached out his hand with the comb to give it to her, but she wouldn't take it. "Go and get the tongs and give it to me with them," says she. They say if he had given it to her out of his hand he would lose the use of his hand ever after.

The banshees do follow some families about. They say the reason of them is that in old times people used to pay for keeners to keen at funerals; and when they are dead, they have to go on keening till the seventh generation is out of whoever they were paid to keen for.

*St. Brigid's Crosses.*—St. Brigid's crosses were put over the door (inside) as you go in and out. The roofs of the houses were lined with thatch, wheat, or rye.

St. Brigid's crosses were made with two quills or small pieces of stick, with straw twisted round, rye or wheat straw.

## Ballads and Poems of the County Kildare.

### No. VIII.

#### Ye Righte Merrie Ballad of Castletown.

By MARY CAROLINE, MARCHIONESS OF DROGHEDA.

I.

A HEALTH, a health, my merrie men all,  
Come, drain your goblets dry  
To the brave old house of Castletown,  
And to jovial Conolly.<sup>1</sup>

II.

And while the festive toast goes round,  
Come, hearken ye all to me,  
Of my tale of merrie Castletown,  
In eighteen fifty-three.

III.

'Twas the cheerless month Februarie,  
But it was not cheerless there,  
It never can be, as all men know,  
In the homes of good Kildare.

IV.

The blast was keen, and all around  
Was a trackless waste of snow,  
And the sun shone clear and bright above,  
And the fields shone bright below.

V.

The guests had assembled within those  
halls,  
Oh, they were fair to see !  
The time would fail me to tell the names  
Of that goodlie companie.

VI.

They sat around the banquet board,  
Both dames and damsels fair,  
And gallant squires and noble youths,  
And they fed upon daintie fare.

VII.

Then out spoke the lord of Castletown,  
With his voice so loud and free,  
“ A sledge, a sledge, we'll scour the plains :  
Who fears to drive with me ? ”

VIII.

Then round the board there rose a shout,  
And general was the cry—  
“ O'er hill and dale I'll speed with thee,  
And so will I, and I.”

IX.

“ Thanks, thanks, my trusty comrades all,”  
The chieftain bold replied ;  
“ But is there no fair one will drive with me,  
And mount my seat beside ? ”

X.

“ Thou noble lady,” he turned to me,<sup>2</sup>  
“ Thy presence I sure may claim ? ”  
“ I know not fear, I will drive with thee,”  
Answered that Saxon dame.

XI.

Yet two were found who did not shrink  
That perilous sport to share,  
Ah, who had thought such daring souls  
Were shrined in forms so fair.

XII.

Blanche<sup>3</sup> of the silver voice was there  
From the distant hills of Down ;  
And with her the dark-eyed, graceful maid<sup>4</sup>  
Whom Meath's fair plain will own.

<sup>1</sup> Thomas Conolly ; born in 1823, died in 1876.

<sup>2</sup> The writer of the Ballad.

<sup>3</sup> The Honourable Blanche A. G. de Ros, daughter of William L. L., Baron de Ros ; married the late James R. Swinton, Esq.

<sup>4</sup> Letitia Mabella, daughter of Henry B. Coddington of Oldbridge, Co. Meath ; married Robert Fowler, Esq., of Rahinstown, Co. Meath, and died in 1879.

## XIII.

And by each gentle daughter's side  
 Did her fond sire appear,  
 First grey-haired Coddington,<sup>1</sup> and then  
 De Ros—Warrior Peer.<sup>2</sup>

## XIV.

Near him arose his valiant son ;<sup>3</sup>  
 A Guardsman bold was he.  
 Then Annesley,<sup>4</sup> Grimsby's choice and pride,  
 A youth of high degree.

## XV.

Two brothers next, a stripling, one,  
 Smooth cheek and waving hair ;<sup>5</sup>  
 And one, the proud and stately lord<sup>6</sup>  
 Of the Saxon,<sup>7</sup> tall and fair.

## XVI.

And Webb<sup>8</sup> was there, that bold dragoon,  
 Stalwart and strong was he ;  
 And last, whom all do "Bishop" call,  
 Young Richard Conolly.<sup>9</sup>

## XVII.

The sledge is brought, and before the door  
 Of that stately hall it stands ;  
 And a short, glad shout from the fair ones  
 rose,  
 And they clapped their lily hands.

## XVIII.

They issued forth, that daring band,  
 And their hearts beat loud and high,  
 And into the sledge, and upon, and about,  
 They climbed right merrilie.

## XIX.

Full strange and various was the garb  
 In which they stood arrayed,  
 Paletot and mantles, fur and frieze,  
 And kindly Scottish plaid.

## XX.

Then cried the chief to the menial crowd,  
 And loudly he thus did say,  
 "Bring forth my steeds, ye lazie loons ;  
 I'll scour the plains to-day."

## XXI.

Five steeds were brought, as fair and fleet  
 As the coursers of the sun,  
 Of various hues—two bays, one brown,  
 A chestnut and a dun.

## XXII.

And proudly those coursers tossed their  
 heads,  
 And snuffed up the snow-laden wind,  
 As a chestnut and bay were harnessed in  
 front,  
 And the dun in the shafts behind.

## XXIII.

On either side a bay and a brown  
 In trappings of ropes appear,  
 And then with a bound to his post on high  
 Sprang the gallant charioteer.

## XXIV.

Oh, bright was his eye, and his form erect,  
 As he eagerly grasped the reins.  
 "Now whither, East, West, or South, or  
 North,  
 Shall we scour the glittering plains ?"

<sup>1</sup> Henry Barry Coddington, of Oldbridge, Co. Meath ; born 1802, died 1888.

<sup>2</sup> General William L. L., Baron de Ros ; died 1874, grandson of Lord Henry FitzGerald, who married Charlotte, Baroness de Ros, who in 1806 assumed by royal licence the surname and arms of de Ros for herself and her issue.

<sup>3</sup> Sir Dudley Charles FitzGerald de Ros, Colonel of the 1st Life Guards, succeeded as Baron de Ros in 1874, and died 1907.

<sup>4</sup> Earl Annesley, formerly M.P. for Grimsby.

<sup>5</sup> Edward C. S. Cole, of Stoke Lyon, Co. Devon, half-brother of Henry F. S. Moore, 3rd Marquis of Drogheda.

<sup>6</sup> Henry F. S. Moore, 3rd Marquis of Drogheda ; died 1892.

<sup>7</sup> The Hon. Mary Caroline Stuart Wortley, daughter of the 2nd Lord Wharncliffe, and wife of the 3rd Marquis of Drogheda ; she died in 1896. (Authoress of the Ballad.)

<sup>8</sup> The late Colonel William F. Webb, of Newstead Abbey, Nottinghamshire.

<sup>9</sup> The name Richard Conolly does not appear under the Conollys of Castletown in Burke's "Landed Gentry."

## XXV.

Then all the troop gave answer loud :  
 "Away, away, away,  
 To the princely halls of the Geraldine  
 We will speed our course to-day."

## XXVI.

"We're off, let go," brave Conolly cried,  
 And forth, with a leap and a start,  
 The coursers sprang: to have seen that  
 spring  
 Would have warmed the coldest heart.

## XXVII.

The elders within they shook their heads,  
 And marvelled if Tom could drive:  
 Was ever seen such a reckless set?  
 Heaven grant they return alive.

## XXVIII.

But the laugh rose clear, and the jest went  
 round  
 'Mid that joyous companie;  
 And the music chimed of the harness bells  
 Tinkled right merrilie.

## XXIX.

Of the breaking trace and the loosened rein,  
 And of all that them befell,  
 How the horses kicked, and the driver  
 yelled,  
 Ye gods! oh, who shall tell?

## XXX.

Sweep, sweep, along the snow they speed,  
 Crash, crash, across the ice,  
 And the squires said, "What glorious fun!"  
 And the ladies cried, "How nice!"

## XXXI.

Full many a gateway the sledge shot  
 through,  
 Nor slackened its frantic pace,  
 How swift the fields and hedges flew  
 In that wild and maddening race.

## XXXII.

"Now, fairest ladies, now, gallant friends,  
 Do ye fear to drive with me?"  
 Then from all the troop one voice arose,  
 "We would scour the world with thee."

## XXXIII.

For five untiring frenzied miles  
 Lasted that wild career.  
 Till lo! amid their stately woods  
 Proud Carton's walls appear.

## XXXIV.

Within those spacious courts there sat  
 A ladie young and fair;  
 The gentle Scottish wife was she  
 Of Geraldine's lordly heir.<sup>1</sup>

## XXXV.

A sudden sound of revelry  
 Is echoing through those walls.  
 "What rabble rout," the ladie said,  
 "Startles my quiet halls?"

## XXXVI.

But when the portals open flew,  
 She marvelled much to see  
 Full many a face and form she knew  
 In that noisy companie.

## XXXVII.

Then she gave them a kindly welcome all,  
 And she shed a bright smile around.  
 Aye, tender hearts and gentle words  
 'Mid the Geraldines were found.

## XXXVIII.

And she called her menials, and bade them  
 then  
 A feast for her guests prepare,  
 That the nut-brown ale and the good red  
 wine  
 Should be set before them there.

## XXXIX.

Then the jest went round and the laugh  
 rose clear;  
 They recked not how fled the time,  
 Till the iron tongue of the turret bell  
 Rang out the vesper chime.

## XL.

And again they have donned the furry garb,  
 And have climbed the sledge within,  
 And are speeding across the snow-spread  
 plains  
 To the bells' triumphant din.

## XLI.

Crash, crash across the crystal ice,  
 Sweep, sweep along the snow,  
 Till the gentle moon and the stars looked  
 out  
 On the shining world below.

<sup>1</sup>Lady Caroline Leveson-Gower, fourth daughter of 2nd Duke of Sutherland,  
 and wife of the Marquis of Kildare.

## XLII.

Then the gleaming lights of Castletown  
Upon their vision rise,  
Where the elders within keep anxious  
watch  
With eager hearts and eyes.

## XLIII.

Now the coursers five stand panting there,  
All streaked with snowy foam ;  
And the sledge has stopped its mad career  
Before the gates of home.

## XLIV.

Then the stately portals are open flung,  
And in rush the joyous train,  
Our hostess, rising, cries, "Thank God,  
Ye're safely home again."

## XLV.

Then here's to brave old Castletown,  
And to jovial Conolly,  
And when he next doth drive his sledge,  
May I be there to see.

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## Notes.

Extracts from a County Dublin Exchequer Inquisition<sup>1</sup> concerning Landholders in the County of Kildare in 1535.

**James Wellesley, late Baron of Norraghe**, was seised in his domain as of fee of the Manor of Norraghe, which he held from the Earl of Kildare by knight's service.

While so seised he died on the 25th September, 1534; his heir is his son Richard Wellesley, who was then aged 24.

**Philip fitzMorishe (FitzGerald of Allen)** held of the afore-said Baron of Norraghe, the lands of Dermotston and Brouneston.

**William Eustace of Mone** held of the said Baron the lands of Blackrathe.

And **Thomas Eustace of Henrieston (Harristown)** held of the said Baron the lands of Prompoleston.

**Oliver Eustace, late of Lascartan (County Meath), Gent.**, at the time of his death was seised in his domain as of fee of 4 messuages and 60 acres of land in the Naas held of the Lords of Trymleteston; and of one messuage and 80 acres in Kynaghe, but from whom is not known.

The said Oliver died on the 20th Oct., 1534, his heir being his grandson, Oliver Eustace, son of John, son of the said Oliver Eustace.

**Gerald FitzGerald of Donowre, Gent.**, on the day of his death was seised in his domain as of fee of 8 messuages and 140 acres in Donowre, and of 1 messuage and 60 acres in Keroaghe (Caragh), held from Nicholas Wogan of Rathcoffe, son and heir of Sir William Wogan, Kt.

The said Gerald died on the 4th of June, 1535. John FitzGerald is his son and heir; and was then aged 14 years.

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<sup>1</sup> No. 57 (76) of Henry VIII, taken in Dublin in 1535.

**Sir William Wogan, Kt.**, when he died was seised in his domain as of fee of the Manor of Rathcoffe and of half the Barony of Okethe (Ikeathy), and of a Head-rent of 40s. out of Clane, and of a messuage and 60 acres in Clane, held of the King in capite by knight's service.

The said Sir William Wogan died on the 8th August, 1521. Nicholas Wogan is his next heir, viz. :—son of James son of the said Sir William, and aged at the time of his grandfather's death 9 years.

The aforesaid Sir William Wogan, Kt., by a Deed of feoffment, dated 30 April, 1521, enfeoffed "Christopher Whit and John Brown, chaplains, in the lands of Castellkely to the value of 8 marks, for the use and behoofe of Alyanor ffitzGerote, wyf to James Wogan, his son, late dissesyd," then to the use of himself for life, with remainder to his wife, Dame Margaret ffitzGerote, and his daughters, Elizabeth Wogan and Margary Wogan.

**Gerald Wogan of Downyngs** was seised in his domain as of fee of 2 messuages and 90 acres in Downyngs, held from the Earl of Kildare.

He died on the 10th August, 1535, and his son and heir is Oliver Wogan, who was then aged 12 years.

Alianor ffitzGerald, widow of Edward Wogan, brother of the said Gerald, holds one-third of the premissis in dower.

W. FITZG.

### Paintings and Engraving of the Salmon Leap at Leixlip.

To the list of Views of the Salmon Leap, which appears on pages 216 and 217 of the Second Volume of our JOURNAL, I am able to add two more views which have recently come to my notice :—

1. An oil painting (36 × 30), by T. S. Roberts, who also painted the smaller one already mentioned as being at Carton. The former belongs to the Royal Hibernian Academy, and was on view in 1903 at their Winter Exhibition in 34 Lower Abbey Street. Two men fishing appear on the right bank below the Fall.
2. A coloured engraving (21½ × 16½), entitled "The Salmon Leap at Leixlip, County of Dublin." This is one of a set of Irish views drawn by J. Laporte, and published in "London, August 1st, 1796, by Thos. Macklin, Poets' Gallery, Fleet Street." Four persons are shown near the Fall, on the Castle side, and four more on the opposite bank.

W. FITZG.

### Old Manor Maps, Rentals, &c.

In the Fortieth Report of the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records in Ireland, the following statement appears on page 6 :—

“ Attention has been called to the fact that the operation of the Land Purchase Acts, in the cases of estates which are being completely sold, is calculated to risk the loss of many old estate records which may be of interest. With the removal of any immediate reasons for keeping them, and the closing of the offices in which they are now kept, there is a danger that old maps, early rentals, Manor Court Rolls, and other papers of very considerable value for local history, may suffer from neglect or even be destroyed. Under the 16th section of the Public Records Act ‘ any trustee or other person having the custody of any deeds or documents, which, in the opinion of the Master of the Rolls, are fit to be deposited in the Public Record Office,’ is authorized to deposit them there.”

It would be very desirable that landowners and agents of estates, who may be in possession of old records of real interest, which it is no longer necessary to keep, should avail themselves of the provisions of this section.

P. G. M.

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### Extracts from the Athy Parish Register.

Through the kind permission of Canon Waller, Rector of Athy, the following information on the family of Captain the Hon. Robert FitzGerald, of Grangemellon, was copied from the Parish Register, which is in his custody.

Robert FitzGerald was the second son of George, 16th Earl of Kildare, known as “ The Fairy Earl,” by his wife Lady Joan Boyle, fourth daughter of Richard, the first and “ Great ” Earl of Cork.

Captain Robert died on the 31st January, 1697, and his third son Robert succeeded his cousin John as 19th Earl of Kildare.

By his wife, Mary Clotworthy, daughter and heiress of Colonel James Clotworthy, of Moneymore, in the County Derry, he had the following children, who are thus referred to in the Athy Parish Register :—

1. James, sonn of The Hon<sup>ble</sup>. Capt<sup>l</sup>. Robert Fitzgerrald of Grangemullen, Born y<sup>e</sup> 15<sup>th</sup> of May 1664, and Baptized the 22<sup>th</sup> of the same moneth, and Dyed y<sup>e</sup> 27<sup>th</sup> of April 1666.
2. Mary, Borne August 22<sup>th</sup> 1666 & Baptized September y<sup>e</sup> 8<sup>th</sup>.
3. Elizabeth, Borne y<sup>e</sup> 4<sup>th</sup> of November 1667 & Baptized y<sup>e</sup> 5<sup>th</sup> of y<sup>e</sup> same moneth.
4. Frances, Borne y<sup>e</sup> 10<sup>th</sup> of October 1669 & Baptized the 15<sup>th</sup>.

5. George, Borne Aprill y<sup>e</sup> 14<sup>th</sup> 1671 & Babtized Aprill the 20<sup>th</sup>.
6. Katharine, Borne y<sup>e</sup> 14<sup>th</sup> of May 1673, and Babtized the 16<sup>th</sup>.
7. Robert, Borne y<sup>e</sup> 4<sup>th</sup> of May 1675 & Babtized y<sup>e</sup> 21<sup>st</sup> of the same moneth.
8. Ann, Borne Satirday the last of March and Bap, the 5<sup>th</sup> of Aprill following, 1677.
9. James, borne on Tuesday night at eleven of y<sup>e</sup> clock Feb. 18<sup>o</sup> and Baptized on Sunday following ffeb. 23<sup>o</sup> 1678.

The additional information which follows is taken from "The Earls of Kildare" by the Marquis of Kildare. (The numbers refer to the numbers in the above extracts):—

2. Mary married John, 1st Viscount Allen, and died in 1692.
3. Elizabeth married Henry Sandford of Castlereagh, and died in 1734.
4. Frances married Michael Tisdal of Mount-Tisdal, County Meath, and died in 1719.
5. George, a member of the House of Commons, died unmarried in 1697.
6. Catherine married Dive Downes, Bishop of Cork.
7. Robert succeeded as 19th Earl of Kildare.
8. Ann died unmarried in 1709.
9. James died young.

A sixth daughter, not mentioned in the Parish Register, was :—  
Margaret, who married, in 1712, Tobias Hall, of Mount Hall, on the Narrow Water in the County Down. She died on the 8th December, 1758.

W. FITZG.

## Review.

### OLD IRISH FOLK MUSIC AND SONGS.

We commend this collection of Irish airs and songs to our readers. Its importance may be realized when they know that it contains no fewer than 842 airs and songs, hitherto unpublished. It is edited by the well-known Irish scholar, P. W. Joyce; and consists of his own Collection in two parts, and of the Forde and Pigott Collections. Dr. Joyce tells us he spent all his early life in a part of the County Limerick where music, singing, and dancing were favourite amusements. His home in Glenosheen, "in the heart of the Ballyhoura Mountains, was a home of music and song: they were in the air of the valley, you heard them everywhere—sung, played, and whistled." Hence he did not learn Irish music as others learn it, but it became a part of himself; and this volume is the happy result.

## THE ANNUAL EXCURSION, 1909.

THE Annual Excursion will take place about the middle of September, in the Hollywood and Blessington (Co. Wicklow) direction.

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### NOTICE.

Communications respecting the "Journal" should be addressed to the Hon. Editor, The Ven. the Archdeacon of Kildare, Sherlockstown, Sallins.

Persons wishing to join the Society are requested to communicate with either of the Hon. Secretaries.

The "Journal" can be obtained by Non Members from the Publisher, E. Ponsonby, 116 Grafton Street, Dublin.

At the Annual General Meeting held on the 18th of January, 1893, it was decided that in future two Numbers of the "Journal" should be issued each year, in January and July. The Council, therefore, would request Members and others having communications for insertion to send them in without delay to the Editor.

The first Six Parts of the "Journal," comprising Volume I; the Seven Parts comprising Volume II; the Seven Parts comprising Volume III; the Six Parts comprising Volume IV; and the Six Parts comprising Volume V, can be obtained by Members of the Society for the sum of 10s. each complete Volume, from the Publisher, E. Ponsonby, 116 Grafton Street, Dublin.

The price of any single number is 2s. 6d., as heretofore. The Index to the Second Volume is issued separately, and, if required, is to be obtained from the Publisher for the cost of its Postage (1d.).



# Treasure-Trove.

## REWARD

TO

## FINDERS OF ANTIQUITIES.

1. Finders of Ancient Articles of Gold, Silver, Bronze, Brass, or Iron; Crocks; Coins, &c., will receive, provided the articles are considered suitable, their full market-value if they are sent to THE SECRETARY OF THE ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY, 19 DAWSON STREET, DUBLIN. The Academy will pay the cost of carriage to Dublin, and if the articles are not purchased, they will be returned to the finder, carriage paid. If they are purchased, they will be exhibited in the National Museum, Dublin.

2. In the case of Gold and Silver articles, the Royal Irish Academy is fully empowered by the Treasure-Trove Regulations to give THE FINDER the full market-value of the articles, which is always greater than the value of the weight of gold or silver contained therein: and if the articles are purchased by the Academy, no claim can be made on the finder in respect of them.

3. Antiquities lose much of their value and interest if scraped or broken. They should always be sent exactly as found, without any attempt at cleaning, and accompanied by a written statement of the exact locality, date, and circumstances of their discovery.

4. The Royal Irish Academy has for many years past endeavoured to preserve for the Nation articles illustrative of the Ancient History and People of Ireland; and trusts that everyone throughout the country will co-operate in this National object.

# JOURNAL

OF THE

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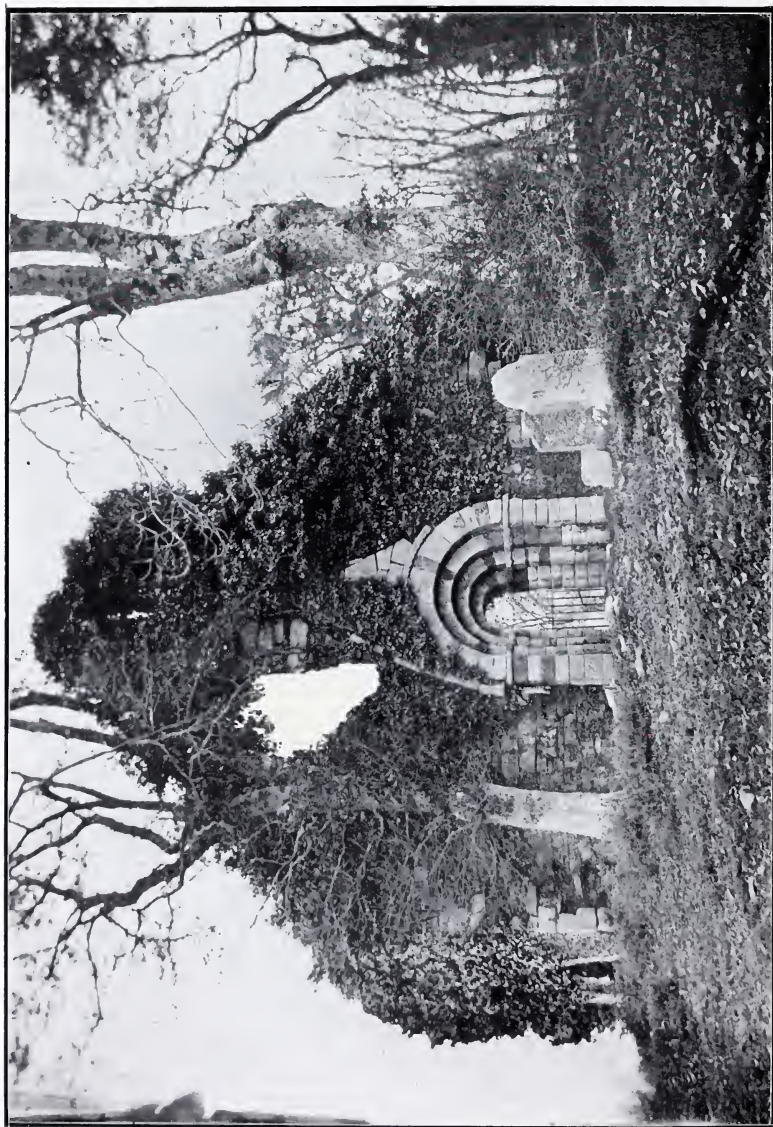
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THE CHURCH RUINS AT KILLESNO BEFORE IT BECAME A NATIONAL MONUMENT IN 1880.

[From a Photograph by R. Welch of Belfast]



# JOURNAL

OF THE

## Archæological Society of the County of Kildare

AND

## Surrounding Districts.



### THE KILLESHIN CHURCH RUINS, QUEEN'S COUNTY.

BY LORD WALTER FITZGERALD.

THREE miles to the north-west of the town of Carlow is a picturesque glen, lying between the hills of Keeloge and Crocknaraw, in the Slieve Margy range. At the mouth of this glen, in ancient times called "Glen Ushin," are situated the ruins of Killeshin Church, so famous for the beauty of its western doorway.

Before the arrival of the Angles the territory in which this church stands was known as *Ui Bairrche*, or *Ui Barrtha*, and belonged to the MacGorman (now O'Gorman) sept. In medieval times it came under the sway of the O'Mores of Leix, and the old tribe name disappears, and is superseded by that of *Sliabh Mairge*, or Slieve Margy, which latter was retained as a barony name on the formation of the Queen's County in 1556.

The patron saint of this church has for a long time been quite forgotten in the locality; and as far as I can discover there is only one clue by which he may be identified. This occurs in the following extract from the "Annals of the Four Masters," under the year 1024:—

"A slaughter was made of the men of Munster by Donough son of Hugh [lord of *Ui Bairrche*, slain in 1042] in *Gleann Uisean*, through the miracles of God and *Comhdan*."

Now, as the Annalists never use that expression, "through the miracles of God and so and so," without intending to refer to the patron saint of the locality, we may safely assume that



THE HUMAN HEAD ON THE KEYSTONE OF THE OUTER ARCH, AND DETAILS OF CARVINGS ON THE CAPITALS OF THE PILLARS OF THE DOORWAY.  
 [From Rubbings by W. Fitzg.]

St. Comhdan (or Comgan) is the patron saint, and if a blessed well was near this church it would have been named after him.<sup>1</sup> His festival falls on the 27th of February, and he is thus mentioned in the Martyrology of Donegal:—

“Comhdan, of Glenn Uissen, son of Diarmaid, son of Deghadh, of the race of Cormac Cas, son of Oilill Oluim; and Ethne, daughter of Feidhlimidh, son of Tighernach, was his mother.”

St. Comgan, who was termed “*Cendindis*,” i.e. “without reproach,” is supposed to have died about the end of the ninth century. He succeeded a St. Dermot as Abbot of Killesbin, who, according to the “Annals of the Four Masters,” died on the 8th July, 874. As this St. Dermot is thought to have been the original founder of the church in Glen Ushin, it is strange that he should not be regarded as the patron saint. He, on the 8th July, is thus alluded to in the Martyrology:—

“Diarmaid, Bishop of Gleann Uissen in Ui Bairrche. He is of the race of Cathaoir Mor, Monarch of Erin, of the Lagenians.”

One other saint connected with Killesbin is mentioned in the Martyrology on the 27th of January, viz.:—Muirghen, Abbot of Gleann Uisean.

The references to Killesbin in the “Irish Annals” are scanty, and do not extend beyond the eleventh century. They principally refer to the ecclesiastics, abbots, lecturers, and coarbs (or successors of the founder) associated with the church. From the “Annals of the Four Masters” the following references have been taken:—

A.D.

843. Aedhan of Gleann Uisean, died.

874. Diarmaid, Abbot of Gleann Uisean, died.

915. The Archbishop (of Leinster) Maelmaedhog, son of Diarmaid, who was of the Ui Conannla, Abbot of Gleann Uisean, a distinguished scribe, anchorite, and an adept in the Latin learning and Scotie language, was slain at the battle of Ceannfuait (? Confey, County Kildare), against the foreigners (i.e. the Norsemen and Danes).

917. Domhnall, son of Diarmaid, Abbot of Gleann Uisean, died.

---

<sup>1</sup> The 6-inch Ordnance Survey map has no well marked on it. But I was informed by an old woman living in Killesbin that there is a well (formerly reputed to be a blessed well) at the foot of the hill near where FitzPatrick's public-house by the roadside stands. The name of it she had forgotten. However, on inquiring at FitzPatrick's, I could only discover that a spa well existed there.

938. Ainbhith, son of Domhnall, Abbot of Gleann Uisean, died.  
 946. Cathasach, son of Domhnall, Abbot of Gleann Uisean, died.  
 951. Feidhlimidh, foster-son of Maelmaedhog, Abbot of Gleann Uisean, the sage of Leinster, died.  
 977. Flann, son of Maelmaedhog, airchinneach (erenagh or land steward) of Gleann Uisean, died.  
 986. Caenchomhrac, son of Ainbhithe, Abbot of Gleann Uisean, died.  
 1016. Caenchomhrac Ua (i.e. grandson of) Baithin, lector of Gleann Uisean died; and Diarmaid Ua Maelmaedhog, Abbot of Gleann Uisean, died.  
 1024. A slaughter was made of the men of Munster by Donnchadh, son of Aedh (lord of Ui Bairrche) in Gleann Uisean, through the miracles of God and Comhdan.  
 1037. Flann, Prior of Gleann Uisean, died.  
 1041. Gleann Uisean was plundered by the son of Mael-na-mbo (i.e. by Diarmaid son of Donnchadh, lord of Ui Ceinseallaigh) and the oratory was demolished, and seven hundred persons were carried off as prisoners from thence, in revenge of the plundering of Fearnamhor (i.e. Ferns, County Wexford) by Donnchadh, son of Brian Borumha (King of Munster), and Murchadh, son of Dunlaing (King of Leinster), and in revenge of his brother Domhnall Reamhar (i.e. the fat), who had been slain by them.  
 1045. Cathasach Ua Corcraim, comharba (i.e. coarb, or successor) of Gleann Uisean, died.  
 1077. Gleann Uisean, with its yews, was burned.  
 1082. Conchobhar Ua Uathghaile, lector of Gleann Uisean, a learned senior of the west of Leinster, died.

From this date there is no further mention of Killesbin in the Irish Annals; and the only notice of this place in the Anglo-Norman Annals is to be found in the "Annals of Ireland" by Teige or Thady Dowling, Chancellor of Leighlin, who died in 1628, at the age of eighty-four. The entry runs thus:—

"A.D. 1147. Cogganus ecclesie de Killuskin aliter Killesbin in Margge Lagenie patronus floruit hisce diebus, et ut Nicholaus Magwyre testatur, scripsit gesta Malachie Armachani, et Bernardi Clarevallensis."

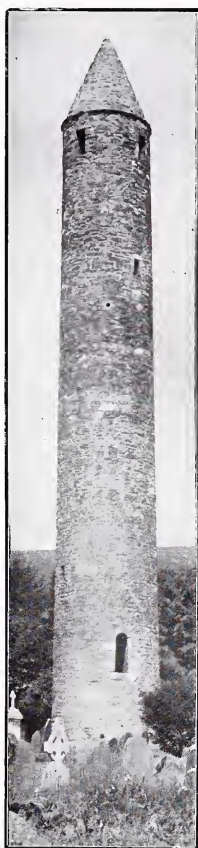
On the 14th July, 1551, a grant of English liberty was made by the Crown to "Donnogh Mora (? O'More), Vicar of Killesyn."<sup>1</sup>

---

<sup>1</sup> "Morris's Cal. of Close Rolls," vol. i, p. 242.



Killesbin was one of the only two churchyards in the Queen's County in which stood a Round Tower; the other stands at Timahoe. These Round Towers are seldom found out of Ireland; they were erected from the ninth to the thirteenth centuries: probably the last built in Ireland was that at Annaghdown in the County Galway, which was erected in 1238. The square belfries introduced by the religious orders in the twelfth century gradually superseded them. Their erection, derived from the Continent, was caused by the incursions of the Danes, to resist whom they were built for the safety of the church, clergy, shrines, and treasures; they served, too, as watch-towers, and later on as belfries, the Irish name for them, "Cloictheach" (*Clog-tig*), signifying a bell-house. Those erected at first had the doorway on the ground-level, but experience taught the builders that it added greatly to the safety of the tower to place the doorway some twelve or fifteen feet above the level of the ground, so that all the later Round Towers were built on this principle. The roof was always of stone and steeply coneshaped. In a word, a Round Tower was an ecclesiastical keep; its position was always some 20 feet to the north-west of the church. The year 1703 saw the wanton destruction of the Killesbin Round Tower. There is in the possession of Major Browne-Clayton, of Browne's Hill, close to Carlow, a volume of the "Irish Statutes" published in 1700, on a fly-leaf of which occurs the following entry in manuscript:—



A PERFECT ROUND  
TOWER.

"Munday y<sup>e</sup> 8<sup>th</sup> Day of March 170<sup>3</sup>, that day the Steeple of Killeshan undermined and flung down by one Bambrick, employed by Captain Wolseley, in Three Days Worke.

"170<sup>3</sup>, 8<sup>th</sup> March at 3 of the clocke in y<sup>e</sup> afternoon y<sup>e</sup> Steeple fell to y<sup>e</sup> ground, being measured it was 105 feet high, or in length."

In a journal kept by Dr. Thomas Molyneux, M.D., a younger brother of the celebrated William Molyneux, and grandson of Daniel Molyneux, the Ulster King of Arms, he records how he





PORTIONS OF THE INSCRIPTION ON THE LEFT-HAND SIDE OF THE DOORWAY.

[From Rubbings by W. FitzG.]

visited Killesbin in the month of November, 1709, in these words<sup>1</sup> :—

“Near the foot of the Mountain stands the old church of Killesbin, which is a very old building. Here lately stood over again the Doore of the Church, one of the old round steeples which, I am told, was very high old and well built, so that when the owner of the place had it fallen, it came to the ground in one solid piece, and was not even by the fall against the ground so broke, but that several vast pieces yet remain sticking together, so that you can easily discover what this building was. It plainly appears to be of the same building & age with the adjacent Church, and this was certainly an Irish building as appears by two inscriptions at each side of the doore as you enter.”

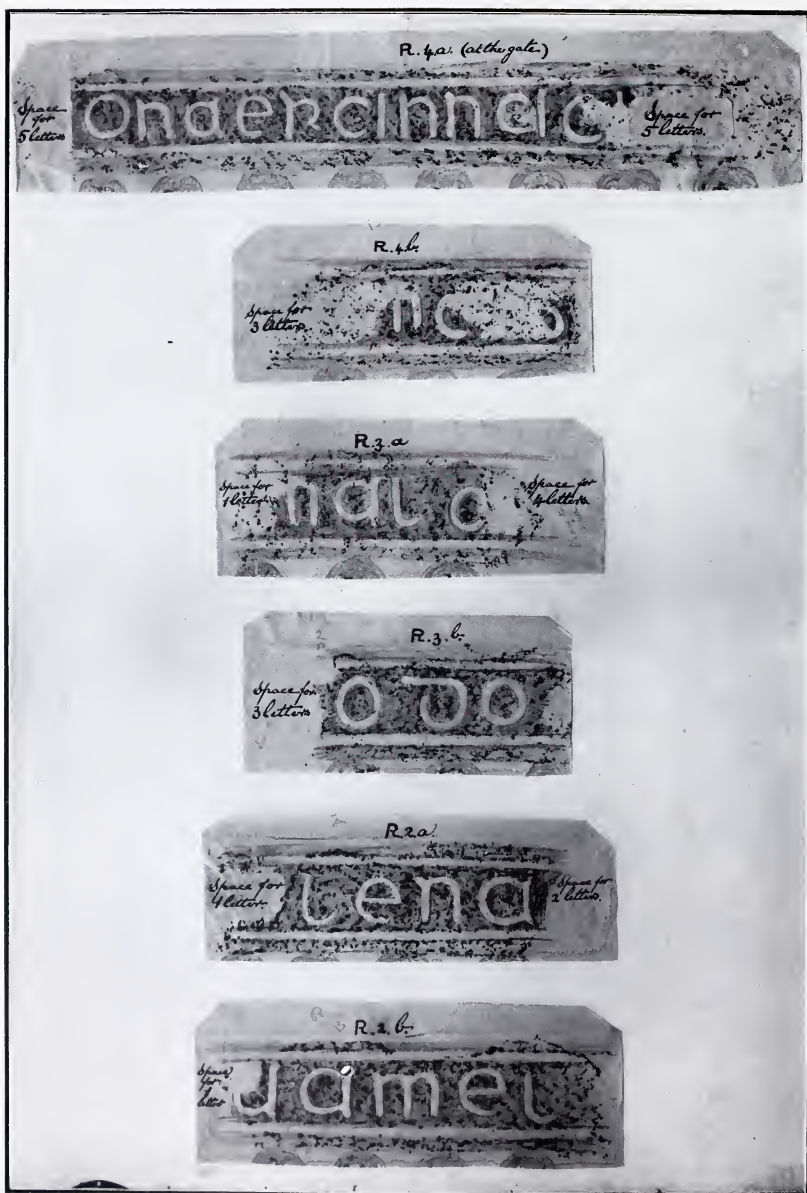
It is greatly to be regretted that Dr. Molyneux did not carry out his intention of copying the Irish inscription, for which he had left a blank space on the page of his journal, as what is indecipherable now was probably legible then.

The inscription was examined by the great Irish scholar, Dr. John O'Donovan, in 1839, but even then he had great difficulty in identifying what was left of the words; he unfortunately appears to have procured a faulty copy, taken some years before he visited Killesbin, and did not compare it with the original; the result has been disastrous, as the incorrect inscription has been published in vols. i (1850) and vi (1861) of the “Kilkenny Archæological Journal” (R. S. A. Ireland) and in Wakeman's “Handbook of Irish Antiquities.” Again in 1872 the Rev. James Graves, Hon. Sec. of the above Archæological Society, visited Killesbin and made rubbings of the inscriptions with better results, though still not satisfactory. His version has appeared in the following important works:—Petrie's “Christian Inscriptions in the Irish Language,” vol. ii (1878); Lord Dunraven's “Notes on Irish Architecture,” vol. ii (1877); Dr. Comerford's “History of the Dioceses of Kildare and Leighlin,” vol. iii (1886); and Canon O'Hanlon's “History of the Queen's County,” vol. i (1907).

The Rev. James Graves's reading of the inscription is as follows :—

[✚ OR DO] ART. . . . . RIG LAGEN . . . .  
 ACUS DO . . . . onærcinnech . . . . ch  
 OR DO . . . . lena . . . . uamel. . . .  
 ouach . . . . .  
 ✚ OR DO cellacann . . . . .

<sup>1</sup> “Journal of the Kilkenny Archæological Society” (now the Royal Society of Antiquaries), vol. vi, p. 302.



PORTIONS OF THE INSCRIPTION ON THE RIGHT-HAND SIDE OF THE DOORWAY.

[From Rubbings by W. FitzG.,]

It is very doubtful if the name ART ever really was cut on the stone, which is so weather-worn that there is not a trace of a letter on it, and it has the appearance of being in that condition for many years. There is no mention in the Irish Annals of any Art, King of Leinster, during the latter half of the eleventh century, the period that this inscription is reckoned to belong to (see p. 203). Another very doubtful word is OUACh, of which there is now no trace.

The inscription is carved on the capitals of the pillars in the western doorway of the church; it commences on the left-hand side and is continued right round to the opposite side, where it finishes, to start again perpendicularly up the second pillar on the left-hand side, where unfortunately it becomes quite illegible.

In July, 1897, and again August, 1909, I made careful rubbings of the inscription; and though I was only able to add a few more letters to Mr. Graves's reading, yet, if they catch the eye of an Irish scholar, they may assist him in suggesting a fuller reading of this interesting relic of a long bygone age.

While at work at the rubbings I was careful to measure the sides of the capitals of the pillars on which the letters are cut, so as to give an idea of the space on which they have become obliterated, and so possibly to assist in thus restoring an illegible word.

On the left-hand side the measurements are, taking the pillars consecutively according to the run of the inscription:—

L. 1. a., 20 inches	}	on both of which the inscription is entirely worn away.
L. 1. b., 9 inches		
L. 2. a., 8 inches	}	see rubbings.
L. 2. b., 10 inches		
L. 3. a., 10 inches	}	neither now shows any traces of letters.
L. 3. b., 8 inches		
L. 4. a., 8 inches	}	see rubbings.
L. 4. b., 22 inches		

On the right-hand side, continuing from the gate:—

R. 4. a., 22 inches	}	see rubbings.
R. 4. b., 8 inches		
R. 3. a., 10 inches	}	see rubbings.
R. 3. b., 8 inches		
R. 2. a., 9 inches	}	see rubbings.
R. 2. b., 10 inches		
R. 1. a., 9 inches	}	all traces of letters have dis- appeared.
R. 1. b., 20 inches		



The inscription ended on this last pillar; another commences perpendicularly up the second pillar on the left-hand side; it



begins ✠ OR DO CELLAC AMI . . . . . after which it becomes quite illegible. As will be seen in the rubbing, the Δ's in this latter inscription are of a peculiar form and quite different from those previously used.

The inscription invokes from the passer-by prayers for various persons connected with the church. According to the rubbings the translation runs:—

[Pray for] . . . . King of Leinster . . . .  
 . . . . . and for . . . .  
 . . . . . on Erenagh. . . . .  
 . . . . . lena . . . . O'Mel . . . .  
 . . . . .

Pray for Cellac (or Kelly) Ami . . . . .

The opening words:—✠  $\overline{\text{OR}}$  DO mean "Pray for."

If the inscription was only legible, it would probably be found that prayers were besought for, besides the King of Leinster, the Abbot or Coarb (i.e., successor to the founder of the church), the Erenagh or Steward of the church property, the chief of the territory of Ui Bairrche, and for the mason or builder of the restored church.

The architecture of the western entrance is what is styled Hiberno-Romanesque, and belongs to the eleventh century. The



west gable end and a portion of the north wall are all that remain of the building of this period. Up in the west gable is a narrow, round-headed window of cut granite, surmounted by a



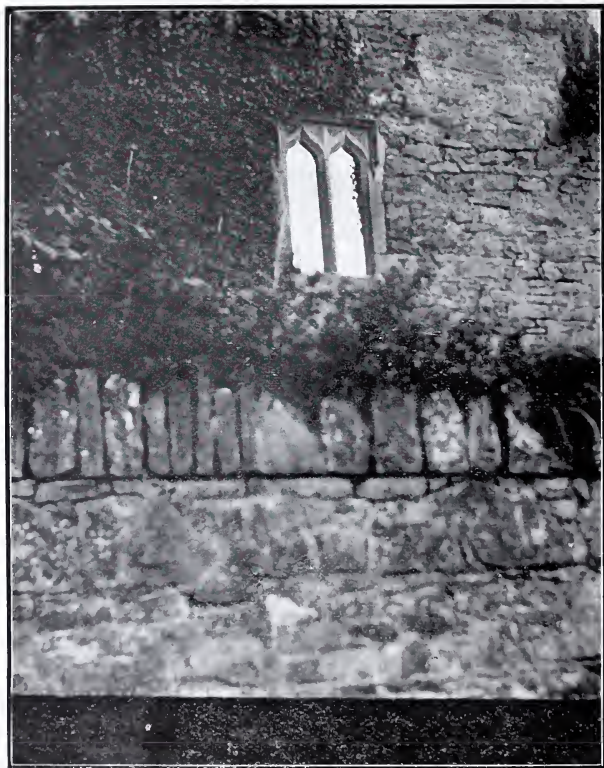
AN ANCIENT WINDOW IN THE NORTH WALL.

[From a Photograph by W. FitzG.]

triangular pediment; a similar window, somewhat larger, is in the north wall; both of them internally are round-arched, with a wide splay.

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The south wall is completely down ; while the east end, with its ogee-headed window of two lights, belongs to a far later date, when a Protestant church stood on this portion of the old site.



THE MODERN EAST WINDOW OF THE KILLESHIN CHURCH RUINS.

[From a Photograph by W. FitzG.]

At the north corner of the west wall is a pilaster, or narrow buttress, which was always a feature in these early Irish churches.

The western doorway is one of the best specimens in Ireland of the Hiberno-Romanesque art; it is of four orders, and elaborately carved with a great variety of patterns, the second arch being ornamented with representations of animals and birds; while the keystone of the outer arch consists of a human head in relief, its moustache and beard being arranged in peculiar curled locks.



THE WESTERN DOORWAY OF KILLESHIN CHURCH RUINS RESTORED.

[From a Photograph by Mason, Dublin.]

Each of the eight pillars is topped by a human head, some clean-shaven, others with twisted moustaches and curled beards and whiskers; the hair over the brow is in some cases waved, and in others fringed with little curls. The features of the face are badly damaged; but judging by that on the keystone, above mentioned, the nose was more flat than prominent.



The material of the doorway is principally a hard sandstone of two colours, white and dark brown, but portions are of granite, neither of which stones, so far as I know, belongs to the locality.

So far as the sepulchral monuments go, there is nothing in the burial-ground of any considerable age. The oldest tombstone appears to be dated 1688; it is a flat slab on the south side of the churchyard, and was erected to the memory of members of John Dodd's and Bryan Hogan's families.

On a tablet built into the churchyard wall on the roadside is inscribed :—

Pray for Iames  
Fitzgerald who  
built this Wall &  
planted these trees.  
1787

On the west side of the burial-ground is a table-tomb recording the death of this "James FitzGerald of Killesbin," which took place on the 7th of June, 1790.<sup>1</sup>

There is at the west wall, outside the church ruins, a granite headstone, with its inscription facing the west, showing that it marks a priest's grave. Granite is bad material on which to carve an inscription; and this, unfortunately, is no exception, as all, with a side light, that can be deciphered with great difficulty is:—

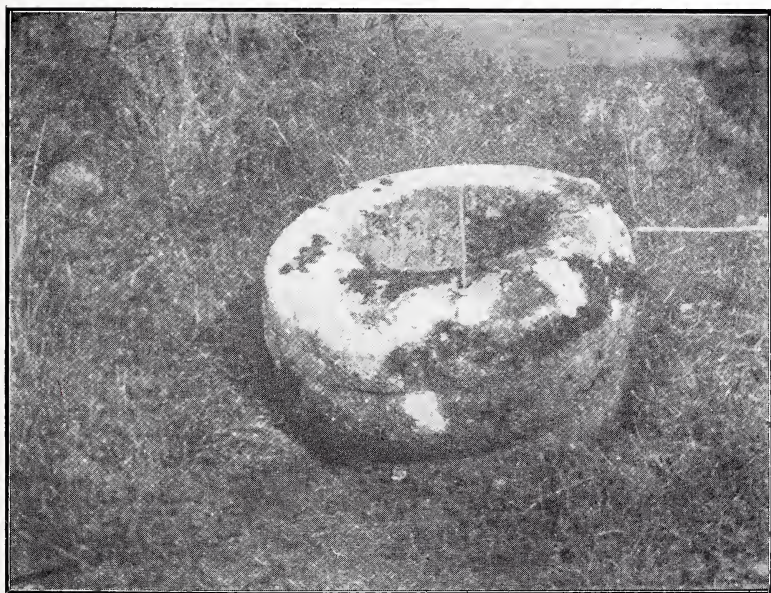
+  
I H S  
Here lyes y<sup>e</sup> Body  
of y<sup>e</sup> Rev<sup>d</sup> Maurice  
.  
.  
.  
.  
.  
.  
.

As before mentioned, if searched for, the foundations of the Round Tower should be found a few yards to the north-west of the western doorway.

---

<sup>1</sup> See p. 478, vol. i, of the "Journal of the Association for the Preservation of the Memorials of the Dead in Ireland."

Formerly a bulb-shaped granite font lay sunk in the ground on the north-east side of the church ruins; it is now placed at the western wall of the church. The interior of the bowl is cone-shaped, and of such rude workmanship that it strikes one it was intended to hold a metal vessel or was lined with lead. The aperture is in the centre; on the rim is a circular hole, and beside it a small socket  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches long, which both probably had some connexion with the fittings of a lid or cover.

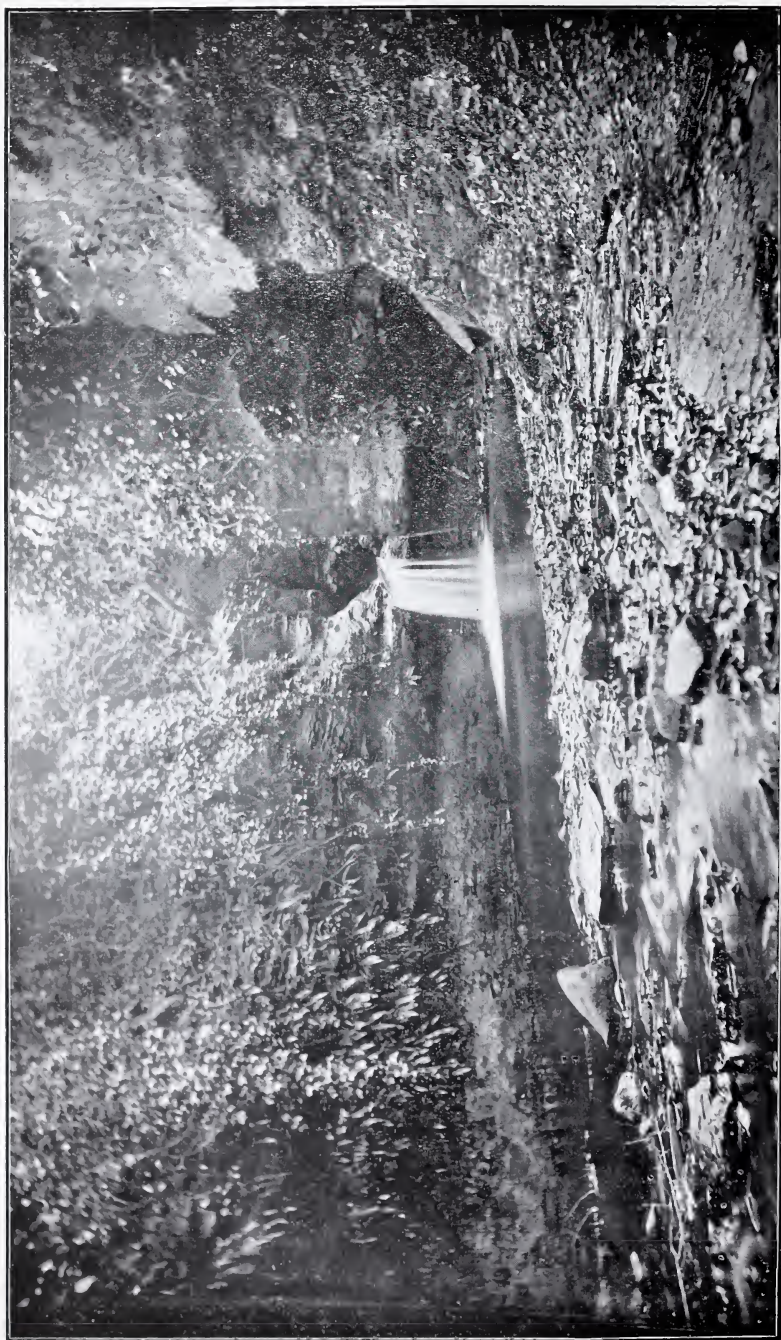


THE KILLESHIN FONT.

[From a Photograph by W. FitzG.]

On the opposite side of the road to the churchyard is a good specimen of a pagan sepulchral moat. It is very remarkable how often one of these moats is to be found close to a churchyard of Celtic origin; it appears to be by no means accidental, but as if deliberately intended to erect the original primitive Christian Church convenient to where the multitude annually assembled, partly for social and partly for religious





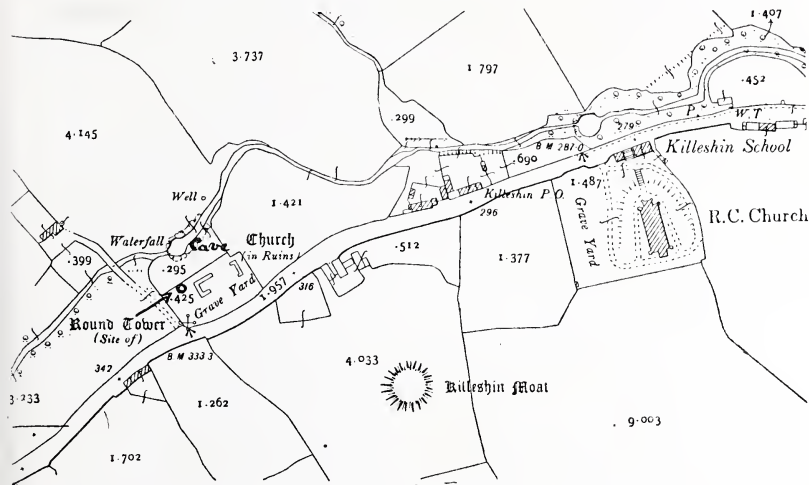
THE CAVE BELOW THE CHURCH-YARD AT KILLESHEIN.

[From a Photograph by R. Welch of Belfast.]

THE KILLESHTN CHURCH RUINS, QUEEN'S COUNTY. 201

purposes, at the moat, and thus gradually to wean them from pagan practices to the Christian religion.

Below the churchyard on the north side there is a natural cave of great beauty into which falls a small stream from the



ORDNANCE SURVEY MAP OF KILLESHTN.

glen, which eventually joins the little Fushoge river that flows into the Barrow at Clogrennan ; this cave was visited by our members after inspecting the church ruins during the Annual Excursion on the 14th of September, 1904.

[On page 203 there is given a list of the Kings of Leinster during the eleventh and twelfth centuries, to show that the name "Art," up to that period, does not occur in any one of them.]



SPECIMENS OF THE ORNAMENTATION ON DOORWAY OF KILLESHIN CHURCH RUINS.

[From Rubbings by W. FitzG.]



NOTE.

Kings of Leinster from the end of the tenth century to the time of Dermot-na-Gall MacMurrough, the last King of Leinster, who died in 1171.

[From "The Annals of the Four Masters," except where otherwise stated.]

A.D.

998. Donnchadh mac Domhnall, King of Leinster, taken prisoner by the Danes.
1014. Dunlaing mac Tuathal, King of Leinster, died.
- „ Maelmordha mac Murchadh mac Finn, King of Leinster, was slain at the Battle of Clontarf; he was ancestor of the O'Byrnes of Offelan (County Kildare).
- 1015 (1016). Donnucuan "an baethan" (the simpleton) mac Dunlaing was slain at Leighlin, County Carlow; he had been appointed King of Leinster in the previous year.
- 1017 (1018). Braen mac Maelmordha mac Murchadh (see 1014), King of Leinster, was blinded by the Danes in Dublin; he died in 1052 in a monastery at Cologne.
1024. Augaire (or Ugaire) mac Dunlaing, King of Leinster, was slain at Dubhloch (i.e., the Black Lough, unidentified) by the O'Byrnes of Offelan. He is also mentioned as being King in 1021.
1037. Donnchadh mac Dunlaing, King of Leinster, died after being blinded at Castledermot by the MacGilla Patricks.
1042. Murchadh mac Dunlaing, King of Leinster, was slain at Magh Muileceth (unidentified) in Leix, by the O'Mores.

1072. **Diarmaid mac Donnchadh** "mael-na-mbo" (i.e., chief of the cows), King of Leinster, was slain at the battle of Odbha in Meath on the 7th of February. He was the ancestor of the MacMurroughs, Kavanaghs, and Kinshellas; his son, Murchadh, who was styled "lord of Leinster" under him, died in Dublin during the winter of 1070.
1075. **Domhnall son of Murchadh**, King of Dublin (? and of Leinster), died.
- [? 1089. **Donnchadh mac Domhnall** "reamhar" (i.e., the fat), Lord of Leinster, was slain by the O'Connors of Offaly. He was an ancestor of the Kavanaghs and Kinshellas of Leinster.]
1098. **Diarmaid mac Enna (or Enda) mac Diarmaid**, King of Leinster, was slain by the MacMurroughs of Hy Kinsellagh.
1103. **Muircheartach MacGillaMocholmog**, King of Leinster, was slain in the battle of Magh-Cobha (County Down).
1117. **Diarmaid mac Enda**, King of Leinster, died in Dublin.
1126. **Enda mac Donnchadh MacMurchadha**, King of Leinster, died.  
,, **Turlough O'Connor**, King of Connaught and Monarch of Ireland, gave the kingdom of Leinster to his own son **Conor**.
1127. The men of Munster and of Leinster deposed **Conchobhar mac Toirdhealbhaich Ua Conchobhar** from the kingship of Leinster, and placed over themselves the King of Ely-O'Carroll, viz., **Domhnall grandson of Faelan**. [Annals of Loch Cé.]
1135. **Domhnall mac Muircheartach Ua Briain (O'Brien)**, who had been lord of the Foreigners (Danes), and previously of Leinster, died in clerical habit, at Lismore, at an advanced age.
1137. **Diarmaid "na-nGall"** (i.e., of the English) **mac Murchadha mac Diarmaid MacMurchadha** is first mentioned by the Annalists as King of Leinster in 1137. This sovereignty he held till his death in 1171.



From this list, incomplete though it may be, it will be seen that no King of Leinster is recorded in the Annals of the name of Art at the period to which the doorway belongs ; this being so, it strikes one that a bad guess has been made in supposing that such a name existed in the Irish inscription.

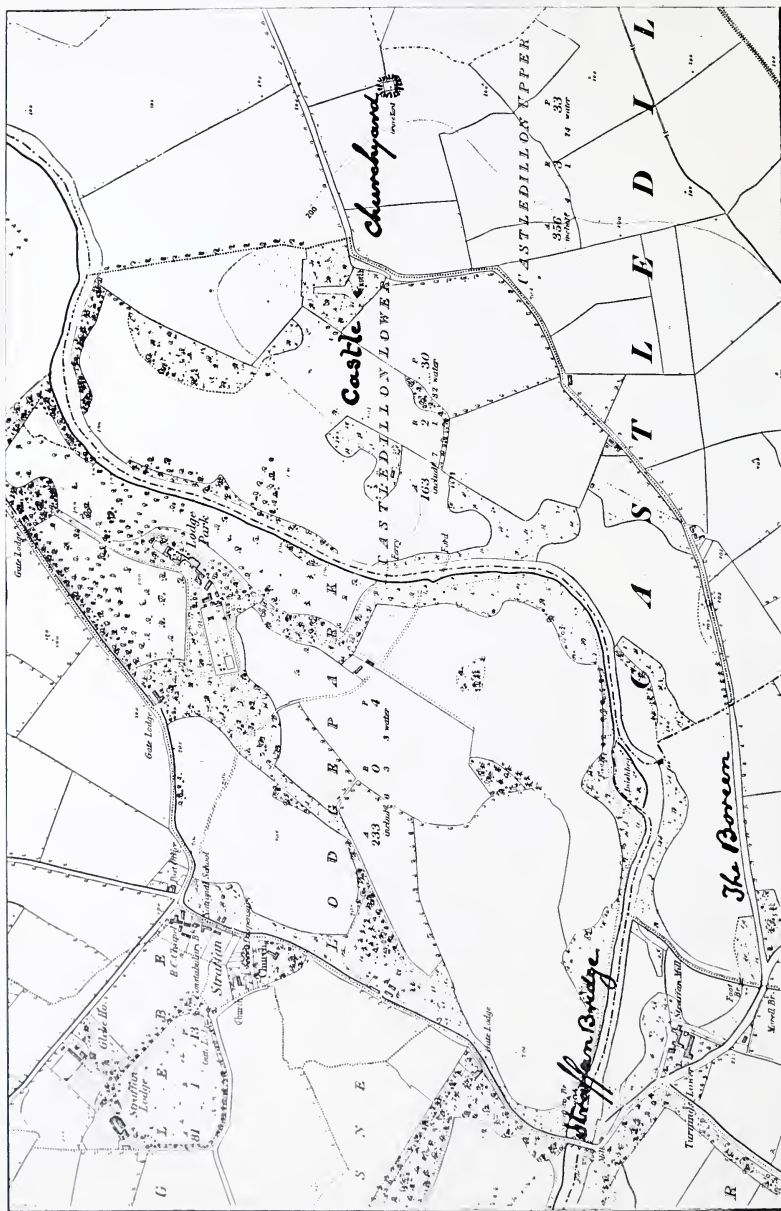
Art, which was a favourite name in the MacMurrough sept, was not introduced among them until the second half of the thirteenth century.

The name, according to the Annals of the Four Masters, was not used by the O'Mores or the O'Byrnes ; there was an O'Toole of this name in 1517, and an O'Connor of Offaly in 1477 ; this points to the name being of Anglo-Norman introduction, like Garrett or Gerald.

The names which are given above in their Irish forms, such as they would appear in an inscription, have been anglicized as follows :—

Braen	to Bran
Conchobar	„ Conor
Diarmaid	„ Dermot
Domhnall	„ Donnell
Donuchadh	„ Donough
Dunlaing	„ Dowlin
Maelmordha	„ Mulmore
Muirheartach	„ Murtough
Murchadh	„ Murrough
Tuathal	„ Toole
Toirdhealbhach	„ Turlough.

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MAP OF CASTLEDILLON FROM THE ORDNANCE SURVEY OF 1871.

*CASTLEDILLON IN THE BARONY OF SOUTH  
SALT.*

BY OMURETHI.

**C**ASTLEDILLON gives its name to a small parish in the union of Celbridge; this name, in its present form, is a most misleading one, as it has no connexion whatever with the old Anglo-Norman family of Dillon.

The fact is it was originally called "Discart Iollathan," that is St. Illan's Hermitage, from a Celtic saint of that name, about whom, however, nothing remains on record, except that he was venerated on February 2nd; under that date he is thus mentioned in the "Martyrology of Donegal":—"Iollathan of the Desert."

In course of time the name became corrupted to Tristledelan; and, finally, after the erection of a castle, it assumed its present form. Castledermot is another instance in our county of a precisely similar transformation of name.<sup>1</sup>

The first of the Anglo-Norman families to possess Castledillon was that of De Hereford. During the first half of the thirteenth century the church of "Tristledelan" and its appurtenances were granted by Sir Thomas De Hereford to the abbey of St. Thomas the Martyr in Dublin.<sup>2</sup> One of the witnesses of the deed was Con, or Cornelius, Mac Gealain, Bishop of Kildare from 1206 to his death (according to the "Annals of the Four Masters") in 1222.

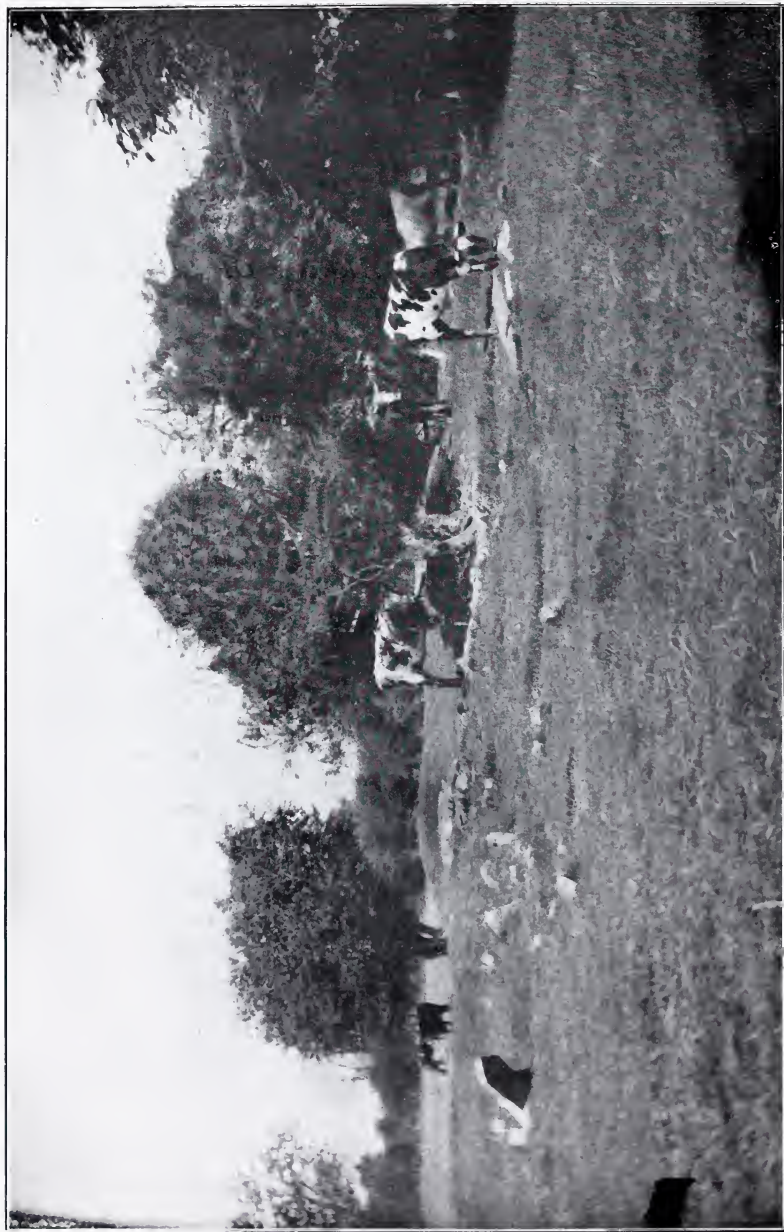
In 1271 Fulk de Saunford, Archbishop of Dublin, granted the Church of "Tristeldelane" and some acres of land thereunto belonging to the Priory of St. Wolstan's, between Celbridge and Leixlip.<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Joyce's "Irish Names of Places Explained," vol. i, p. 325.

<sup>2</sup> Gilbert's "Register of St. Thomas's Abbey."

<sup>3</sup> Archbishop Alen's "Liber Niger" (Journal, R.S.A.I., vol. for 1897, p. 166.



THE UNENCLOSED CHURCHYARD AT CASTLEDILLON.

The bullock to the right is standing over the Prior's Slab; on the left is the Spellicy Headstone.

[From a Photograph by W. FitzG.]



About the year 1294 the churches of Kyldonane (Killadoon, near Celbridge) and "Tristyldeane" in the Deanery "de Saltu salmonis," are reported to be not worth the service of chaplains.<sup>1</sup>

Some time during the fourteenth century the lordship of Castledillon passed by marriage from the De Hereford to the Rochfort or Rochford family, as in 1384 Sir John Rochfort, Kt., is styled "Lord of Tristeldelan" in right of Margaret de Hereford, his wife.

In 1417 this John Rochfort, or a son of the same Christian name, died; and the custody of the manor of "Tristeldolane" was granted to . . . (name illegible), possibly on account of the minority of the heir.<sup>2</sup>

In the sixteenth century, according to Archdall's edition of Lodge's "Peerage of Ireland,"<sup>3</sup> Christopher Rochfort, of Kilbride, County Meath, was "lord of Tristledelan, and, with his father Robert, accounted among the principal benefactors of the Priory of St. Wolstan's. By Margaret, daughter of . . . Eustace, of Castlemartin, in the County of Kildare, Esq., he had a son Robert, and a daughter Genet, married to David Sutton of Castletown-Kildroght" (Celbridge).

Robert's descendant, John Rochford, of Kilbride, died on the 12th of January, 1638; at that time he was seised in fee of the town and lands of Castledelan *alias* Tristledelan, and a parcell thereof called Balleheyes, the whole containing one castle, six messuages, and 180 acres; also the lands of Ballyne-faygh, containing 150 acres; and the head-rent of a parcel of land called Inchikevin.

John Rochford's eldest son, Christopher, died during his father's lifetime, on March 4th, 1630, so that his second son, Robert Rochford, became his heir;<sup>4</sup> the latter was implicated in the Rebellion of 1641, and forfeited his estate.

Of the Rochford Castle, at Castledillon, one small fragment alone remains; it consists of one ivy-clad angle of the building, with a projecting external chimney running up the wall from a fireplace on the first floor; it stands near the breen, two fields to the south-west of the churchyard about to be described.

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<sup>1</sup> Mills's "Calendar of Christ Church Deeds," p. 61 (appendix to the twentieth Report of the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records in Ireland).

<sup>2</sup> P. 214, Rot. Pat. Canc. Hib. Calendarium.

<sup>3</sup> Vol. iii, p. 15, published in 1789.

<sup>4</sup> County Kildare Chanc. Inqn., No. 71 of Charles I.



## THE CHURCHYARD.

To reach the churchyard one has to leave the public road near Straffan Bridge, and go along an unmetalled boreen running more or less parallel with the Liffey, on the opposite side to Lodge Park. When about a mile down the boreen, a dilapidated rath-like earthwork is to be seen in a field to the right; this is the churchyard in question.

The churchyard is unenclosed, so that cattle have free access to it; it appears to have been long disused. The walls of the old church are level with the ground, so that their foundations alone can be traced; it apparently consisted of nave and chancel. No cut-stone work is visible. On my last visit to the place in May, 1909, I picked a small rough flag, perforated at one end, showing the class of "slating" used in long bygone times. On the south side of the church site there is a small patch of ground occupied by graves, only now to be distinguished by rough headstones torn from the former building; among them is a single, well-cut headstone on which is the following inscription:—

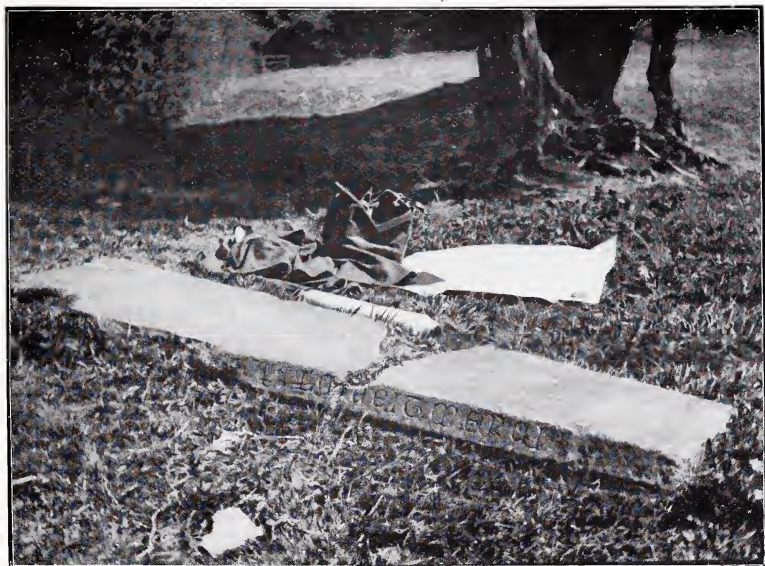
+

I. H. S.

This Burial place  
Belongs to Cornelue<sup>s</sup>  
Spellicy & posterity  
where Lyeth y<sup>e</sup> bod<sup>y</sup>  
of Ann Spellicy who  
Died Aug<sup>st</sup> y<sup>e</sup> 1<sup>th</sup> [*sic*] 1758  
Aged 15. Also Iuede<sup>th</sup>,  
Lesther, & Iohn Spelli-  
cy.

One object of great interest, which one would not have expected to find in this now insignificant and out-of-the-way churchyard, is a limestone slab, much broader at the upper end than at the foot, which lies on the ground a short distance to the south-east of the church site. On it is carved, in outline, the figure of an ecclesiastic, whose head, apparently bearded, was cut in low relief, but which is in such a battered condition that the features are now quite unrecognizable. The stone is broken into two pieces.

The front edge of the slab is bevelled; the other edges are in the rough. On the bevelled edge ran an inscription, the first half of which is broken away. As is the case with all this class of early sepulchral monuments, the inscription is in French and



THE PRIOR'S SLAB.

[From a Photograph by W. FitzG.]

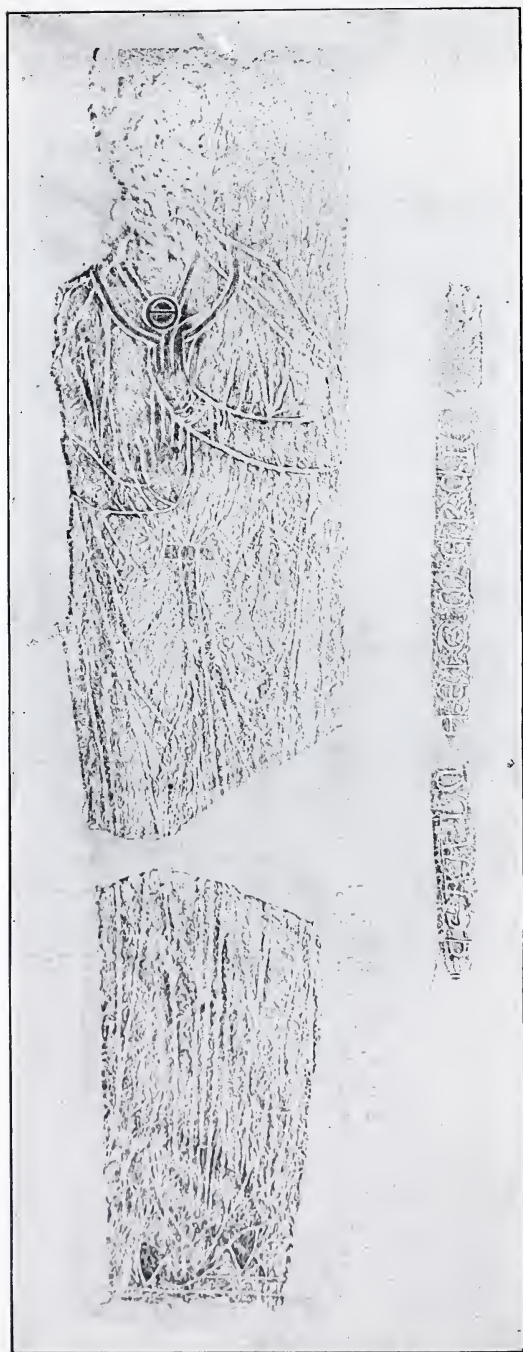
carved in incised Lombardic lettering. The formula of the inscription was almost invariably the same, and ran thus:—

ICI : GIST : [name & surname] : DEV : DE : SA : ALME : EIT : MERCI :  
i.e. Here lies [so-and-so] God have mercy on his Soul.

In this case only the last four words remain.

The left hand of the ecclesiastic clasps a reliquary (?) which is suspended round the neck and hangs just below a brooch-like object at the throat. The right hand rests, palm-downwards, on the chest.

The absence of a crosier shows that the person was neither a bishop nor an abbot; and if he could be identified as a prior, it would be almost a certainty that he belonged to the Priory of St. Wolstan's, which is situated only four miles away to the north-east.



THE PRIOR'S EFFIGY, AND PORTION OF THE INSCRIPTION.  
[From a Rubbing by W. FitzG.]

The measurements of the slab are :—

In length 6 feet 11 inches.

In width at the lower end  $13\frac{1}{2}$  inches ; the upper end is very much wider, probably about 2 feet, but its broken condition makes a measurement impossible.

In thickness  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches.

It was while tilting one portion of the slab up to ascertain its thickness that a very remarkable feature was noticed ; and that was that an eight-armed cross with fleur-de-lis terminals, cut in bold relief, runs down its length. That a *recumbent* slab should be carved on both sides is a very curious fact ; can it be that this is an instance of an ancient misappropriation of a tombstone ? There is no doubt, however, that the upper side of the slab is that on which the ecclesiastic is carved, as this is proved by the position of the inscription as shown in the small photograph (on page 211).

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*SUMMERHILL AND ITS NEIGHBOURHOOD.*

## PART I.

By THE REV. M. DEVITT, S.J.,

Vice-President of the County Kildare Archæological Society.

THE history of Meath since the period of the English invasion is so closely connected with that of Kildare, that I have thought a notice of some of its border localities might prove interesting to the readers of our JOURNAL. From Maynooth to Cloncurry the Rye Water river marks the bounds of the two counties, as in ancient times it there divided the Kingdoms of Leinster and Meath. As we go westward from Kilcock towards the upper waters of this little river, the ground on either side rises in ridges, that stand out in a marked manner from the general level of the Leinster plain. In Kildare, the hills of Cappagh, Newtown, and Grange; in Meath, Agher, Drumlargin, and Summerhill, stretch out, and almost overhang the Rye Water valley, as if they were the natural outposts of separate and sometimes hostile territories.

The village of Summerhill lies on the main road between Kilcock and Trim, and at a distance of about six statute miles from either place. This road is attractive, not merely from the rich and fertile pasture lands that it traverses, but still more from its many historical associations.

About a mile from Kilcock we pass the ruins of the ancient church of Balfeghan, and close to it at Kilglyn the site of a monastery that dated from Patrician times, and is mentioned in the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick; and somewhere near this spot our National Apostle crossed the road on his first journey from Meath into Kildare.<sup>1</sup>

Again we find the ruins of a church and castle at Gallow, and at Drumlargin of a church which we now know was in a ruined state in 1647. Beyond Summerhill we are in the land of the Wellesleys, passing by the castle of Dangan—where many have asserted the great Duke of Wellington was born; and before we reach Trim we must pass through Swift's parish of Laracor, where his rectory and the house of Stella, and many other memorials of the mighty Dean, will be readily shown to the inquiring traveller.

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<sup>1</sup> "Kildare and Leighlin" (Comerford), vol. ii, parish of Kilcock,



The road in its course from Kilcock to Summerhill is not a modern highway. It is traced on the Down Survey Map of 1657, and it marks at this section the border of the English Pale as it stood in 1515. In a State Paper of that year the Pale is described as running from the town of Kells to the town of Dangan, from Dangan to Kilcock, and from Kilcock to Clane.<sup>1</sup>

At that time the principal guardian of the English frontier between Kilcock and Trim was Wellesley, the Lord of Dangan, who was from time immemorial hereditary standard-bearer of the King of England in his wars in Ireland, and held his Lordship by that service.<sup>2</sup>

In the days of King Henry VIII it would seem that some of the wardens of the border were not over-efficient. In a letter from the Lords Justices to the King, dated April 29th, 1537, the Plunketts, Lords of Dunsany, Killeen, and Rathmore, are thus described for the information of His Majesty:—"They be neither men of wisdom to give counsaile ne (nor) yet men of activitie; and having the same possessions that their faders had, they keepe in maner no men for the defence of the marches, but suffre the same to be oppressed, overynne, and wasted by Irishmen, whereby the Kinges proufyttes and strength dayly dismynysheth there." Of the King's standard-bearer the writers briefly remark:—"The Lord of Dangan, within the same shyre, is after the same sort."<sup>3</sup>

About three miles from Kilcock the road enters the civil parish of Drumlargin, passing over Drumlargin hill. On the right or eastern side of the road is the old church already alluded to, while on the left on the summit of the hill there is a wood locally called the *Crookahane*. This highest portion of the hill was formerly known as Dunganstown; and there on August 3rd, 1647, was fought the battle of Dunganstown, or Dungan hill, to which I shall refer later on. Dunganstown is not marked on the Ordnance Survey Map, but is shown very clearly, as a separate townland, on Sir W. Petty's map of the forfeited estates in the parish of Drumlargin. The road here somewhat abruptly dips and brings us to Lord Langford's demesne, and there begins the ascent of Summerhill.

The name Summerhill seems to date from about the year 1667, when "Sir Hercules Langford, of Summerhill, Co. Meath," was created a Baronet. In its Irish form, Drumsawry [*Drum*,

<sup>1</sup> "State Papers of Henry VIII," vol. ii, p. 22.

<sup>2</sup> Lynch, "Feudal Dignities," pp. 100, 101.

<sup>3</sup> "State Papers of Henry VIII," vol. ii, p. 435.

hill, *samraidh*, summer], it is attached to at least two other localities in the same county, in documents of considerable antiquity. It is, however, quite justified here, as the hill sloping gently to south and south-west has a bright and warm aspect, and the rich green of sward and wood is well set against the brown sod and purple heather of the bog at its base, where perhaps in olden days a lake or a forest added another charm to this very beautiful place.

This bog, called the bog of Moy, measures more than two miles from N.W. to S.E., by three quarters of a mile at its widest part, and is sheltered on the north by Summerhill, on the east by the hill of Drumlargin, and on the south by the verdant slopes and wooded heights of Agher and Agherpallis.

In the fourteenth century the Lords of Agher were known by the name of Parys, a name which is found under the form of Paris, Parish, Parys, and Parese in later documents.

In 1302 John de Parys accompanied Richard de Burgh to the wars in Scotland, and had letters of protection from King Edward I.<sup>1</sup>

In 1385 Richard II granted to Edward Perers custody of one messuage and two carucates (240 acres) of land which belonged to Richard Parys, deceased, in the Agher, County Meath.<sup>2</sup>

In the sixteenth century this Anglo-Norman family had, like many others of the same race, revolted from the Crown. They joined in the rebellion of Silken Thomas (1534), and Christopher Parys was one of the chief defenders, and by some accounts, the betrayer, of the castle of Maynooth, when it was besieged and taken by the Lord Deputy, Skeffington, in 1535.

Later in the same century George Parys is found in close alliance with the O'Connors of Offaly in their wars against the English Crown. When Brian O'Connor, chief of Offaly, was finally brought to London and detained as a hostage, George Parys of Agher with young Cormack O'Connor entered into negotiation with Shane O'Neill and with the rulers of Scotland and of France to form a combination against the English. In a letter from the Lord Justice, Sir William Brabazon, dated 21st May, 1550, it is requested "that O'Conor may be detained in England, considering how oft he has been an offender, and that no reconciliation could wyne, neither othe ne [oath nor] promise staye him to abstayne from rebellion, and how this George Parys who hath been . . . with the French King,

<sup>1</sup> Pat. Roll, 31 Edward I.

<sup>2</sup> *Ib.*, 9 Richard II.

was his chieffe man; with whom the said O'Chonour's sonne, Cormocke, ys joyned, bothe to explore the Frenche and Scottes intentyon for the expelling of all Englishmen out of this realme."<sup>1</sup>

In the next year we find the English Privy Council urging Sir John Croft, then Lord Deputy of Ireland, "to apprehend M'Carty More and George Parys, if he can."<sup>2</sup>

It would seem, however, that it was not feasible to apprehend him, for in the following year we have another despatch to Croft, in which we read: "Geo. Parys, an old Irish rebel, is in Scotland, by the name of Ambassador of Ireland, and solicits the Queen of Scots to aid certain Irish Lords, as Desmond, O'Donnell, &c."<sup>3</sup>

About this time Brian O'Connor escaped from his place of confinement in London, but was retaken,<sup>4</sup> and the Privy Council's letter thus refers to the incident: "Geo. Parys sent messages to old O'Connor, and at one time a ring. Thus we see that when O'Connor fled hence northward, it was upon a very practice [i.e. a real plot]."

But the old rebel's career as Ambassador of Ireland was soon to end somewhat ignobly. His person might be safe in the saddle or on the sea, but the fair lands of Agher could not follow him, and were at the mercy of his enemies. His estates, as we might expect, were confiscated, and transferred to George Gernon of the County Louth, whose name is variously written in the State Papers, as Garnon, Garland, Gerland, and Gernon. But the resources of Parys were not yet exhausted. He might still play the old trump card that never failed in the endless game between Ireland and England. He might atone for his old treason to the King by a new treason towards his Irish and foreign accomplices. George Parys did not hesitate. He wrote a suppliant letter to the English Privy Council, offering a full disclosure of all plots and practices against the Government, and begging to be restored to his ancestral estate in Ireland. The reply of the Privy Council was favourable, and on 25th October, 1552, they sent him "his pardon signed, by the King's leave, with their hands, and a promise of the restitution of his lands forfeited in Ireland, or such like as shall serve for a gentleman to live on."<sup>5</sup>

The Government evidently set a high value on the promised information, and the bargain must have been very satisfactory

<sup>1</sup> "Calendar of State Papers," 1550.

<sup>2</sup> *Ib.*, May 11, 1551.

<sup>3</sup> *Ib.*, February 11, 1552.

<sup>4</sup> "Annals of the Four Masters," 1551.

<sup>5</sup> "Calendar of State Papers," 1552.

to both contracting parties. But a third party had yet to be reckoned with. Cormack O'Connor, son of the imprisoned Prince of Offaly, detected the secret designs of Parys, and this slippery old traitor soon found himself a close prisoner in Scotland. There is a letter dated 10th December, 1552, from the Privy Council to the Lord Deputy of Ireland, informing him of "the imprisonment of Geo. Parysh in Scotland by means of O'Conor's son, who had come to the knowledge that Geo. Parysh sought to obtain his pardon by the offer of disclosing all his practices."<sup>1</sup>

He seems to have been kept a prisoner for at least six years. There is no indication of any disclosure to the Government until the last year of Queen Mary's reign, 1558. In that year the Queen writes to the Irish Deputy Sussex, sending him "intelligence of the French King's design against Ireland, by means of George Parysh," with a "schedule as to Guernsey, Jersey, and Ireland. Seyntone, an inhabitant of Jersey, serves the French King, and receives a pension upon promise to deliver into his hands either Guernsey or Jersey. George Parysh had promised to bring the wild Irish to the French King's devotion."<sup>2</sup>

It is not at all certain that Parysh had by this date escaped out of his place of confinement. It seems clear at all events that he was detained in Scotland up to the year 1563. By that time he had made his way to Ireland, but not without trouble on the road. He had been stopped on the sea by the French, who robbed him of all he had. But he somehow managed to slip through their hands, and found himself once more in his native country, whose rich lands he loved so well.<sup>3</sup>

But the road to Agher was not yet open to him. George Gernon blocked the way. While Parysh was pining in prison the new proprietor was in peaceable possession and warily strengthening his title to the forfeited estate.

Gernon had in 1558 secured a lease for twenty-one years, to run from the year 1567, of "the castle and lands of Agher, the lands of Ballintogher and Trubly, at a rent of £17 4s. 2d."<sup>4</sup>

In the following year his holding was made a fee-simple by Queen Elizabeth in a grant that runs thus—"The Queen to Lord Deputy Sussex. Warrant of a grant under the Great Seal, to George Garland, gent., of an estate of inheritance of and in Parysh of Agher's lands, of the value of 17 marks sterling."<sup>5</sup>

Gernon, now holding Agher as tenant-in-chief of the Queen,

<sup>1</sup> "Calendar of State Papers," 1552.

<sup>2</sup> *Ib.*, an. 1558.

<sup>3</sup> *Ib.*, sub an. 1563-66.

<sup>4</sup> Fiant, Philip and Mary, 1558.

<sup>5</sup> "Calendar of State Papers," 15th October, 1559.



could not easily be evicted, and Parysh, during the four ensuing years, continued to press for a settlement. At first it would seem as if an arrangement had been come to, and we find in the "Calendar of State Papers" a letter dated 14th August, 1563, from George Gerland and George Parysh to Cecil "concerning the surrender of Gerland's patent of Agher, in favour of Parysh, Gerland to have an equivalent out of the house of St. John's, Ardee, in the County Louth." This proposal to compensate Gerland with lands robbed from the Church was supported by the Lord Chancellor, Sir Thomas Cusack, in a letter to Cecil, dated 8th November, 1563, but apparently without effect. Three years later, in 1566, we find Parysh still urging his claims and pleading his losses by his suit, and at the hands of the Frenchmen who robbed him on his way to Ireland.

It would seem that at last an order was made for the transfer of the estate to its original owner; what terms were offered at this stage to Gerland we do not know, but we have very good evidence that its new tenant strongly objected to eviction. On 7th August, 1566, Hugh Curwen, Archbishop of Dublin and Lord Chancellor, in a letter to the Privy Council, "acknowledges receipt of Queen's letters to Lord Justice and Lord Chancellor to take surrender of the lordship of Agher of George Gerland in favour of George Parysh. Garland's refusal to make the aforesaid surrender, or to come before the Chancellor. The Privy Council to devise some remedy for George Parysh, the bearer."<sup>1</sup>

In the following February a grant was issued by the Queen to George Parysh of £17 2s. 6d. per annum, "the rent of the manor of Agher, and also remainder to him of the said manor, after the determination of the estate tail made to George Garland."

After this transaction I can find no further reference to Parysh; but it is certain that the estate did not terminate in his favour.

In the following century the Gernons were still lords of Agher; and an Inquisition taken at Trim, 17th January, 1621, relates that "Anthony Gernon, aged 28 years, is heir of the late George Gernon, & holds from the King, as tenant in chief, by military service, one castle, five messuages, seven cottages, 240 acres of arable land, four of wood and underwood, & 200 acres of moor in the town of Agher."<sup>2</sup>

The last proprietor of this name was George Gernon, whose estate was forfeited at the close of the civil war. He is entered in the "Book of Survey and Distribution" as "Geo. Gernon,

<sup>1</sup> "Cal. of State Papers," 1566. <sup>2</sup> Inquis. Lagen. Com. Mid. Jac. I.



Irish Papist," and as holding two portions of land in Agherpallis, one of 586 acres, 2 roods, the other of 240 acres.

By order of Parliament, 5th December, 1650, his land was granted to Dr. Henry Jones, Bishop of Clogher, who does not seem to have entered into possession, as in 1653 the whole barony of Deece, in which Agher is situated, was allotted to the adventurers who had advanced money for the Irish war. In this year Parliament granted Jones £200 per annum, and this may have been by way of compensation for the withdrawal of the previous grant.<sup>1</sup> One of the adventurers, William Rainsborough, a merchant tailor in London, assigned on 4th February, 165 $\frac{3}{4}$ , "£300 worth of land which has fallen to him by lot in East Meath to John Pratt of Lutterworth, in Leicestershire, Esq." Pratt seems to have sent his two younger sons to Ireland to take up this land, which by a further allotment was assigned to him in the south-eastern quarter of the barony of Deece.<sup>2</sup> The younger of the two brothers, Benjamin, settled at Agher, and his family continued in possession until the middle of the eighteenth century. Then, male issue failing, the heiress, Mary Pratt, married a Mr. Francis Winter, with whose name the estate has ever since been identified.<sup>3</sup>

In 1650 the Rev. Samuel Winter, who had held the living of Collingham, near Hull, and was famed as a preacher of the evangelical and exalted type, came to Ireland with the Parliamentary Commissioners to assist them in the religious "settlement of that most distracted & ruined Kingdom"; and on the expulsion of the Episcopalians from Trinity College, he was named Provost, and his appointment signed by Cromwell, on 3rd June, 1652. He was well versed in Greek and Hebrew, and his sermons bristled with quotations from the Greek.<sup>4</sup> He displayed great zeal in controversy with the Anabaptists, whose tenets were considered dangerous to the Protector's government. Colonel Hewson, Governor of Dublin, in a letter of 19th June, 1650, writes:—"Mr. Winter, a godly man, came with the Commissioners, and they flock to hear him with great desire."<sup>5</sup> Though his position would naturally render him odious to Catholics, Episcopalians, and extremists of his own school, he seems to have made no personal enemies, and to have travelled through all parts of Ireland, even through the Irish districts, without any apprehension of trouble.

<sup>1</sup> O'Hart's "Irish Gentry before Cromwell," pp. 237-8.

<sup>2</sup> "Calendar of State Papers, Adventurers," p. 343, &c.

<sup>3</sup> Burke's "Landed Gentry," s. vv. "Winter" and "Pratt."

<sup>4</sup> Mahaffy, "An Episode in Irish History," pp. 295, &c.

<sup>5</sup> "Cromwellian Settlement," p. 281.

He received large grants of land in King's County and Westmeath; and on the restoration of Charles II retired from his post as Provost to Castletown, now Castle Bernard, near Kinnety, in King's County. Here he was assigned the land of O'Carroll, who was transplanted to Connaught; and here he devoted the remainder of his days to farming and the management of his estates.

He was particularly fond of horses, and was a remarkably successful breeder; and it is interesting to note that his direct descendant, the present respected proprietor of Agher, still breeds with success from mares of the same stock, and has in his possession the ring worn by his ancestor, which is also represented in his portrait still hanging in Trinity College. There are no antiquarian remains at Agher. The old parish church, marked as a ruin on Petty's map, has been completely uprooted, and a very neat Protestant church, erected about 1803, stands close to its site. The ruins of the castle of Parys and the Gernons have been also cleared away; but its site is marked by an artificial mound placed about 120 perches east of the modern mansion, and overlooks a valley separating this portion of Agher from Coole. This valley, now well drained by a stream that forms one of the headwaters of the Rye Water river, was formerly a marsh traversed by two passes, one of which was called "the pass of Agher," and was commanded by the castle. The other lay away to the south, probably on the present road from Agher to Ardrums, and was called "the pass of Ardrums." In those days Agherpallis was practically an island surrounded by bog, and was considered by military observers in 1647 as an almost impregnable position for an entrenched camp. To this feature I shall refer later on when dealing with the history of Summerhill.

*(To be continued.)*

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PORTRAIT OF WOLFE TONE: TAKEN FROM THAT IN HIS PUBLISHED LIFE.

*BODENSTOWN GRAVEYARD—A PLACE OF  
IRISH PILGRIMAGE.*

By ARCHDEACON SHERLOCK.

**I** PROPOSE to give in this paper a short sketch of the life of a Kildare man, Wolfe Tone. The object of our Society prohibits the introduction of either religious or political controversy; and of these I shall steer clear, contenting myself with a plain story of a somewhat remarkable character.

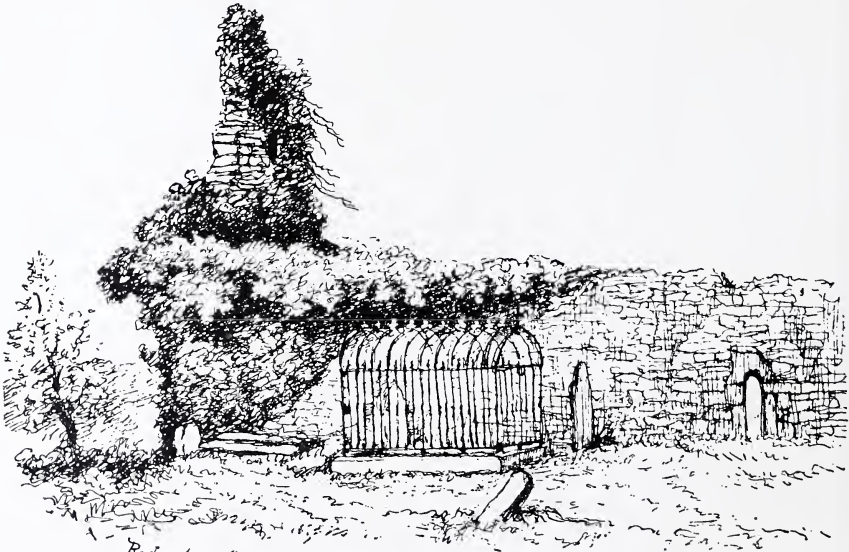
The ruined Church of Bodenstown, with its grass-grown graveyard, is within easy reach of Dublin, and about one mile and a half from Sallins. It stands in the broad pasture-lands of Kildare, which stretch between the Wicklow hills and the Bog of Allen; to both of which refuges the native tribes were driven in the time of the Anglo-Norman Conquest. Hither come from all parts of the world to which the Irish race has wandered no inconsiderable number of ardent pilgrims. Here is the grave of Theobald Wolfe Tone, the founder of the United Irishmen, who was tried in Dublin in the year 1798 for treason, sentenced to be hung, and, rather than endure the disgrace, committed suicide in prison.

Though Wolfe Tone in no way rises to heroic proportions, he was in some respects a remarkable man. His father was a coach-builder in Dublin; but the family belonged to the Co. Kildare, where William Tone, the grandfather, rented a farm in the immediate vicinity of Bodenstown. The landlord was a Mr. Wolfe of Blackhall in the same parish; and Theobald Wolfe Tone appears to have been named after one of the children of that family to whom he was foster-brother. Being a Protestant and of lively parts, he entered Trinity College, Dublin, and might, if he would have applied himself to his studies, have been distinguished in his collegiate course. Being idle, witty, and having a good address, he was well received in Dublin society, in spite of his comparatively humble birth; and he readily fell in with the rather convivial habits which were the fashion of the day.

The story of his courtship is amusing. Grafton Street,



now one of the busiest shopping thoroughfares, was then a favourite street for residence; and it was the custom of the dandies of the period to promenade its footpaths, casting bold or furtive glances at the young ladies who viewed the scene from within doors. As young Wolfe Tone thus disported himself, he was fascinated by a certain pair of bright eyes, and, making inquiry, found that they belonged to the granddaughter of a rich old clergyman who was living there. He further found that she had a brother in the University. To seek his acquaintance, and through him to obtain an introduction to



*Bodinstown Ch.  
from the South. with Wolfe Tone's grave*

the fascinating sister, who was of the mature age of sixteen years, took no long time. So well did he plead his cause that the young lady eventually eloped with him, and they were privately married, and shortly afterwards reconciled to his family.

This is not the place for any detailed account of his political history; but it is worth remembering that Wolfe Tone was so far from feeling at the outset the bitter hatred to England which he manifested towards the close of his life, that his first essay in politics was a scheme for the advancement of the English power in the South Pacific Ocean. He drew up a plan for the foundation of a naval and military colony in one of the



islands discovered by Captain Cook, and forwarded this to the Government of the day. Pitt, however, to his great disgust, took no notice of his scheme, having at that time concluded a peace with Spain; and from this out Wolfe Tone's thoughts took a direction hostile to England. He soon plunged into the agitation and intrigues which accompanied the formation of the "United Irishmen"; and it was at last only owing to the influence of friends that he was allowed to escape a prosecution, on condition that he went to America.

Wolfe Tone had already for some time ardently embraced



the principles of the French Revolution, and had become a free-thinker in religion and a republican in politics. No sooner was he landed in America than he prepared to seek the assistance of the French Directory to bring about a deliverance of Ireland from the yoke of England. The task was at first disheartening enough, as he landed in France poor, and even ignorant of the French language. However, by patience and tact, by working upon the deadly hatred to England felt by the French revolutionists, and by plausible representations of the state of things in Ireland, he at last succeeded.

An expeditionary force of fourteen thousand men, under General Hoche, sailed from Brest on the 15th of December,

1796, intended to effect a landing in the South of Ireland. Wolfe Tone himself embarked in the highest spirits, bearing a commission in the French Army. But at the moment when fortune seemed to have crowned his efforts she deserted him. When they were actually in sight of Ireland, a series of storms, not unlike those which ruined the great Armada of Spain, dispersed the French fleet; and, to his infinite disgust and despair, fourteen days after the expedition had started orders were given for its return, having effected nothing.

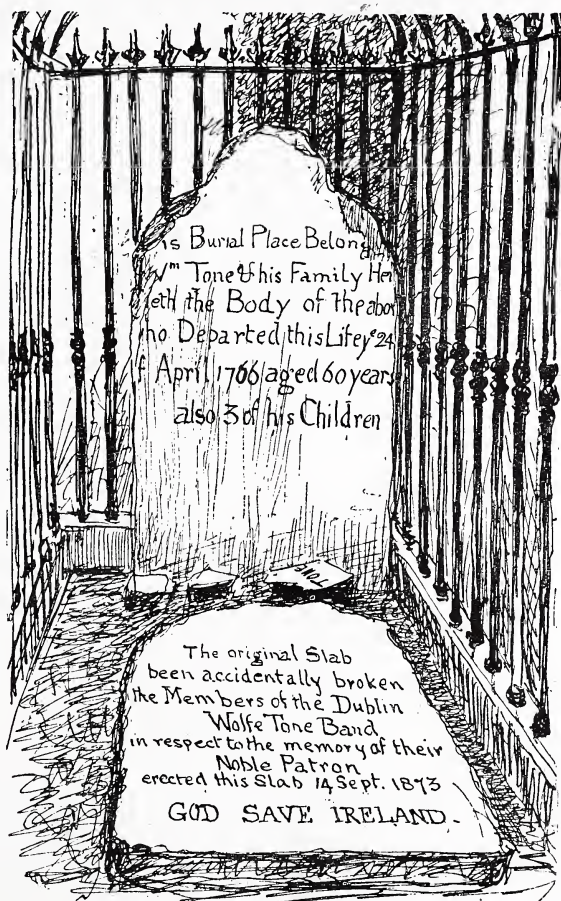
Then followed months of weary waiting, filled with intrigues and urgent representations in every quarter to induce the Revolutionary Government to renew the attempt; but little came of it all.

Another expeditionary force was indeed assembled in the Texel in 1797; but those in command were half-hearted, and, when they wished to start, adverse winds which lasted for six weeks postponed their departure till the gathering of an English fleet rendered it impossible. Wolfe Tone's diary through these months gives a vivid picture of the anxiety, impatience, and despair that filled his heart as week after week slipped by and nothing was done.

In 1798 a small force under General Humbert started and succeeded in landing in Killala Bay on August 22nd; but after a temporary success he was surrounded by English troops, and on the 8th of September his forces surrendered. Among the prisoners was Wolfe Tone's brother, Matthew, who was tried and executed, and buried at Bodenstown.

Another expedition set sail on the 20th of September, before Humbert's disaster was known, and after twenty days arrived off Lough Swilly. The following day, however, it was attacked and defeated by an English fleet under Sir Borlase Warren. Tone, who wore the uniform of a French officer, and had taken part in the fight, was made prisoner, recognized, tried by court-martial on November 10th, and condemned to death. He made no defence, but avowed the part he had taken, only requesting that, as he bore a commission in the French Army, he might suffer death as an officer and not by the hangman. As Wolfe Tone had never held an English commission, his trial by court-martial was of course illegal. Appeal was therefore made. By a strange coincidence Lord Kilwarden, the judge before whom the appeal came, was a member of the Wolfe family, with which Tone was in a way connected. A writ to suspend the execution was granted, but upon its arrival at the prison it was found that Tone had wounded himself dangerously the night before with a pen-knife that he had secreted. After lingering some days, he

died on November 19th, 1798. His remains were removed to Bodenstown, and buried in the grave which a short time before had been opened to receive the body of his brother Matthew.



The headstone in our illustration is that of William Tone, the grandfather of Wolfe Tone. It will be noticed that the edges have been chipped off by enthusiastic pilgrims who have carried the pieces with them as sacred relics. Not content with this, they have even (as the inscription on the slab which rests above the grave informs us) broken up and carried away the

original stone placed over Wolfe Tone. The second slab, which replaced this, is in process of being similarly destroyed. Perhaps when a Home Rule Parliament sits in Dublin some more costly monument will be erected. At present the railing placed to protect it by the men of Kildare is of little service, as the lock has been forced and the gate lies open.<sup>1</sup>

The little church of Bodentown, against the southern wall of which the grave lies, has been in ruins for the last 180 years. The last record of church, chancel, and books being in good order was about the year 1612 when Bodentown was held along with the Vicarage of Clane by John Golborne, Bishop and Archdeacon of Kildare.



SHIELD ON THE RAILING ROUND THE GRAVE.

The district round, though with little of the picturesque, has some points of interest; and the valley of the Liffey, which forms the western boundary of the parish, has a good deal of gentle beauty. The Liffey here was, in the reign of Henry VIII, the boundary of the English Pale: that is to say, the English law did not run beyond it. Towards each extremity of the parish there was an ancient ford over the Liffey. These are now marked by handsome bridges. The ford lower down the stream

<sup>1</sup> This was written some years ago. Since then a new headstone has been erected; the railing has been repaired and painted; and the grave is now well cared for by the County Kildare Gaelic Association.



was at the village of Clane, or *Cluaine Ath*, "the meadow ford," so called from the broad, level meadows which stretch on each side of the river there. The ford higher up, and only about eight minutes' walk from Bodenstown Church, was called *Casan Soilse*, now corrupted into Castle Size. There has never been any castle on the spot, but the ford was named from the ancient custom of placing a light (*soilse*) at the ford or path (*casan*), to guide travellers on dark nights when the stream was in flood. It was, in fact, enjoined by one of the Brehon laws that in such spots a light should be shown; and not a few places still retain the old Irish names which remind us of the custom.

In the same neighbourhood, about four miles distant, but on the other side of the river, and on the outskirts of the Bog of Allen, lies the village of Prosperous, where the Rebellion of 1798 broke out.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> The illustrations are from drawings by Archdeacon Sherlock.



## LAW OF LEIXLIP.

BY REV. H. L. L. DENNY, M.A.

**T**HIS family is the branch of the Scotch Laws to which James Grant, in his account of the Laws, Marquises of Lauriston, refers as being perhaps the last representatives in the United Kingdom of that old Scotch house.

Of it Sir Bernard Burke, in his "Vicissitudes of Families," writes as follows:—"Among the families of the Empire who have been celebrated in foreign countries, there are none more remarkable than Law of Lauriston. . . . Of very ancient standing in Scotland, it has made itself conspicuous as well by its own deeds as by its numerous alliances with the very first of the Scottish nobility. The Laws were, centuries ago, Free Barons in Scotland. . . . Nisbett, in his Heraldry, gives their arms as borne by Law of Lauriston, Free Barons in Galloway, *argent, a bend and in chief a cock gules; crest, a cock crowing.*"

The tracing of the pedigree of the Laws in Scotland is a matter of extraordinary complexity and difficulty. Indeed, consultation with some of the principal modern authorities on the subject reveals the fact that at present, without further reliable information, it is not possible to do so with any degree of certainty. The statements of various well-known writers with regard to the relationship between James Law, Archbishop of Glasgow, and the Laws of Lauriston, &c., have to be received with great caution, while some of them are demonstrably untrue.

Accordingly, it is not intended here to attempt to trace the descent of the Laws in Scotland, but only that of the Irish Laws, following their family pedigree, which, so far as it has been tested by reference to independent records, has proved quite trustworthy.

Dr. James Law, of Lithrie and Durntown in Fife, Archbishop of Glasgow, died 12th Nov., 1632, aged about seventy-nine. He married first, before 3rd Jan., 1588, Marion Dundas, who is supposed to have died without issue. His second wife, Grissell Boswell, who died July, 1618, is believed to have been the mother of four children—James, Free Baron of Burntown, Thomas, Minister of Inchinnon, George and Isabella. He married thirdly Marion Boyle, who died November, 1636.

From Archbishop Law the following are stated to have descended :—

. . . Law (said to have been Bishop of Sodor and Man, which, however, cannot be correct, as there was no occupant of that See of the name of Law), who was father of—

Rev. Robert Law, Scholar of Trinity College, Dublin, 1655 ; B.A. prior to 1660, and subsequently M.A. “ Robert Law collat et admin fuit 15<sup>o</sup> die Junii 1663, ad Vicar de Killead in Dioc Connor ” (Return of Commrs. of First Fruits & Tenths). “ Precentor of Dromore Cathedral, collated 8 Jan. 1665, and was in possession in 1679. “ Robertus Law, M.A.,” Rector and Vicar of Magherlin (including present parish of Moira), and Rector of Annahilt, Co. Down, Diocese of Dromore, 7 Aug. 1673 (Trienn. Visit<sup>n</sup>).

He had issue four sons :—

- I. Rev. John Law, of whom presently.
- II. George Law of Monaghan ; d. intestate ; admin. granted to his brother, Rev. John Law, 20 Sept., 1699.
- III. Jeremiah Law, matric. Trin. Coll., Dublin, 1 July, 1684, aged 17 ; in Hamilton’s Regt. ; d. intest. ; admin. gr. to brother, Rev. John Law, 10 June, 1703.
- IV. Robert Law, mentioned in Rev. John Law’s will, 1716.

Rev. John Law, or (as he and most of his descendants more usually spelt the name) Lawe, ordained Priest by Capell Wiseman, Bishop of Dromore, 5 April, 1691 ; Rector of Tyholland and also of Monaghan, collated 29 August, 1692, being then M.A. Prebend of Tyholland in Clogher Cathedral, collated 29 August, installed 30 August, 1692. Designated Bishop of Meath, 1716, but died before consecration. Will,<sup>1</sup> dated 10 May and proved 30 July, 1716, directs that he be buried in Monaghan Church. He married Dorothea, daughter of Anthony Wrightson, Esq., of Magherlin, Co. Down (of whose property administration was granted 27 August, 1714, to Archibald Moore, husband of Elizabeth Moore, als. Wrightson, daughter to Anthony, Edward and Aldborough Wrightson, sons, and to Rev. John Law, Rector of Monaghan, husband of Dorothea Wrightson, daughter). Mrs. Lawe describes herself as of Amaghagh and Lisera, Co. Monaghan, in her will dated 3 December, 1729. There is an admin. of her will granted in

<sup>1</sup> His will is sealed with a coat-of-arms which is apparently that of Boyd of Kilmarnock—a *fesse chequy*.

1764, amongst the Connor adminis. By her the Rev. John Lawe had issue (besides John Lawe, matriculated T.C.D., 1 Oct., 1713, aged 17, Jeremiah Lawe, Roe Lawe, and Elizabeth Lawe, who married . . . Davy) two sons:—

George Lawe, of Dublin “eldest son,” will dated 31 July, 1756, proved 9 May, 1765; m. Margaret Wrightson, who was buried in St Michan’s Churchyard, Dublin; (M.I.) her will dated 9 March, pr. 30 May, 1772.

Robert Lawe, younger son, of Dublin and Cork, appears to have acquired the property known as Robertsville, Leixlip, was Barrack-Master-General of Ireland (of which office he was in possession in 1747 and in 1758). Married in St. Michan’s, Dublin, Feb. 5th, 1733, to Martha Wrightson, who was buried in Leixlip Churchyard, aged 79; his will dated 15 June, 1785, pr. 21 Sept., 1786. He was buried in Leixlip Churchyard, where there is a monument to his memory, as to that of his wife and their son Alexander. He had issue (besides Willcokes Lawe, bapt. St. Michan’s, Oct. 16, 1742, William Lawe, bapt. St. Michan’s, Sept. 8, 1748, Purasie Lawe, bapt. St. Michan’s, Dec. 26, 1738, bur. there, Nov. 10, 1740, Dorothy Lawe, bapt. St. Michan’s, June 15, 1744, Frances Lawe, bapt. St. Michan’s, June 6, 1751; bur. there, June 7, 1752) five sons and three daughters.

- I. John Lawe, Barrack-Master of Cork (in which he was succeeded by his brother Alexander), bapt. at St. Michan’s, Feb. 27, 1734.
- II. George Lawe, Store-Keeper at Harwick, bapt. at St. Michan’s, April 10, 1737, m. Mary Read, and had a son—Capt. Robert Lawe, 10th Regt. of Foot (in 1786), and a daughter—Lettice Lawe, said to have been Maid of Honour to Queen Charlotte.
- III. Robert Lawe of Leixlip, of whom presently.
- IV. James Lawe, General, Governor of Prince Edward Island.
- V. Alexander Lawe, Barrack-Master, of whom later.
- I. Martha Lawe, bapt. St. Michan’s, Nov. 2, 1752, m. at St. Michan’s, March 15, 1790, William Burke, Esq., by whom she had a daughter Martha Burke.
- II. Elizabeth Lawe, bapt. St. Michan’s, Aug. 10, 1754, m. St. Michan’s, April 24, 1784, Francis Battersby, Esq., of Dublin.

III. Margaret Lawe, bapt. St. Michan's, Dec. 16, 1755, m. at St. Michan's, July 14, 1782, Rev. Paul Limerick, D.D., Chaplain of the Presidency of Fort William, Bengal. Her marriage portion charged on the lands of Robertsville, Leixlip, and on lands in Co. Monaghan, &c. Dr. Limerick was lost at sea returning to England in 1809, having had issue (besides William Alexander, bapt. in St. Mary's, Shandon, Cork, Oct. 11, 1783, d. unm., John Sullivan Limerick, d. unm., Mary Anne Limerick, d. unm., and Elizabeth Limerick, d. in India 1796, aged two years) three daughters, co-heiresses:—

1. Charlotte Cameron Limerick, m. 1811, Capt. Lyttelton Lyster, 3rd Bengal Native Infantry, afterwards 1st Royal Surrey Regt. (grandson of Henry Lyster of Rock Savage, and Mary, his wife, heiress of John Alen of St. Wolstan's, Co. Kildare), who d. 1850. She d. May 14, 1849, having had, with several daus., two sons—Lyttelton Henry Lyster, 1st R. Surrey Regt. (who m. and had with other issue a dau. Marion Georgina, who m. Rev. Edward Denny, nephew of the late Sir Edward Denny, Bt.), and George Annesley Lyster.
2. Margaret Frances Limerick, d. s. p., Nov., 1861, having m. 1818, Joseph Pigott Rogers, Esq., of Killeigh, Co. Cork.
3. Matilda Limerick, m. Charles Mackenzie, Esq., Bengal Co.'s Service, and had issue three sons and eight daughters.

Robert Lawe, of Robertsville, Leixlip, which he sold to his brother Alexander. Was of Brunswick Street, Dublin, in 1812. Bapt. St. Michan's, April 3, 1747, and buried there, Jan. 18, 1826. By Elizabeth . . . his wife, who was buried at St. Michan's, Dec. 3, 1836, aged 74, he had issue (besides Alexander Thomas, bapt. Leixlip, Feb. 1791, m. St. Michan's, Jan. 22, 1812, George Aldborgh, born April 20, bapt. Leixlip, May 17, 1797, William, born July 2, bapt. Leixlip, July 16, 1798, Martha, bapt. Leixlip, May 17, 1789, Mary Anne, Letitia, buried St. Michan's, Aug. 15, 1805, aged two weeks) a daughter Elizabeth Susanne, bapt. Leixlip, Sept. 27, 1793, and d. 1842,

having m. F. B. [? J. H.] Frazer, Esq., of Roundtown, Co. Dublin, and an eldest son:—

Robert Lawe, b. 1786, bapt. Leixlip, Jan. 4, 1787. In a Newfoundland Regt., but afterwards 21st Highlanders, and became a General. Fought in the Peninsula and at Waterloo, and was made a Knight of the Royal Hanoverian Order. Grant in his account of James Alexander Law, Marquis of Lauriston and Marshal of France, speaks of "General Robert Law, K.H., a distinguished old Peninsular and Waterloo veteran of the 71st Highlanders," as "perhaps the last representative in the United Kingdom" of the old Scottish family of Law of Lauriston, Burntown, and Lithrie. General Lawe m. Miss Hewitt, an English lady, and had issue two sons and two daughters:—

- I. Col. Robert Lawe, of Plymouth, 31st Regt., m. Mrs. Maloney, dau. . . . Thompson, and had a son—Col. J. Hewitt Robert Lawe, m. . . . dau. of J. Thom, Esq., J.P., Lancashire, s. p., and a dau.—Isabella Lawe, m. Rev. . . . James, Rector of Chorley, Lanc., s. p.
- II. Capt. Richard Lawe, 3rd Buffs, m. . . . dau. Dr. Brown, of Edinburgh, and d. s. p.
- I. Matilda Lawe, m. John Boyd, Esq., of Castletown Manor, Co. Mayo, s. p.
- II. Letitia Lawe, m. late Rev. James Fowler, Rector of Chelmsford, and had two daus.—Maud and Isabella Fowler.

Alexander Lawe (son of Robert and Martha) succeeded his brother John as Barrack-Master of Cork; Capt. 11th Hussars. Was of Kilcock in 1789 and 1792, also of Mountjoy Square, Dublin. Bought the Leixlip property from his brother Robert. d. Jan. 8, 1830, and was buried in Leixlip Churchyard, aged 79. He m. Frances, dau. of James Smith, Esq., of Courtown, Co. Kildare, and Rutland Square, Dublin, and by her, who d. July 1884, had issue four sons and four daughters:—

- I. Robert Lawe, of Leixlip, and of "Lauriston," Cork, b. 1787, lost in the S.S. "Killarney" outside Cork Harbour, June 20, 1838; m. Susan, dau. . . . Watson, Esq., of Ballydarton, Co. Carlow, by whom



1. Alexander Wrightson Lawe, of Leixlip and of "Lauriston" and Glanmire, Co. Cork, J.P., D.L., b. 1868, d. 1868, having m. 1840, Susanna, dau. J. Carroll, Esq., of Hyde Park House, Cork, and had issue two sons and five daughters:—

1. Frances Lawe, m. Walter Carew, Esq., of  
    Loscairne, Co. Waterford.
2. Sizette Lawe, m. Capt. H. H. Hill, 9th Regt.
3. Emma Law, m. George French, Esq., of  
    Brentwood, Essex, Chief Justice of His  
    Majestie's Consiler Court of China and  
    Japan.

II. James Smith Lawe, Col. R.A., b. 1788, left Leixlip  
Jan. 15, 1789, d. in Cheltenham, and buried there,  
1862, having m. Isabella Hunter of Northumberland.

III. Alexander Lawe, Col. Engineers, H.E.I.C.S., of Cork ; d. in London, and bur. Kensal Green, 1876. He m. 1st, Miss Jane Dobbs, and had issue by her (with a daughter Maria, who d. unm.) two sons and a daughter:—

1. Alexander Lawe, of Leixlip, &c., d. s. p. about 1900.
2. Henry Lawe, of Ottawa, Canada, now owner, with his sister, Lady Cartwright, of the Leixlip property. He m. and has a daughter Winifred F., wife of Robert Young, of Ottawa.
1. Frances Lawe, m. 1859 the Rt. Hon. Sir Richard J. Cartwright, P.C., G.C.M.G., M.P., Minister of Trade and Commerce, Canada, and has issue six sons and three daus.

Col. Alexander Lawe m. 2ndly, Anne, dau. W. Molle, Esq., and by her had issue two sons and two daus.:—

3. Major Patrick M. Lawe, West Indian Regt., of Burford St. Martin, Salisbury ; m. Elizabeth Catherine Lawrence ; s. p.
4. Rev. Alfred George Lawe, M.A., C.C.C. CAMB., Rector of Fosbury, Hungerford, Wilts ; m. Caroline Susan Dibdin, and has issue.
2. Madeline Lawe, m. General Robson, Madras Staff Corps., and had issue, with two sons, two daus.—Emily d. , and Alexander m. . . . Lee, Esq., I.C.S.
3. Emily Lawe, m. Henry Sundins Vully de Candole, and has issue three sons.
  - (1) Rev. Henry Lawe Corry Vully de Candole, Vicar of Holy Trin., Cambridge, M.A., CH. COLL., CAMB. ; m. dau. Sir H. Thompson, and has issue two sons.
  - (2) Rev. Armar Corry Vully de Candole, m. Edith Hodgson, and has issue.
  - (3) Rev. James Alexander Corry Vully de Candole, Rector of Holton St. Mary, Suffolk, M.A., C.C.C., CAMB. ; m. Mary Peterson, and has issue.

IV. George Lawe, d. at Henley-in-Arden, Warwickshire, and buried there, 1877.

I. Elizabeth Frances Lawe, d. at Seigliford, Staffs, 1877, having m. Rev. E. Forward Roberts, by whom she had issue three sons and three daus.:—

1. Edward Roberts, Commander R.N.; m. Miss Bagnell, and had, with other issue, four sons and two daus.—Gerald, of the Black Watch; Edward; Alexander Sankey, West Indian Regt.; George; Minnie, m. — Fleming and has issue; Sophia.

2. Alexander Roberts, d. unm.

3. James Forward Roberts of Akaroa, New Zealand. m. and had issue a son and four daus.:—

(1) Alexander Roberts.

(1) Elizabeth A. L. J. Roberts, m. . . . Snow.

(2) Agnes Roberts, m. 1878 Frederick Arthur Anson, Esq., M.A. OXON., of Stenton Harcourt, Oxon. (third son of Sir John Anson, 2nd Bt., and heir presumptive to his brother, Sir William Reynell Anson, of Birch Hall, Lanc., 3rd Bt.), and has a son—Denis G. W.—and four daus.—Ellen, m. 1906 Charles J. Crawford, of Wellington, N.Z.; and has issue Agnes M.; Janet; Annie Evelyn.

(3) Lucy Roberts, m. Hugh Buchanan.

(4) Jessica Roberts, m. W. Buckley.

1. Elizabeth Roberts, m. Rev. A. Burrowes, son of the Dean of Cork, and had a son George, who d. unm.

2. Frances Robert, m. Major Hugh Rose 12th Lancers, of Glastullock, Scotland, and had issue two sons and two daus.:—

(1) Hugh Rose, of Tarlogie, Tain, Ross-line, m. Ellen, dau. Rev. J. Coope, Rector of Bucknell, Salop.

- (2) Frederick Rose, m. Kate, dau. Daniel Gilchrist, Esq., of Ospisdale, Dornoch, and has a son—Ronald, Capt. Royal Warwickshire Regt.—and a daughter.
  - (1) Arabella Rose, m. Col. Clarke, R.A., and had issue a son—Hugh—and four daus.—Ruth, Grace, Violet, and Ida.
  - (2) Georgina Rose, m. John Holt Skinner, Esq.
3. Matilda Roberts, m. Frederick Lyon, Esq., of Mollington Hall, Cheshire, and had issue (with Henry and Rev. Walter, who d. unm.) three sons and four daus. : —
- (1) Alfred C. Lyon, of Albrighton Hall, nr. Wolverhampton, J.P., Salop, b. 1854; m. 1880 Rose, dau. Edmund Swetenham, Esq., of Cam-ye-Alyn, Rossett, Denbighshire, and has issue daus.—Elizabeth M., wife of Frederick Rivers Bulkeley, Esq., and Eleanor D., wife of Edward Mainwaring Parker-Jervis, Esq.
  - (2) Frederick Lyon.
  - (3) Alexander Lyon, R.N., m. and had a dau.
  - (1) Fanny Lyon, m. Rev. William Bissett, M.A., Rector of Shaldon, Alton, Hants, and has a son, Eric.
  - (2) Lucy Lyon, m. Edward Porter, Esq., of Liverpool.
  - (3) Mary Lyon, m. Rev. Laurence Green.
  - (4) Florence Lyon, m. R. Boothby, Esq., and has a son Reginald.

II. Matilda Mary Lawe, d. unm. at Glanmire, Cork; buried there.

III. Frances Lawe, bapt. Leixlip, 27 April, 1792, d. 1881, having m. Major E. F. French, of Chester, late 82nd

Regt., and had issue (besides George and Henry, who d. unm.) four sons and three daus. :—

1. Alexander French, m. and had two daus.
2. Edward French, m. Miss Tudor ; s. p.
3. Frank French, twice married.
4. General Arthur French, Royal Marine Artillery, m.  
Mary E., dau. Capt. F. C. Belson, R.E., and  
had a son Arthur, Royal Marine L. I.
1. Frances French, m. . . . French, and had  
three daus.—Nora, wife of — Robertson,  
Eva, and Francesca.
2. Mary French, m. Alfred Golborne, Esq., and  
had a dau.—Beatrice.
3. Rose French, m. Frederick Tudor, Esq., and  
had a son—Frederick, C.E. ;—and three  
daus.—Dorothy ; Edith, m. . . . Lock ; and  
Gwendoline.

IV. Anne Margaret Lawe, d. 13 July, 1889, aged 80,  
having m. her cousin Samuel Smith, Esq., of Cherry  
Mount, Co. Meath, and had issue three sons and  
five daus.

1. Philip Smith, m.
2. Robert Smith.
3. Arthur Smith, of Dublin.
1. Frances Smith.
2. Mary Anne Smith.
3. Elizabeth Smith.
4. Matilda Smith.
5. Agnes Smith, m. Charles Boyd, Esq., of  
Castletown Manor, Ballina, Co. Mayo, and  
has issue three sons—Charles, Philip, and  
John—and three daus.—Ethel, wife of . . .  
Lendrum ; Muriel, and Mona.



## Ballads and Poems of the County Kildare.

No. IX.

### Tone's Grave.

By THOMAS DAVIS.

IN Bodenstown Churchyard there is a green grave,  
And wildly along it the winter winds rave;  
Small shelter, I ween, are the ruined walls there,  
When the storm sweeps down on the plains of Kildare.

Once I sat by that sod—it lies over Wolfe Tone—  
And thought how he perished in prison alone,  
His friends unavenged, and his country unfreed,  
“Oh, bitter,” I said, “is the patriot’s meed.”

“For in him the heart of a woman combined  
With a heroic life, and a governing mind—  
A martyr for Ireland—his grave has no stone—  
His name seldom named, and his virtues unknown.”

I was woke from my dream by the voices and tread  
Of a band, who came into the home of the dead:  
They carried no corpse, and they carried no stone,  
And they stopped when they came to the grave of Wolfe Tone.

There were students and peasants, the wise and the brave,  
And an old man who knew him from cradle to grave,  
And children who thought me hard-hearted, for they,  
On that sanctified sod, were forbidden to play.

But the old man, who saw I was mourning there, said,  
“We come, sir, to weep where young Wolfe Tone is laid,  
And we’re going to raise him a monument, too,  
A plain one, yet fit for the simple and true.”

My heart overflowed, and I clasped his old hand.  
And I blessed him, and blessed everyone of his band;  
“Sweet, sweet, ’tis to find that such faith can remain  
To the cause, and the man so long vanquished and slain.”

IN Bodenstown Churchyard there is a green grave,  
And freely around it let winter winds rave—  
Far better they suit him—the ruin and gloom—  
Till Ireland, a nation, can build him a tomb.



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Till Ireland, a nation, can build him a tomb.

# A PEDIGREE OF LISAGH O'CONNOR OF LEIXLIP.

COMPILED BY W. FITZG.,

Principally from information supplied by Mr. G. D. Burchaell, Athlone Pursuivant of Arms.

Cahir mac Con O'Connor  
of Dangan, King's County.

Chief of Offaly.

Inaugurated in 1474.

Slain by his kinsmen in 1611.

O'Connor of Offaly,  
Coat-of-Arms.

Azure, a bar argent, between two  
bars or.

Brian mac Cahir O'Connor  
of Dangan,  
Chief of Offaly (as early as 1530),  
*etwas 1555.*

Lady Mary FitzGerald,  
d. of Gerald,  
9th Earl of Kildare.

Cahir roe mac Cahir O'Connor  
Pnt to death in Dublin in 1618.

And other children.

Telge mac Cahir roe O'Connor =

Rewarded by the Crown for his  
services against the Irish with a  
Grant of Derrymullen, and other  
lands, in the Parish of Clonsast,  
King's County, in 1605.

Paroled in 1665.

[*Ris. Fines 559 and 717.*]

Brian mac Cahir roe O'Connor =

Slain by his first cousin, Donough,  
son of Brian O'Connor, Chief of  
Offaly, in 1555.

[*An. F. M.*]

Callough for Calvagh roe mac Telge O'Connor =  
of Derrymullen.

Slain by his cousin, Conner, son of Conner  
mac Brian O'Connor, on the 16th Oct., 1576.

[*King's County Ex. Inq. No. 8 of Eliz.*]

Margery Derrougham,  
? of the House of Ballyvaughan,  
Co. Westmeath.

[*King's County Ex. Inq. No. 8 of Eliz.*]

Callough for Calvagh mac Brian  
of Brackbus and Kihauke, King's County,  
in 1664.

[*Ris. Fines No. 672 and 610.*]

Art mac Brian.

Brian mac Callough roe O'Connor  
of Derrymullen.

ob. 3rd Sept., 1621.

[*King's Co. Chanc. Inq. No. 7 of Charles I.*]

Mary Butler,  
d. of Edmund, 2nd  
Viscount Mountgarret.

[*Lodge's Peerage of  
Ireland.*]

(1) Kellagh Mageoghegan =  
of Lackagh, Co. Kildare.

[*Lisagh's Will.*]

Margery =

[*Lisagh's Will.*]

(2) ? Thomas Fitzgerald  
of Lackagh, who died  
before his father  
(i.e. ante 1637).

[*Kildare Arch. Journal,  
Vol. I, p. 247. Pedigree.*]

Rose =

[*Lisagh's Will.*]

Ferrach (or Ferrus)  
McDonnell of Timakill,  
Queen's Co.

[*Lisagh's Will, and Kildare  
Arch. Journal, Vol. IV,  
p. 208. Pedigree.*]

Elizabeth

in 1603.

[*Ris. Fines  
No. 677.*]

Callough for Charles O'Connor = Mary ...  
of Derrymullen.

Alexander O'Connor  
? of Dunmurry, Co. Kildare.

Catherine.

Cary (? Cahir) O'Connor.

John O'Connor.

Mary = Robert Fox.

Edward O'Connor.

[All named in "a reminder" in King's Co. Chanc. Inq. No. 7 of C. I.]

[All mentioned in Lisagh's Will, and in a Funeral Entry, Vol. V, p. 9.]

# OF LEIXLIP.

ant of Arms.

Brl  
Chie

And other children.

O'Connor of Offaly,  
Coat-of-Arms.

Azure, a bar argent, between two  
bars or.

Calloimac Brian  
King's County,

Art mac Brian.

nd 610.]

Brian mac Ca  
of L.  
ob. 3r  
[King's Co. Chanc

(1) Mary Haughton  
ob. 22nd June, 1622,  
buried at Leixlip.  
[Funeral Entry.]

LISAGH O'CONNOR  
of Leixlip.

[His Will.]

ob. 1626.

buried at Killeigh Abbey  
King's Co.

[King's Co. Chanc. Inqu.,  
No. 7 of C.I.]

(2) Ellinor Lynch,  
d. of Patrick Lynch of  
The Knock, Co. Meath,  
widow of . . . . . Ghest.

She re-married with  
Garrett FitzGerald of  
Glassealy (ob. 1637),  
Co. Kildare.

ob. s. p.

[Lisagh's Will.]

[Funeral Entry of  
G. FitzG.]

Ca O'Connor.

John O'Connor.

Mary = Robert Fox.

Edward O'Connor.

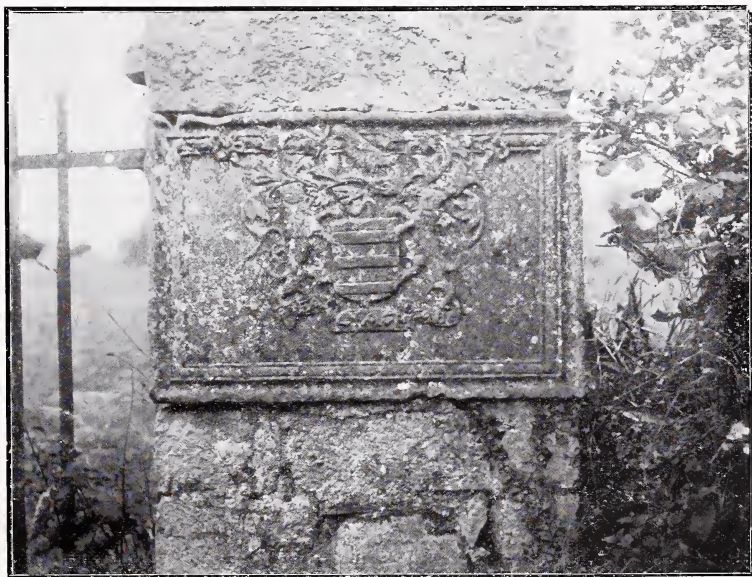
mentioned in Lisagh's Will, and in a Funeral Entry, Vol. V, p. 9.]



## Miscellanea.

### The Coat-of-Arms of the O'Connors of Offaly, and of Lisagh O'Connor of Leixlip, County Kildare.

Burke, in his "General Armoury," states that the Leinster O'Connors bore the same arms as the Connaught O'Connors, viz. :—  
An oak-tree standing on a mount. This is an error, as the O'Connors of Offaly were of an entirely different stock from the O'Connors of Connaught, and would not have had a similar coat-of-arms.



ARMS OF THE O'CONNORS OF OFFALY.

[From a Photograph by W. FitzG.]

The fact is the O'Connor of Offaly arms are :—

“ Azure, a bar argent, between two bars or,”

as will be proved from two indisputable sources.

Firstly. This coat-of-arms is to be found cut on a limestone mural slab (23 inches high by 34 inches in length), formerly in Ballylethane Castle, in the Parish of Killabban and Queen's County, and now built into a gate-pier of the field in which

a fragment of the castle ruin now stands. On the slab the crest is shown as a dove-like bird; there are two lion or leopard-like supporters (which are unusual, except in a peer's coat-of-arms); and below the shield, on a scroll, is the war-cry of the Leinster O'Connors—FALYAGH-ABO (i.e., Offaly to victory). This slab belongs to the early seventeenth century. As Ballylethane Castle was granted to the ancestor of the Hovenden family in 1570, it is difficult to explain the presence of the O'Connor arms there, unless there was an intermarriage between them.

Secondly. These arms are shown at the head of a Funeral Entry, dated 1622, at p. 9, in vol. v of the Funeral Entries in Ulster's Office. The shield is lozenge-shaped, and impales the three bars of the O'Connors with the Haughton coat, viz., "Sable, three bars argent."

The Funeral Entry reads as follows:—

Mary Haughton deceased the 22<sup>nd</sup> June 1622. She was mar: to Leisagh O'Connor of Leislippe in the County of Kildare, by whome she had issue Cary, John, Edward, and Mary. She was buried at the Church of Leislippe the 27<sup>th</sup> of June.

No monument is now in existence at Leixlip to this family.

Mr. G. D. Burtchaell (Athlone Pursuivant of Arms), of Ulster's Office, has identified this Lisagh O'Connor as belonging to the Derrymullen, King's County, branch of the O'Connors of Offaly, and he has kindly supplied most of the pedigree which appears opposite.

Lisagh O'Connor's Will is preserved among the Prerogative Wills in the Dublin Record Office. The following copy from the original is reproduced here, as it affords a quaint insight into domestic life early in the seventeenth century:—

**Prerogative Will of Lisagh O'Connor, dated the 3rd of June and 5th September, 1626.**

In dei nomine Amen.

I Lysagh O'Connor of Lexlipp in the Countie of Kildare, Esqr, being of perfect minde and memorie, praysed by God, doe make this my last Will and Testament.

First. I bequeath my Soul to God my maker and Redeemer, and my body to be buried in the Abby of St Francis at Killihi,<sup>1</sup> and my will is that I be decentlie buried with smale cost, and doe expresslie declare that there shalbe noe blackes isquitchions or such vaine sheowes, onlie that my soule be remembered.

<sup>1</sup> Killeigh Abbey, near Tullamore, King's County.

Item. I leave with John Dowd of Dublin Alderman and Edmond Bermingham of Ballivollan in the county of Westmeath, gent., forty pounds ster. to be disposed in pious uses. I doe likewise apoint a Stone to be layed over me with my Armes engraven therin.

Itm. I leave to Dame Elinor Ghest<sup>1</sup> my wife one Rich Diamond Jewell during her life, and after her life to Cary<sup>2</sup> Connor my sonn, and for want of him to my sonn Edward Connor, and for want of him to Mary Connor my daughter.

Itm. I leave to the said Ellinor one chaine of gould, to gould Rings, & the gray geldinge, as a legacie besides hir Right.

Itm. I leave to my sonn-in-law Hob<sup>t</sup> fox and Mary Connor his wife one standing bed in my Lords Chamber with all the furniture, vz. the taffitie Curtians, vallance, Rugg, Blankett, beddings and all thereto belonging; three English coves with theire callives; one English bull; one amblyng yellow Mare with hir Colt, one yong gray nagg, and one side saddle with the furniture prise five pounds; and one dussin of new thramed (?) quishions.

Itm. I leave Cary Connor my sonn my black sattin suite, my black Cloake lined with velvett, and the truncke where it is kept in Alderman Dowde his house.

Itm. I leave to both my sisters Margerie and Rosse, to my nephew Henry fitz Gerrald, to my nephew Rob<sup>t</sup> Proctor, to my cossin Edmond Bermingham, and to my cossin John Bermingham, six pounds in gould to be equallie distributed among them, vz. Twenty shillings a peece to be made in Rings with death his head, or some such motto.

Itm. I leave to my brother Kadagh Geoghegan one payre of red silk stokins.

Itm. I leave to my brother ffargus Daniell one payre of yellow silk stokins.

Itm. I leave to my nephew Charles Connor my swoord, my Pistoll, my spurres, one payre of tawny silk stokins, and my stone Crossbow.

Itm. I leave to my nephew Allexander Connor one English haifer, a yoak of yong steeres, and a birding peece.

Itm. I leave to my cossin William Bermingham my new suit of broad cloth, cloacke, hose, and dublet, a wrought payre of boothose topps, a Ruff, cuffles, & my yong sorrell gelding.

Itm. I leave John Dowd Alderman my black Philip and chene cloake lined with taffitie.

Itm. I leave with Art Connor my black cloth clocke lined with bease.

Itm. I leave with Marye Haill five poundes.

Itm. I leave to James Dallton twentie shillings.

Itm. I leave to Margarette Morghan thirtie shillings.

Itm. I leave to little Arte Conon ten shillings.

Itm. I leave to Kedagh m<sup>c</sup>Art, Laurance Doine, Michell Connor, Wallter Raughter, James Monie, and Hugh O Becken twelve pounds to be equallie divided betweene them, vz forty shillings a peece.

I doe constitute and apoint Carry Connor and Edward Connor my sonns my Executors, and doe comaund them upon my blessinge to performe my will, and to pay what debts I iustlie owe, And doe apoint John Dowd of the Citie of Dublin Alderman, Henrie fitz Gerald of Ballicomman in the Kings Countie, William Bermingham of Ballivollan in the Countie of Westmeath, and

<sup>1</sup> She was a daughter of Patrick Lynch, of the Knock (Summerhill), County Meath, widow, of . . . Gest, and after Lisagh's death, married Garrett Fitz Gerald of Glassey (ob. 1637), County Kildare.

<sup>2</sup> Possibly an Anglicised form of the O'Connor Christian name—Cahir.

Alexander Connor of Dunmorie in the Countie of Killdare, gent., overseers of my said will, And doe likewise comaund my said sonns to be guided ruled and governed by the said overseers.

In wittnes whereof I have here unto put my hand and seale, and published the same to be my last will and testament the third of June 1626.

Le: Cononr

Present at the perfecting hereof we whose names ensue:—

William Bermingham.  
Walter Raughter.  
Michael Connor.

An addition to my former will, the 5<sup>th</sup> of September 1626.

Inprimis. I leave to Mr. Patrick Connor my black ambling gelding, with my owne sadle and furniture.

Itm. I leave to Mr. Peter Geoghegan my watch, conditionally that he causeth one hundred masses to be saide for my Soule.

Itm. I leave Mr. Edward Dowdall my wrought golden cup.

Itm. I leave to my sonn Carie Connor my amber beades & Crucifix, and my litle velvett sadle, and my two hallant shurtes.

Itm. I leave to James Moonie my friese suite.

Itm. I leave to Thomas Houlurt ten shillings.

Itm. I enioine my Executors and overseers of my will therein named to paye Mary Hall her Legacie and debt before anie other debt.

Itm. I leave to Kedagh Connor three yeards of mixt cullor fries, one of my hats, and a mark ster. to buy him a sword.

I leave Wallter Raghtor a peece of greene cloth kersie thats in my Trunk to make him a dublett.

Itm. I leave to my sonn Cary Connor all my bookes.

I leave to Teig Connor my goune (or goane, ? gun).

Itm. I pray my wife to give William Price som consideracon of Corne, or som other thing in lue of his true service.

In wittnes whereof I have here unto put my hand the day and yeare above written

Le: Cononr.

This Will was proved on the 10th November, 1626.

W. FITZG.

### The Bounds of Leix (excluding Fassaghreban) and of Slieve Margy in 1549.

Since the Paper on "The O'Mores and their Territory of Leix" was printed in the first number of this volume of the JOURNAL, an "extent" or valuation of the territories of Leix and Slieve Margy in Edward VI's reign was brought to my notice. This valuation, with the bounds of these territories, is mixed up in a bundle of parchments in the Dublin Record Office, which is



abelled—"Miscellanea Records, Rolls Office, No. 12, Extenta, Edward VI." As the document contains the bounds of the lordships in Leix as well, an earlier discovery of it would have saved much time and trouble in identifying the precise locality of each lordship, as given on pages 5 to 9 of this volume of the JOURNAL.

The original document, which is in Latin, thus defines the boundaries of Leix in 1549 :—

An Extent of the Country or lordship of Leyse, now in the King's hands, taken at Newfoerte,<sup>1</sup> Donamase, Stradbally, Bellaroyne, Castletown-in-Galyn, and other places within the said lordship, before Walter Cowley, the General Supervisor of the King's possessions in Ireland, on the 10th day of December in the fourth year of the reign of King Edward VI (i.e., 1550).

The Country or lordship of Leyse extends in length from Biernegarre near Cloegrenan to Conlan, a distance of 24 miles; and in breadth from Clecowricke near Rosconnyll to Heyne, a distance of 12 miles.

The bounds are as follows :—

From Biernegarre, near and bordering with the lordship of Dolowghe, to Chockancorle, thence to Klenyn, so on to the stream of Clonebroke, then to the lands of Leawhill (appertaining to Sentleger in the County of Kilkenny), thence to the lands of Rosconnyll, then to Agheorencronegan, thence to Clomocodde, then to the outer gate of Caishlan-ynoiske<sup>2</sup> in Ossory, so along a certain road to the water called "le Streame," so along that stream to the river of Noyr, thence to Clonoghill, then along a bog to Iskirekarry, from thence to the river of Goly, so along that river to Gortneele, then along a bog to the river of Noer aforesaid, and along that river to the lands of Ballycaishlan Offarillen,<sup>3</sup> thence to the lands of Russhin, thence to Conlan, so to Askenemakanaghe, so to Agheruaghe, on to le Tlatt, then to Bellaioige, thence to Rosnehaily, so on to Cashawffore, on to Mone-escawan, thence to Curkanecaryn, then to Dirrenefforres, and so to the lands of Leawhill, then to Monenenasse, then to le Accre-gear otherwise called "the short acre" in Irre,<sup>4</sup> then to Bielladreit, so on to Eyen, then to Aghkilleffynen, then along the stream of Glaishemarro<sup>5</sup> to the river of Barro, and so along that river to Benry (or Beury), thence to Rowstokke, on to Aghdowe,<sup>6</sup> and so along the Morerowe<sup>7</sup> to the lands of Rosbranan, thence to the river Barro aforesaid, and along that river to Biernegarre above-mentioned.

For the bounds of Leix in 1561, see p. 83, vol. vi of the JOURNAL.

The extent then deals with the bounds of Slieve Margy. It commences thus :—

The circuit and limits of the lordship of Slewmarge, as ascertained at Catherlagh (Carlow) on Thursday following the Feast of St. Valentine the

<sup>1</sup> ? Maryborough.

<sup>2</sup> Now Water Castle.

<sup>3</sup> That is Castletown, south of Mountrath, in the barony of Upper Woods and parish of Offerlane. From this place Lord Castletown of Upper Ossory takes his title.

<sup>4</sup> See JOURNAL, vol. iv, p. 297.

<sup>5</sup> *Ib.*, p. 296.

<sup>6</sup> Now Blackford, between Athy and Ballykilcavan.

<sup>7</sup> Written *Moenroue* on the map of 1563.



Martyr (14th February), in the third year of the reign of King Edward VI (i.e. in 1549), before Walter Cowly, Supervisor General of the King's possessions in Ireland, and the following jury :—

William Keting, Shane mc Sherre, Rory roo mc Melaghlin, Maurice mc Rory, Patrick mc Wowne, Gylledowe mc Shane, Patrick mc Davie, Donnell mc Gillepatrick, Gerald mc Shane boye of Ballyffynan, and Tiege mc Sherre O'Brenan <sup>1</sup>—

who on their oaths say that the bounds of the lordship of Slewmargin lie as follows :—

In length from the river called Dowglasse, in a certain place there called Aghgortnygrenan, to the land of Cloegrenan near a dyke (fossum) in Irish called "Cloanotoryn," in English called "the ditch that meareth," a distance of 4 miles. In breadth from Glaisynmoyny in O Dowghe,<sup>2</sup> to a place called Srowill (Shrule), a distance of 4 miles.

Then follows a circuit of this lordship which is worded as already given on page 83 of this volume of the JOURNAL. This is followed by an interesting piece of information on the sub-districts in Slieve Margy, not shown on the ancient map reproduced at page 1, viz. :—

Memorandum. That Slewmargin aforesaid is divided into three parts called Clandirremogho (or Clandiermote), Clanlowes, and Clan mcMoriertaghe; the patrimony of [Gilla] Patrick O'More, formerly Captain of his Nation.

In Clan mc Moriortaghe are the following lands :—

Ballynagall and Narlys (Ballynagall and Arless), Cergyn ( ), Tienesra (Tinuasragh), and Gowlin-ny-geny), ( ).

In Clanlowes<sup>3</sup>;—Shraghe (now Cooper's Hill), Ballemakmeyler (Ballickmoyler), Rossenaghe (Rossena), and Cowltiehenrie (Coolhenry).

In Clandiermote :—Kylcroishe (Kilcruise), and Ballyncaislane (Castletown, parish of Killabban) and Clonewecan (Clonybecan).

In describing the lordship of Killabban, this extent states that it formerly belonged to one Donell O'More, and that he divided it up among his twelve sons. As their Christian names are typical of those used by the sept, they are enumerated here, viz. :—

"Neyle, Moriortagh, Pierce, Rosse, Lysaghe, Rory, Faghna, Melaghlin, Patrick, Kedaghe, and Wony (Owney) O'More."

W. FITZG.

<sup>1</sup> In all these ten jurors, the surnames of the first and of the last alone are given.

<sup>2</sup> I Dough was the O'Brennan territory comprised in the County Kilkenny barony of Fassaghadinin.

<sup>3</sup> A fiant of Elizabeth, No. 3,597, gives the names of a number of persons with the surnames of O Clanlowe. Probably this was intended not as a surname, but as the name of the district to which they belonged.

## Notes.

### Purchase of Arms and Ammunition for the Irish Rebels at English Fairs in and before 1599.

In July, 1599, a person named John Bird busied himself to communicate with the Irish Privy Council, recommending rewards be given to persons who should capture, dead or alive, intriguing priests, such as Dr. James Archer, s.j., of Kilkenny; Dr. Dermot M'Cragh, Bishop of Cork, and others of the Pope's legates. He also suggested that two Government vessels should guard the sea, one near Dublin, and another off the Wexford coast, to overhaul vessels for those ports, and examine such letters as they might be conveying to the Irishry; and, finally, that a stop should be put to persons in disguise from making large purchases of warlike material for the Irish annually at St. James's Fair in Bristol, at St. Bartholomew's Fair in London, and at the Stourbridge Fair. (Calendar of State Papers, Ireland, 1599-1600, p. 109.)

W. FITZG.

### Anglo-Norman Wooden Towers in Ireland.

Archæologists of the present day are of the opinion that the early Anglo-Norman castles of Ireland were originally wooden towers built on the summit of a moat, or artificial mound, erected for the purpose, or utilized if already in existence. These wooden structures were only intended for temporary use, and were occupied and defended until the stone "peels," "pyles," or castles (high, oblong buildings) were fit for habitation. Possibly the pagan sepulchral "moat" at Kilkea served for such a purpose. This class of wooden structure was in Latin called a "britagium," and from this word the Irish place-names Brittas, Ballybrittas, &c., are derived by some authorities; but, Dr. Joyce, the greatest authority of all, is of the opinion that Brittas means "peckled land," from *brit* = "speckled," and *samhas* [*sauce*], meaning "a place."

There is an instance, recorded in the printed Calendar of Documents, Ireland,<sup>1</sup> which is to the point. It is there stated that

<sup>1</sup> 1171-1251, p. 412.

the King's Council in Ireland, between the years 1212 and 1216, commenced to erect "a moat and wooden tower" (*britagium*) in Roscrea, County Tipperary, until the works were stopped under threat of excommunication from Con O'Heney, Bishop of Killaloe, who claimed the land as belonging to his See.

W. FITZG.

### A Moated Castle.

Sir Arthur Vicars, in his Paper on "Drimnagh Castle, County Dublin," says that, as far as he knows, it is the only residence now in Ireland surrounded by a moat still filled with water.

It may interest our readers to know that Frankfort Castle, near Roscrea, the residence of Mr. Charles Rolleston, late R.M., has a very perfect moat round it full of water.

[FROM MRS. J. L. BLAND.]

### Richard Conolly, of Castletown.

The Richard Conolly referred to in the ballad on page 176 of the JOURNAL was a younger brother of Thomas Conolly. He was known as "The Bishop," because he was intended for the Church; but, changing his mind, he entered the diplomatic service, and died an attaché in China.

[FROM THE HON. MRS. SWINTON.]

### Damage to the Kilkea Church Ruins.

During the high wind on the 7th October, 1909, the stem of an old elm, which had suffered in the gale of February, 1903, was blown on to the east gable of the chancel, demolishing some 2 or 3 feet of it. After the stem had been removed the damaged portion of the gable was repaired with cement to prevent rain percolating through the wall, and so secure it from the ill effects of frost.

W. FITZG.

### The North Munster Archæological Society.]

This Society was started in April, 1909, and its work will extend over the Counties of Clare and Limerick, and the North Riding of the County Tipperary. The President is the Earl of Dunraven. Among the Members of Council are such well-known antiquaries as Mr. T. J. Westropp, Dr. G. U. Macnamara, the Rev. J. Begley, c.c., Mr. P. J. Lynch, Dr. G. J. Fogerty, R.N., &c. A Journal will be issued twice in the year. The first number, which is already issued, is a continuation of the Journal of the Limerick Field Club. The annual subscription is 7s. 6d., and the Hon. Treasurer is Dr. G. J. Fogerty, R.N., of 67 George Street, Limerick.

---

## Query.

What Sort of a Structure in the sixteenth century  
was a "Wooden Castle"?

On the 8th February, 1563, the Crown made a grant to Teige mac Cahir roe O'Connor, and to Callough mac Teige, his son, and their heirs, of a *wooden castle* in Derrymullen, and the lands of Derrymullen, Bracknagh, Clonsast, Ballinowlart, Kilelonecorkry, &c., in the Parish of Clonsast, Barony of Coolestown, in the King's Co. (See Fiant of Elizabeth, No. 589.)

W. FITZG.





## THE ANNUAL EXCURSION, 1910.

THE Annual Excursion will take place about the middle of September.

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### NOTICE.

Communications respecting the "Journal" should be addressed to the Hon. Editor, The Ven. the Archdeacon of Kildare, Sherlockstown, Sallins.

Persons wishing to join the Society are requested to communicate with either of the Hon. Secretaries.

The "Journal" can be obtained by Non-Members from the Publisher, E. Ponsonby, 116 Grafton Street, Dublin.

At the Annual General Meeting held on the 18th of January, 1893, it was decided that in future two Numbers of the "Journal" should be issued each year, in January and July. The Council, therefore, would request Members and others having communications for insertion to send them in without delay to the Editor.

The first Six Parts of the "Journal," comprising Volume I; the Seven Parts comprising Volume II; the Seven Parts comprising Volume III; the Six Parts comprising Volume IV; and the Six Parts comprising Volume V, can be obtained by Members of the Society for the sum of 10s. each complete Volume, from the Publisher, E. Ponsonby, 116 Grafton Street, Dublin.

The price of any single number is 2s. 6d., as heretofore. The Index to the Second Volume is issued separately, and, if required, is to be obtained from the Publisher for the cost of its Postage (1d.).

# Treasure-Trove.

## REWARD

TO

## FINDERS OF ANTIQUITIES.

1. Finders of Ancient Articles of Gold, Silver, Bronze, Brass, or Iron; Crocks; Coins, &c., will receive, provided the articles are considered suitable, their full market-value if they are sent to THE SECRETRAY OF THE ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY, 19 DAWSON STREET, DUBLIN. The Academy will pay the cost of carriage to Dublin, and if the articles are not purchased, they will be returned to the finder, carriage paid. If they are purchased, they will be exhibited in the National Museum, Dublin.

2. In the case of Gold and Silver articles, the Royal Irish Academy is fully empowered by the Treasure-Trove Regulations to give THE FINDER the full market-value of the articles, which is always greater than the value of the weight of gold or silver contained therein: and if the articles are purchased by the Academy, no claim can be made on the finder in respect of them.

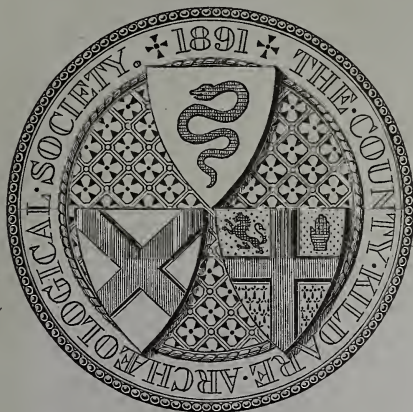
3. Antiquities lose much of their value and interest if scraped or broken. They should always be sent exactly as found, without any attempt at cleaning, and accompanied by a written statement of the exact locality, date, and circumstances of their discovery.

4. The Royal Irish Academy has for many years past endeavoured to preserve for the Nation articles illustrative of the Ancient History and People of Ireland; and trusts that everyone throughout the country will co-operate in this National object.

# JOURNAL

OF THE

## COUNTY KILDARE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.



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THE VEN. THE ARCHDEACON OF KILDARE, Sherlockstown, Sallins.



# JOURNAL

OF THE

## Archæological Society of the County of Kildare

AND

## Surrounding Districts.



### Proceedings.

THE Annual General Meeting of the Society was held in the Court House, Naas, on Wednesday, the 19th of January, 1910, by the kind permission of the High Sheriff, Captain Greer, of Curragh Grange.

The Earl of Mayo, K.P., *President*, in the Chair.

The following Members of Council were present:—The Rev. Matthew Devitt, S.J., *Vice-President*; Col. T. J. de Burgh, the Rev. E. O'Leary, P.P.; Mr. G. Mansfield, the Ven. Archdeacon Sherlock, *Hon. Editor*; Mr. H. Hendrick-Aylmer, *Hon. Treasurer*; and Lord Walter FitzGerald, *Hon. Secretary*.

The Minutes of the previous Meeting in February, 1909, were read and confirmed.

The Report of Council for the year 1909 was read by the President, and adopted.

The Hon. Treasurer read his report, which showed a balance in favour of the Society of £55 15s. 9d.; this included the net sum of £32 8s., received from the publisher for the sale of the JOURNAL during the last five years (1904 to 1909). The report was adopted, and the thanks of the Society were conveyed to the Hon. Treasurer and to the Hon. Auditor for their continued services to the Society.

Lieut.-Col. de Burgh and Mr. More-O'Ferrall, the retiring Members of Council, were unanimously re-elected.

The undernamed new Member was elected:—

Mr. Allan Aylmer Luxmoore.



In addition the election of the following at the September Meeting was confirmed:—Mr. and Mrs. Humphrey L. Bland, Mrs. R. J. Ker St. George, the Rev. William Carrigan, P.P.; the Rev. H. A. D. Barbor, and Mr. W. X. White.

The following places of interest, as suitable for the Autumn Excursion, were discussed:—The Rock of Cashel, County Tipperary; St. Mullins, County Carlow; and Ballyadams, in the Queen's County.

The Excursion to the Rock of Cashel having been again proposed by Archdeacon Sherlock, and seconded by Mr. Manders, was accepted by the majority, and the Excursion was fixed for the month of August.

The undernamed Papers were read:—

“Notes on Fords in and Bridges over the Liffey in the County Kildare,” by Archdeacon Sherlock.

“Summerhill and its neighbourhood in the County Meath,” Part II, by the Rev. M. Devitt, S.J.

“Dunlavin, County Wicklow,” by Lord Walter FitzGerald.

A resolution was moved by Mr. Nicholas J. Synnott, and seconded by the Rev. C. Saunders-Graham, thanking those who had contributed Papers, and the High Sheriff for the use of the Court House.

Lord Mayo having exhibited a tall rush-light holder, formerly used by cobblers and spinners, as it belongs to the variety which stood on the floor, the proceedings were brought to a close.

#### REPORT OF COUNCIL FOR 1909.

The past year of our Society has been an uneventful one, which makes the Annual Report somewhat a matter of routine.

The number of members now is 161, including twenty-seven Life Members. Last year we lost three members by death, and four resigned, but fifteen new members were elected, which thus made a slight increase in our numbers.

Of the members removed by death, Archdeacon Torrens had been for many years a member, though he did not find time to contribute to the JOURNAL. He resigned his archdeaconry from ill-health only last year, when our worthy Editor was appointed in his place.

Major Tankerville Chamberlayne was recently elected to the Society on his retirement from a Government appointment in Cyprus. If he had been spared, we should have doubtless had some valuable contributions from his pen, as he was much interested in archæological research, and was the author of an

elaborate work on the Funeral Monuments of Cyprus. We have also to chronicle the death of Mr. J. C. Murphy, of Osberstown, which took place shortly after our last Annual General Meeting.

The Hon. Treasurer will submit his report, which shows that the finances of the Society are in a satisfactory condition, but this is in some measure due to the generosity of the Duke of Leinster, who has again kindly defrayed the expense of illustrating the JOURNAL, which forms a very important part of every Journal like ours.

Archdeacon Sherlock will tell you what he has done towards having the ancient *bullawn* at Clane cleared and protected, which he kindly undertook to see to for the Society.

We would take this opportunity of asking Members, and, indeed, all in the county and surrounding districts, to bring to the notice of the Society any buildings, monuments, or other objects of antiquarian interest which require repair, restoration, or protection; and the Society will always be willing to investigate matters, and, if possible, carry out any work necessary at the expense of the Society.

The Annual General Meeting was held in Naas on the 5th February, when some Papers of varied interest were read.

As our Annual Meeting does not seem to attract Members in the way that the Excursion Meeting does, the Council would invite Members to endeavour to bring to this meeting objects of general antiquarian and historical interest for exhibition. By this means exhibitors may get to learn more about their archæological treasures than they know already, besides affording much instruction to many present.

Two Members of the Council retire by rotation—Lieut.-Col. de Burgh and Mr. More-O'Ferrall—and being eligible offer themselves for re-election.

The vacancy on the Council caused by the death of the Earl of Drogheda was filled by the election of the Dean of Kildare. The Council are very glad to welcome the assistance of an original Member who has always taken a lively interest in the Society.

Signed on behalf of the Council,

MAYO, *President.*

ARTHUR VICARS,

WALTER FITZGERALD,

} *Hon.  
Secretaries.*

## THE EXCURSION MEETING OF 1909.

On Tuesday, the 14th of September, the Annual Excursion of the Society took place in the district lying between Dunlavin and Blessington, in the County Wicklow.

About 11.20 a.m. a special train from Sallins brought a large contingent of Members and their friends to Dunlavin station. On a start being made the little town of Dunlavin was entered; though it contains no object of antiquarian interest, its Market House, erected in the Doric style of architecture, during the first half of the eighteenth century, by James Worth-Tynte of Dunlavin and of Old Bawn (the latter in the County Dublin), was worth seeing, so the party were driven round it.

The road to Hollywood was then taken, and a mile and a half from Dunlavin the old churchyard of Tober, and near by the ruined residence of the Tynte family, were reached. Just below the burial-ground there is a strong spring, which formerly filled a "fish-pond"; this spring gives the name of Tober, i.e. a well, to the place; it is the source of the river Greese, which, after a course of some twenty miles, enters the Barrow a short distance below Maganey station.

On reaching Hollywood the party dismounted and entered a small field, at the entrance to a little rocky glen. Here a Paper on "*de Sancto Bosco*," *alias* Hollywood, was read by Lord Walter FitzGerald, who pointed out spots associated with St. Kevin, the patron saint of the place and of Glendalough, whose original church stood where the Protestant church now is, and whose bed, chair, cave, and blessed well are well known in the locality.

From Hollywood the drive to Poulaphooka led past Hollywood Demesne, formerly called Tyrone Lodge, belonging to the Marquis of Waterford; the mansion was burned down in 1798, and never rebuilt.

During luncheon at the Poulaphooka Hotel the following names for Membership were read out by the Archdeacon of Kildare, and duly elected:—Mr. and Hrs. Humphrey L. Bland, Mrs. R. J. Ker St. George, the Rev. William Carrigan, P.P.; the Rev. H. A. D. Barbor, Rector of Castledermot; and Mr. W. X. White of Maryborough.

From Poulaphooka the party proceeded to Burgage, taking the longer road which runs past Boystown (or Baltiboys) Churchyard, from which a grand view of the Ballyknockan hills and the

Mullaghcleevaun mountain was obtained. On nearing Burgage Bridge, the junction of the King's river and river Liffey was clearly seen from the high ground along which the road runs; and for a long distance the extraordinary S-like windings of the latter river formed a curious feature in the view.

Crossing Burgage Bridge, with the date 1767 carved on it, and after a steep ascent, the churchyard now called Burgage was reached; in past centuries its ancient name was Donagh-emlagh.

The only existing remains of Burgage Church is a dilapidated ivy-clad church tower, erroneously called "a castle," and as such marked down on the Ordnance Survey Maps (a castle never yet was built in a burial-ground). The party closely examined the church tower, and it was noticed that it contained a wide fire-place on the second story, showing that it was inhabited in former times by the clergy or their officials. The only other object of interest in the place was a high, plain, granite cross, with a ringed though unperforated head, possibly dating three or four hundred years back.

The return journey was made to Poulaphooka by a different road, passing a blessed well on the right-hand side, shortly after restarting, which is known as "St. Mathus's Well."

A considerable distance further on the party came upon the steam-tram road, from which a good view was obtained of Russborough House, the residence of Lady Milltown.

After tea had been partaken of in the Poulaphooka Hotel the Excursion was brought to a close with a five-mile drive, *via* Ballymore-Eustace and Coghlanstown, to Harristown Station.

On this Excursion, though much historic ground was gone over, yet, except for Burgage, there were no ancient buildings to be examined, as vandalism in the past had levelled the castle at Hollywood and those at other places along the line of route. The scenery, however, amply compensated for what was lacking in antiquarian remains, for the views of the Wicklow hills were very fine, and the day was clear. This was one of the few Excursions in which not a drop of rain fell.

Among those who were present were:—

The Rev. Matthew Devitt, S.J., Vice-President; Lord Frederick FitzGerald, the Archdeacon of Kildare and Miss Sherlock, Mrs. F. Carroll, Miss Carroll, and Mrs. J. W. V. Carroll, Mrs. J. L. Bland and Miss West, Dr. Robert Cochrane, LL.D., President of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland; Sir Anthony A. Weldon, Mr. and Mrs. Pile, the Rev. Canon Adams, Mrs. H. S. M. Poer and Mr. Fletcher Moore, Miss Vigors and Miss Dyneley, Sir Arthur Vicars,

Mr. Bollam and Dr Leslie, the Rev. J. S. Long, the Rev. — Acheson, Mr. W. Grove-White, the Dean of Kildare, Mr. R. D. Walshe, Mr. J. Carolan and Miss Carolan, Mr. N. J. Synnott, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Drury and Mrs. Fenton, Mr. A. FitzMaurice, Dr. S. Lane-Poole, LL.D.; the Hon. Mrs. Nugent and Miss Morris, Mr. W. Kirkpatrick, Miss Woollecombe, Mr. S. A. Quan-Smith, Mr. T. U. Sadleir, Lord Walter FitzGerald, &c.



**H. HENDRICK-AYLMER IN ACCOUNT WITH THE COUNTY KILDARE ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY**  
FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1909.

Receipts.		£	s.	d.	Expenditure.		£	s.	d.
To Balance to credit, 31st December 1908			39	9	4	By Ponsonby & Gibbs—			
„ Subscriptions:—					Printing and Publishing Vol. VI,				
2 Life Members				10	No. 1, of the JOURNAL		£47	2	3
115 Annual Members				57	„ Lord W. Fitzgerald, Illustrations				
13 „ „ in arrear				6	for same		7	3	0
									54
„ Donation from His Grace the Duke of Leinster			74	0	„ Ponsonby & Gibbs—				5
(cost of illustrating the last two numbers of					Printing and Publishing Vol. VI,				3
JOURNAL)					No. 2, of JOURNAL		27	13	0
„ Profits on Sale of Journal from January 3rd,				11	„ Lord W. Fitzgerald, Illustrations				
1905, to December 31st, 1909				18	for same		4	15	0
									32
				32	„ Ponsonby & Gibbs—				8
				8	Miscellaneous Printing				0
					„ Lord W. Fitzgerald, Expenses of Reporters at				5
					Excursion Meeting				18
					„ G.S. & W. Railway Co., Expenses of special				4
					train for Excursion Meeting				0
					„ Stationery and Postage				5
					„ Balance to credit, December 31st, 1909				0
									3
									10
									0
									15
									9
									55
									15
									4
									£157
									15
									4

I have examined the above Accounts, compared them with the Vouchers, and certify them as correct.  
ALFRED WARINGTON, *Hon. Auditor.*

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(CORRECTED TO APRIL, 1910.)

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- I. That this Society be called "The County Kildare Archæological Society."
- II. That the purpose of the Society be the promotion of the study and knowledge of the antiquities and objects of interest in the county and surrounding districts.
- III. That the Society consist of a President, Vice-President, Council, Hon. Treasurer, two Hon. Secretaries, and Members. Ladies are eligible for Membership.
- IV. That the names of ladies and gentlemen desiring to become Members of the Society shall be submitted, together with the names of their proposers, to the Council, and, if approved by them, shall then be submitted to the next Meeting of the Society for Election.
- V. That the affairs of the Society be managed by the President, Vice-President, Hon. Treasurer, and Hon. Secretaries, together with a Council of seven Members. That for ordinary business two shall form a quorum; but any matter upon which a difference of opinion arises shall be reserved for another meeting, in which three shall form a quorum.
- VI. That two Members of the Council shall retire by rotation each year, but shall be eligible for re-election.
- VII. That Members pay an Annual 1 of Ten Shillings (due on the 1st of January), and that the payment of £5 shall constitute a Life Member.
- VIII. That Meetings of the Society be held not less than twice in each year, one Meeting being an excursion to some place of archæological interest in the district.
- IX. That at the first Meeting of the Society in each year the Hon. Treasurer shall furnish a balance-sheet.
- X. That a JOURNAL of the Society be published annually, containing the Proceedings and a column for local Notes and Queries.
- XI. That the Meetings of the year be fixed by the Council, due notice of the dates of the Meetings being given to Members.
- XII. That Members be at liberty to introduce visitors at the Meetings of the Society.
- XIII. That no Member shall receive THE JOURNAL whose Subscription for the previous year has not been paid.

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## THE FAMILY OF LYNCH (LEYNS, LEYNCE, LINC, OR LINCHE) OF THE COUNTY MEATH.

[COMPILED BY THE REV. MATTHEW DEVIET, S.J.]

## PEDIGREE I.



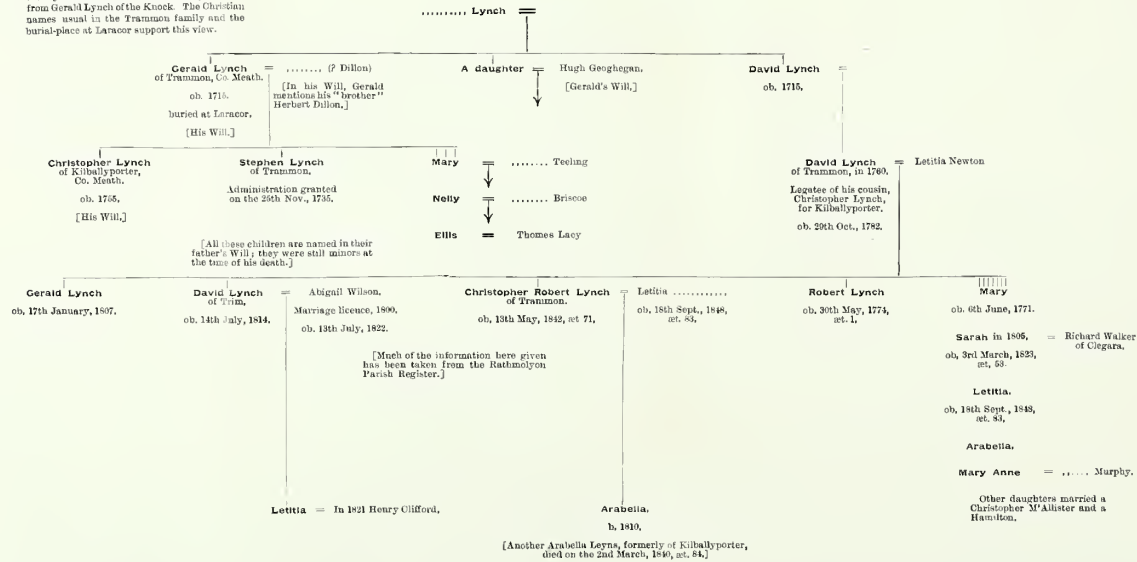


# THE LEYNSES OR LYNCHES OF THE COUNTY MEATH.

[COMPILED BY THE REV. MATTHEW DEVITT, S.J.]

## PEDIGREE II.

A MS. pedigree in "Ulster's" Office makes the Lynches of Trammont descend patrilineally from Gerald Lynch of the Knock. The Christian names usual in the Trammont family and the burial-place at Laracor support this view.





*SUMMERHILL, COUNTY MEATH, AND ITS  
NEIGHBOURHOOD.*

PART II.

THE LYNCHES OF LYNCH'S KNOCK.

By THE REV. MATTHEW DEVITT, S.J.,  
Vice-President of the County Kildare Archæological Society.

IN an introductory paper on this locality, I suggested, in the last issue of our JOURNAL, that Drumsawry was the ancient Irish equivalent for the modern place-name, Summerhill. This is certainly the view taken by Dr. Joyce in his well-known work on Irish place-names.

But I think this view may require modification in the face of recent research. In the preface to "Dunair Finn," edited by Mr. MacNeill for the Irish Texts Society, allusion is made to an unpublished poem contained in one of the Franciscan MSS., dated 1626, in which the place-name Knockawry (Cnoc-Samhruidh) occurs twice, and seems to indicate this locality.<sup>1</sup> The author of the poem, an anonymous Friar, who complains that having journeyed from London to Summerhill, he was inhospitably received by the Lord of the Castle, to whom he, perhaps some time, gives the title of Earl—"Iarla."

I am indebted to Father McErlean for the following translation of this poetic fragment, which I think will prove an interesting contribution to the history of the place :—

I.

"It hath been all ill-starred journey for me  
here from London to Cnoc-Samhruidh's pleasant height,  
where I met what I did not hope for—  
want of Charity and little kindness.

II.

"I thought that in that castle would await me  
welcome for the love of God. What I expected  
not hath befallen me, though it be, alas !  
but a small portion of my misfortune.

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<sup>1</sup> "Dunair Finn"—Irish Texts—preface, p. xviii.

## III.

"On my being recognized by the people of the fortress, out beyond the walls I am cast, and told never again to return to that castle which hath beggared me.

## IV.

"I was, forsooth, but a poor friar and a priest without any support but God ; that is the case they had against me. Aid my weakness, O Lord of my heart.

## V.

"Little affection do I owe Cnoc-Samhruidh, and the land wherein it is situated ; nevertheless I placed my hope in the Earl (*Iarla*) to whom no evil hath been ever imputed.

## VI.

"If he got word from me, I got no word from him. 'Tis strange he should so act towards me, unless God's displeasure rests upon me.

## VII.

"If I had some scion or Earl of the race of Conn, or of the children of Niall, I think indeed that I should find a welcome, just as I am, though I be a friar.

## VIII.

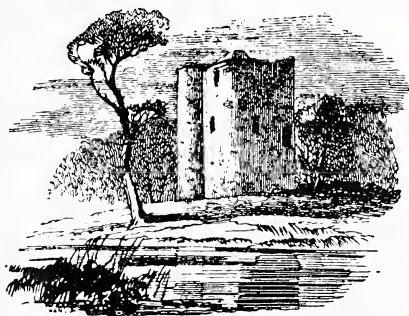
"Coming to that castle I spent the scanty pittance which was my sole resource ; and I got not a farthing's profit by it ; and unfortunate, bootless journey it hath been."

Unfortunately we have no intrinsic evidence as to the allusions in this fragment. But they seem to fit no other locality in Ireland in the seventeenth century. Cnoc-Samhruidh was evidently a well-known place ; its owner a person of importance, perhaps loosely styled an "Earl" ; its castle walled in and fortified, and placed on a pleasant height ; and we now know that at that period the master of the mansion was Gerald Lynch, from whom the mendicant friar might reasonably have expected a welcome, as he was one of the same faith as his visitor, and subsequently forfeited his estate for his adherence to the cause of the Irish Catholics in 1641.

If we extend our search to England, a very plausible explanation occurs. Knocksawry may be the Irish friar's rendering of Somerhill, in Kent, a manor and residence of the Irish Catholic peer, Clanricarde. Richard fourth Earl of

Clanricarde was created an English Peer by the titles of Baron of Somerhill and Viscount Tunbridge, in 1624, and Ulick Marquis of Clanrickarde, ex-Viceroy of Ireland, died at Somerhill in 1657 (Lodge, vol. iii.)

At that period the place we are concerned with was commonly called "the Knock" or "Lynch's Knock," and there we find the Lynch family settled from at all events the middle of the fifteenth century. From that time down to the Cromwellian period their names are prominent in public documents, and their marriage connexions attest the high position they held among the Anglo-Irish gentry of the Pale. Branches of the family settled also at Donore, in the same county, where the



THE CASTLE OF CROBOY, CO. MEATH.

[From Wilde's "Boyne and the Blackwater,"]

ruins of their castle still stand not far from the junction of the Kildare Blackwater with the River Boyne; and at Croboy on the south-western border of the county, near the Hill of Down station.

The spelling of their surname varies considerably in the documents that have come down to us. Lenx, Lince, Lincey, Lynnsey, Leins, Leynes and Leyne are indifferently interchanged. The addition of the final *h* was, no doubt, comparatively modern, and arose from the Irish pronunciation, which aspirated the final *s*. For the same reason, we have seen that the name of Parys (of Agher) was sometimes written Parysh.

Beyond the fifteenth century I can find no certain evidence of the connexion of the Lynches with the localities named.

But in two documents of the thirteenth century, relating to church property in Meath, one of which was executed not later than 1250, one of the subscribing witnesses is Walter de Leyns.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Reg. St. Thom. (Gilbert), pp. 53, 54.



The late Dean Butler, in his very interesting book on "Trim and its Neighbourhood," asks<sup>1</sup>: "Are not the FitzLeons the origin of the Leynes or Lynches of the Knock, Donore on the Boyne, and Croboy?"

The FitzLeons were among the early Anglo-Norman colonists in Meath, and before A.D. 1194 had acquired vast estates in that county. Their lands seem to have stretched eastward almost continuously from Summerhill to the borders of the present County Dublin near Ratoath, and to have included nearly half of the Baronies of Upper and Lower Deece, as appears from the list of church advowsons disposed of by them.<sup>2</sup>

Nearly three centuries later we find, in the reign of Henry VIII, a district in Meath known as FitzLennystown Green, and found by judicial investigation to reach from the Knock (Summerhill) to a place called FitzLennystown in the neighbourhood of Baltrastyn, near the border of the present County of Dublin.<sup>3</sup>

This family intermarried with the noble families of Howth and Gormanstown.<sup>4</sup>

About A.D. 1220 John FitzLeons granted to the Abbey of St. Thomas, near Dublin, liberty to direct to their mill the water of Le Gowyer (Lagore) flowing between his lands of Archerstown and the Abbey land at Donaghmore<sup>5</sup>; and in 1528 Alison, daughter and coheirress of James FitzLeon of Archerstown, was married to Edward St. Lawrence, who succeeded his father as Lord of Howth in 1549.<sup>6</sup>

The FitzLeons were tenants in chief of the de Lacys, Lords paramount of Meath. So close was the connexion between the two families that when in 1226 hostages were demanded by King Henry III for Hugh de Lacy, junior, then Lord of Meath, "Hugh, the eldest son of Thomas FitzLeon," appears on the roll of hostages with de Lacy's sons and other relatives. In 1219 Nicholas FitzLeon was seneschal of Meath, holding under the de Lacys an office similar to that of Sheriff in an ordinary county.<sup>7</sup>

This early and close connexion with the de Lacys goes far to support Dean Butler's suggestion. At all events, the Leynes

<sup>1</sup> Page 200.

<sup>2</sup> Reg. St. Thomas (Gilbert's ed.), pp. 21 and 253, 254, &c.

<sup>3</sup> Morrin Rolls, vol. i., p. 34.

<sup>4</sup> Lodge, vol. iii, p. 195.

<sup>5</sup> Reg. Abbey of St. Thom., p. 282.

<sup>6</sup> Lodge, vol. ii., p. 195-7.

<sup>7</sup> Sweetman's Cal. S. P. (Ireland).

or Lynches have on their part an old-standing claim to descent from Hugh de Lacy, the first conqueror of Meath under Henry II.

It is well known that the Lynches of Galway have always asserted this claim for their "tribe"—a claim supported by the Irish school of historians, who were scrupulously exact in matters of lineal descent. Lynch, the author of "*Cambrensis Eversus*," in his *Life of Dr. Kirwan*, whose mother was a Miss Lynch of Galway, writes:—"On his mother's side he was descended of Hugo de Lacy, who is described as being one of the most noble and distinguished of the English Knights, if we may credit William of Newburgh. The Lynches sprang from the Lacys, and were the principal founders of the most remarkable edifices in Galway."<sup>1</sup>

But a remarkable document of the seventeenth century establishes the connexion of the Galway with the Leinster Lynches. The pedigree of Dr. Dominick Lynch of Galway, as investigated and proved in the year 1674 to satisfy the aristocratic requirements of the University of Seville, of which Dr. Dominick Lynch became regent, relies on the ancient records, and especially on the now lost "*Black Book of Galway*," for the assertion that "in the year of our Lord 1280 was built by Sir William Burke the Convent of the Franciscans, at which time the youngest son of Mr. Lynch of Knock, near Dublin, came to Connaught and took to wife the only daughter and heiress of the Lord Marshal, whence all the Lynches of Galway are come and lineally descended."<sup>2</sup>

This seems to leave no doubt as to the migration of the Galway tribe from Leinster, and to show that to the Leinster branch of the family seniority was conceded. If the "Knock near Dublin" is no other than the Knock in Meath, a very interesting light is cast on the history of this family. Mr. Hardiman takes for granted that Castleknock, Co. Dublin, is referred to. But I do not believe there is any trace of the Lynches to be found in that neighbourhood at the period in question; and it is very easy to explain the adjunct "near Dublin" as added with a view to impressing the Spaniard, who would not consider a distance of twenty-three miles as remote from the capital.

There is, of course, no difficulty worth considering on the score of diversity in the surnames, which in early times often

<sup>1</sup> "*Kirovani Vita*," Meehan's ed., page 24; see also O'Flaherty, "*Iar Connaught*," page 36.

<sup>2</sup> *Miscellany of the Irish Archæological Society*, vol. i., page 49.

varied considerably among sons of the same father. Some of Hugh de Lacy's sons were always called "Le Blund,"<sup>1</sup> and the learned William Lynch in his "Feudal Dignities" tells us that fixed surnames were not generally adopted in Ireland for some centuries after the reign of Henry the Second.<sup>2</sup> The heads of the great FitzGerald family of Desmond from 1199 to 1327 are apparently without any fixed surname, and appear in the records of the time as "FitzMaurice," "FitzThomas," "FitzJohn," &c.; and many other instances of this usage will readily occur to the student of Irish history.

But it would be a very simple change from FitzLeon, or FitzLeons, to Leyne, or Leyns. Hugh de Lacy sported the lion rampant on his standard, as the oldest record in Ulster's Office attests. The arms of FitzLeon were a lion's face; those of the Lynches of Knock four lions rampant gules, separated by a cross sable.<sup>3</sup>

All these coincidences are very suggestive; and the contiguity of the FitzLeons' territory to the Knock, its western boundary, as above described, is not unworthy of remark. The Lynches, according to O'Flaherty,<sup>4</sup> descended from Hugh de Lacy through his son William, the offspring of his marriage with his second wife, Rose, the daughter of Roderick O'Connor, the last Ard-righ of Ireland, and thus could boast of noble and even royal blood. There were other families of the same name in Meath, exclusively Irish<sup>5</sup>; but with these we are not here concerned, as we are dealing with the English Pale at a period when the "mere Irish" were not likely to flourish in it.

It is not possible to fix the time at which the Lynches settled at Knock; but as early as 1421 Walter Leyns was a man of mark in that district. From an Exchequer Roll, preserved in the Public Record Office, London, we find that on 10th July, 1421, the Commons of the Liberty of Meath, having assembled at Rathgirdill, County Meath, in the presence of the Viceroy, James, Earl of Ormonde, voted a subsidy of ten shillings on every ploughland for the purpose of aiding King Henry V in his wars, and elected collectors for this purpose in the several baronies of the Liberty. The collectors chosen for the Barony of Moyferagh (in which Knock and Croboy were situate) were Thomas

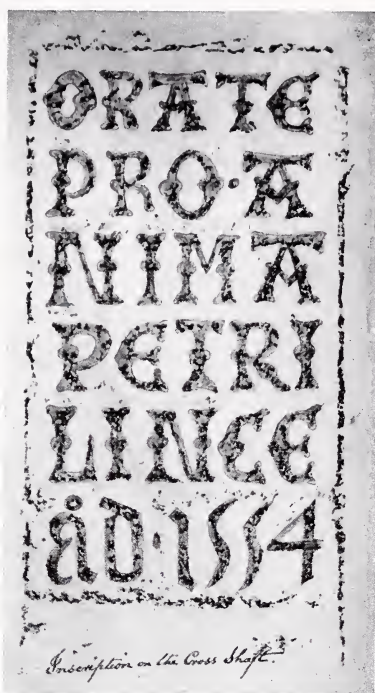
<sup>1</sup> "Royal and Historical Letters," vol. i., page 34.

<sup>2</sup> Lynch, "Feudal Dignities," p. 230.

<sup>3</sup> From "Ulster Office Records."

<sup>4</sup> "Iar Connaught," p. 36.

<sup>5</sup> Connellan's "Four Masters," p. 8.



RUBBINGS OF THE INSCRIPTIONS ON THE SCULPTURED STONES, AND OF THE  
LYNCH ARMS ON THE CROSS-HEAD, SUMMERHILL.



Bacon, Walter Leyns, and Philip Rede.<sup>1</sup> They were certainly at Knock in 1485, a Memorandum Roll of which year records that "Christopher Leynce, of the Knock; Walter Cusack, of Gerards-town; William Wesley, of Dengyn," and others, elected "Matthew Bath, of Rathfeigh, and Edmund Goldying as Coroners for the County of Meath."<sup>2</sup>

In 1488, and again in 1499, "David Leynce, of Knoke, and Gerald Wesley, of Dengyn," are appointed collectors in the County Meath for the Barony of Moyfenragh.<sup>3</sup> In 1508 "Walter Leynce" was collector in the same barony.<sup>4</sup> There is in the Library of Trinity College a manuscript collection of Christopher Cusack, chiefly concerning the state of the County of Meath, of which he was Sheriff in 1511; and among the gentlemen of the County he mentions "Lenx of the Knock."



THE CASTLE OF THE LYNCHES OF THE KNOCK (SUMMERHILL).

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<sup>1</sup> Gilbert, Nat. MSS., Part iii, Pl. xxxv. The townlands of Bacons-town and Redestown, in the same barony, were probably connected with two of the collectors.

<sup>2</sup> Mem. Roll Exchequer, 1 Henry VII, in Public Record Office.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, 14 & 15 Henry VII.

<sup>4</sup> Mem. Roll Exchequer, 24 Henry VII, in P. R. O.



In a State Paper of 1524<sup>1</sup> we find a list of the "Marchers" of the English Pale, who had in that year acknowledged their recognizances to the King for the due discharge of their duties as defenders of the border, and among them "Peter Lynch of the Knock" acknowledges his bond to the amount of £40.

By this deed he bound himself, on the one hand, to keep watch and ward on the Irish border, on which his castle was situated, and, on the other hand, to exact no illegal tribute or contribution from the inhabitants of the English Pale whom the King committed to his protection.<sup>2</sup> He held his castle and lands at the Knock as tenant to his feudal Chief, Wellesley, of the Dangan, by military service; and in November, 1526, on the death of his brother, Christopher Lynch, he inherited the lands of Croboy, as tenant-in-chief to the King by "military service while scutage runs."<sup>3</sup> He was bound to this service only when the King himself, by advice of his Barons, unfurled the royal banner and summoned his chief tenants to muster in armed array. The tenant, however, could, and generally did, compound for his absence by payment of a fixed sum, and the royal call to arms often meant nothing more disagreeable than such a payment into the King's Treasury.

In 1532 King Henry VIII notified that "for certain arduous causes, with the assent of his Lieutenant and the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Council, he had determined to unfurl and display his banner at the hill of Owenstown (near Clondalkin) in the County of Dublin." This was immediately followed by an issue of processes from the Exchequer against all tenants bound to pay fines for their absence, and, among others, "Peter Leynce of Croboy" was duly writted for his scutage.<sup>4</sup> In 1530 Peter Leyns of the Knock had a custodian of the Manor of Castlerickard, and, in 1534, of the Manor of Castletown-Moylagh.<sup>5</sup>

But a time of real storm and strife was now approaching, and the tenants-in-chief of the King had to stand a grimmer test than a wrangle about scutage or a military parade. In 1535 Thomas FitzGerald, then Vice-Deputy of Ireland, maddened by the reported ill-usage of his father, the Earl of Kildare, burst from the Council Chamber in St. Mary's Abbey, Dublin, raised the standard of revolt in the very heart and centre of the English colony, and swept like a tornado over the fair and fertile fields of

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<sup>1</sup> S. P. Henry VIII (Letters), vol. ii, p. 108.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>3</sup> Mem. Roll Exchequer, 18 Henry VIII.

<sup>4</sup> Lynch, "Feudal Dignities," p. 108.

<sup>5</sup> Mem. Rolls Exchequer, 22 & 26 Henry VIII.

"the obedient shires." "The Four Masters"<sup>1</sup> write with graphic brevity: "On this occasion the son of the Earl totally plundered and devastated Fingal from Slieve Roe (The Three Rock Mountain) to Drogheda, and made all Meath tremble beneath his feet."

Peter Lynch, of the Knock and Croboy, was implicated in this revolt of Silken Thomas, and incurred the indignation of his Sovereign. His name is conspicuous in a list of "Traytours" forwarded by Henry VIII to his Lord Deputy, Skeffington, with a mandate as follows:—"to use all your industrie, travaile & diligence, as politiquely as ye can, for the more speddy apprehension of such traytours . . . and to set order in the marches of our Inglyshrie, & other our subjects there."<sup>2</sup> In the same year, 1535, another of the family, William Lynch, of the Knock, made a deposition in defence of his treason. "He had paid," he states, "a sum of money to Walter Hussey, of Mulhussey, deceased, to the use of Thomas FitzGerald, the traitor, for safeguard of himself, his castle, lands, and tenants."<sup>3</sup> No doubt many a stout heart quailed, and many a loyal heart wavered, when the shout of "Crom aboo!" told the vassals of the King that the infuriated young Geraldine was advancing towards their strongholds; and perhaps the Lynches should not be severely blamed for placating him with a modest contribution.

But Robert Cowley, then Clerk of the Crown and no friend of the Geraldines, urged the most vindictive measures against all who were compromised by the rebellion, and sent to Thomas Cromwell a list of landholders in the Pale whose estates should be confiscated. He urged that "the extremities of the King's Comon lawes be executed against them, whereby they shall not only have their desert, and the King also be entitled to their large possessions, but shall be terror and ensample forever hereafter to commit like rebellion."<sup>4</sup>

On Cowley's list of suggested victims we find "Lynch of the Knocke." The King, however, seems to have been satisfied with an almost complete extermination of the head branch of the FitzGerald family, and Peter Lynch soon regained his position as a loyal and prosperous subject. In 1536, the very year in which Cowley wrote to Thomas Cromwell, Peter was appointed "Escheator and Clerk of Markets," and had a custodian for

<sup>1</sup> Anno 1535.

<sup>2</sup> "Calendar of State Papers of Henry VIII," vol. ii, p. 293.

<sup>3</sup> "Calendar of State Papers," 1509-73.

<sup>4</sup> "State Papers of Henry VIII," vol. ii, p. 323.

<sup>5</sup> Mem. Roll Exchequer, 28 Henry VIII.

three years of the Manor of Boranstown.<sup>1</sup> Even the King's assumption of spiritual jurisdiction was not unprofitable to Peter, for in 1545 he had a lease of the rectories of the chapels of Kileloon, Rodanstown, and Gallow at a yearly rent of £8 13s. 6d.<sup>2</sup> In 1550, under Edward VI, he was Constable of the King's Castle of Trim, and was pardoned for the escape of a prisoner named Gilledowne O'Rushe.<sup>3</sup> He died in 1554, having named as executors of his will, still preserved in the Public Record Office, his widow, Elizabeth Thunder, his sons, Patrick and Christopher Lynch, and his nephew, John Kerdiff.

His death, according to an Exchequer Inquisition (1553-4) took place on 1st July, 1553 (-4 ?), and his son and heir, Patrick, was already married to one "Jenete Lynton," though he was only eleven years old. Nevertheless, a Fiant of Philip and Mary, dated 25th May, 1554, grants "under warrant to Richard Woodward, one of the Gentlemen Ushers Extraordinary of the Chamber, the wardship and marriage of Patrick, son and heir of Peter Lynce, late of the Knoke, Co. Meath."

Patrick is named in the will as heir to the Knock.

The second son, Christopher, he thus provides for:—"I will he (Christopher) shall have as principalls the best dozen of sylvyr sponys that I have, the Salt which I have, which is of sylvyr gilt, a garnish of the best pewter veshels I have, and also to have the best chief and principale thing of all Manner of goods (jewels, plate, chattels things and things whatsoever they bee that I shall have at the tyme of my death—Also I wyll that Christophr Lynce, my second son, shall have Croboy to dwell upon during his life, as soon as Walter Nugents lease is ended, he paieing such rent as Walter Nugent paieth theyrout."

In Croboy the property consisted of a castle, three messuages, and eighty acres of meadow and pasture land, held in fee from the Crown as part of the Royal Manor of Trim, by fealty and military service, or the rent of 6s. 8d. as scutage ran.<sup>4</sup> This holding of Croboy is found under a later Chancery Inquisition<sup>5</sup> to contain 200 acres of arable land, and as a forfeited estate is returned as comprising 691 Irish acres,<sup>6</sup> the previous surveys

<sup>1</sup> Mem. Roll Exchequer, 28 Henry VIII.

<sup>2</sup> Fiants, Henry VIII, 1545.

<sup>3</sup> Fiants, Edward VI, 1550.

<sup>4</sup> Mem. Roll Exchequer, 18 Hen. VIII, and Excheq. Inquis. No. 3, Queen Mary, anno 1<sup>o</sup> in Pub. Rec. Off.

<sup>5</sup> Meath Chanc. Inq., 14 Jac. I.

<sup>6</sup> "Book of Distribution," Bar. Moyfenrath, Connaught Certificates, III, 75.



THE LYNCH WAYSIDE CROSS (1554), NOW AT SUMMERHILL.



apparently omitting wood, waste, and moor land. Here, eventually, Christopher Lynch settled and founded the Croboy branch of the family. He became Recorder of Drogheda, married a cousin of Archbishop Ussher, and dying in 1613 was succeeded by his son Robert, who forfeited the estate during the civil war of 1641, and was transplanted under Cromwell to the County of Roscommon,<sup>1</sup> where the family seems to have permanently settled at Ashbrook, about two miles south-west of Strokestown.

In the will of Peter Lynch we find the following pious clauses :—

“I bequeath my soule to the glorious Trinite, the Father and the Son and the Holy Gost, three persons and one God—My body to be buried before the Image of the Blessed Virgin Mary, in my parish Church of Lethercor (Laracor)—I wyll my wyff shall fynd a preyst upon my goods and leacis, during hyr lyff to pray for hir and me and our posterite and all Crist[ian] soules.”

Two wayside crosses seem to have been erected to Peter's memory. Dean Cogan writes, in his History of the Meath Diocese :—“Near the village of Rathmolyon there is a broken



LYNCH COATS-OF-ARMS STONES, ETC., NOW IN “THE ROCKERY” AT SUMMERHILL.

<sup>1</sup> Transplanters' Certificates, III, 75, Convert Rolls, 47b, Pedigree, “Ulster.”



shaft of a richly ornamented cross, with the following inscription:—‘*Orate pro anima Petri Lince. A.D. 1554.*’” Lord Langford has discovered on his grounds, and carefully preserves, portion of a shaft similarly ornamented and inscribed, with a memorial shield bearing the arms of Peter Lynch and those of his wife, Elizabeth Thunder (three trumpets between a chevron).

The latter cross, I believe, originally stood by the ancient highway that passed close to Lynch’s castle, traversing the present enclosed demesne. Petty’s parish map (1656-7) indicates a large cross by that roadside, at a point that I should locate within the demesne, and a few perches south-east of the main (north) entrance gate.

Peter’s widow, Elizabeth Thunder, after her husband’s death, married James Dowdall, who during the minority of the heir, Patrick, was styled in contemporary records, “James Dowdall of the Knocke, Co. Meath.”<sup>1</sup>

Patrick obtained livery of seisin on 18th July, 1569<sup>2</sup>; and in muster rolls and barony lists of 1596 and 1598 his name is prominent as one of the chief gentlemen of Meath.<sup>3</sup>

His son and successor, Peter Lynch, married about 1609, Jennet, sister of Oliver Plunkett, of Karstown, County Louth. Their marriage settlement is still extant, dated 8th April, 1609, in the County Meath Inquisitions, preserved in the Public Record Office, and throws some light on the topography of the Knocke. Among the portions leased to the trustees was “the new castell in the sayde Knocke, and the great barn next adjoining unto the foresayde within the hagyar place, with convenient or sufficient waye or passage to carry and recarry corn, turfe, wood, and other necessities, with carrs, carts, or otherwise thereunto; and the house or messuage with the backsyde thereunto belonginge and next adjoyninge unto the sayde castell, without the wall of the said hagyar that Christopher Wakely held.”

An Inquisition taken at Trim, 6th March, 1617,<sup>4</sup> shows the extent of Patrick Lynch’s estate to which Peter was heir. It finds that “Patrick Lynch, late of Knock, in the County Meath, was seised during his life of three castles, twenty messuages, and 360 acres of arable land, with appurtenances in the Knock,” besides various parcels of land in Drumlorgan, Readestown,

<sup>1</sup> Morrin, i, p. 421, Fiant, Phil. and Mary, 230.

<sup>2</sup> Fiant, Eliz., No. 1413.

<sup>3</sup> Hogan’s “Ireland in 1598,” p. 96.

<sup>4</sup> Inquis. Lageniæ, 14 Jac I.

Freffans, Laracor, Cloncurry, Fordestown, Ardmore, Athboy, and Trim, in all amounting to over 800 Irish acres of arable land.<sup>1</sup>

The Knock he held by service of fealty from Valerian Wesley, as part of his manor of Dangan; the other denominations from Hussey, Baron of Galtrim (Drumlargan); from the Lords Gormanstown and Trimblestown (Athbóy); from Gerald Aylmer and James FitzGerald (Cloncurry, &c.); and from the Provost and Burgesses of Trim.<sup>2</sup>

Peter, the son of Patrick, died on 1st April, 1613, and was succeeded by his son and heir, Gerald, then twenty-two years old.<sup>3</sup> He was married first to Anne, daughter of Patrick Barnwall, of Kilbrue, by whom he had no issue, and who died in 1615;<sup>4</sup> and secondly to Ismay Plunkett, daughter of Lord Killeen, and sister of "Lucas More," first Earl of Fingal.<sup>5</sup>

This Gerald Lynch was the last of his name to hold the castle and estate of his ancestors. His family, like many of the noblest of Irish and English blood, was now doomed to political and social extinction. The era of Cromwell was at hand, and in the cataclysm of confiscation that followed it sank to rise no more.

On 23rd October, 1641, the Irish of Ulster rose in arms, and early in December following were joined by the Lords and Gentlemen of the English Pale. The alliance was solemnly sealed at the famous meeting of Crofty Hill, two miles south of Drogheda. There Lord Gormanston marshalled the Palesmen to meet Roger O'More of Ballyna, representing the old Irish families; and there, apparently for the first time in history, the Pale was committed to the Irish cause.

Subsequent hostings were held at Tara to make provision for the raising of soldiers and supplies. Gerald Lynch, of the Knock, with his feudal chief, Valerian Wesley, of Dangan, attended on those occasions. The various baronies of the County Meath were assigned to certain lords and gentlemen, with power to appoint captains for each barony. To Wesley was assigned the barony of Moyfenragh, and he nominated his neighbour and tenant, Gerald Lynch, as captain of the barony.<sup>6</sup> This prominent position attracted the attention of the Government, and in a Proclamation of the Lords Justices, issued from Dublin Castle on 8th February, 1642, Lynch was denounced as a rebel, £400

<sup>1</sup> Inquis. Lageniæ, 14 Jac I.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* <sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>4</sup> (3) Funeral entry, "Ulster."

<sup>5</sup> Lodge, vi, p. 187.

<sup>6</sup> Belling's "Hist. of Confederation," vol. i, p. 282.

was offered for his head, and £300 to anyone who should kill him without securing his head.<sup>1</sup>

In June, 1642, his castle was besieged by the Earl of Ormonde, Lieutenant-General of the King's Army in Ireland. "The Earl of Ormonde," writes Cox, "with four thousand five hundred foot and six hundred horse, marched to the relief of Athlone, and on his way took in the Castles of Knocklinch, Trimblestown, &c."<sup>2</sup>

Borlase states that in June, 1642, "two regiments were dispatched for Connaught, and accompanied thither by the Lord Lieutenant, who in that expedition took by storm Knocklinch, a strong castle of Mr. Linches; the besieged, except women (not accepting of quarter), were put to the sword."<sup>3</sup>

Carte says that Ormonde marched from Dublin on Tuesday, June 14, and on the following day "sent a party with three pieces of cannon to take in the castle of Knocklinch, which was carried by storm that evening."<sup>4</sup>

The "Aphorismical Discovery," pp. 26, 27, thus describes the siege and capture of the stronghold:—

"From hence the enemy marched to Linche his castle, neere Trim, where were 50 men well resolved, though tyron soldiers, theire Commander was one Bernaby Geogheghan son to Donogh Geogheghan of Ballinagreine, in the barony of Moycashell, a Lieutenant of foote, for Captain Thomas McArt Geogheghan, of Castletowne in the same baronie: the enemy arriving thither, desiring by the interprett of a trumpeter the surrender of that castle, being denied they leaguer the same; mounte their artillerie; five daies and soe many nights they kept continuall batterie, and verie courageous and manlie assaultes; but all in vaine; as long as a graine of ammunition, beere or scaldinge water leasted, they would not yeld: but all those now faylinge, and havinge nothinge, whereby to defende themselves and the castle, other than theire swords, and some stones they picked out of the castle walle, the assaylants weare glad to hear them move for quarter, or admitte so much urbanite as to speak only of it: the verie enemy did prevent theire motion for it, for in the campe, by the noise of a drum it was moved unto the defendants: they seeinge in what posture they weare, some weare of opinion they should accept of a quarter, others that it weare more honorable to fight out to the last man to avenge themselves of these perfidious round heads, who would never observe quarter unto them: of this resulte was the lieutenant, but the mistress of the house, the verie best souldier that wee knowe of her sex in Irland, vehemently advised them to take quarter: whereunto they agreed, their quarter signed by the Mayor (Major), officers and commanders, and published in the campe: which was their lives saved, their armes; to themselves, as much as they could

<sup>1</sup> Gilbert's "Contemp. Hist.," vol. i, p. 392.

<sup>2</sup> Cox's "Hibernia Anglicana," vol. ii, p. 107.

<sup>3</sup> "Hist. of Rebellion," p. 80.

<sup>4</sup> "Life of Ormonde," vol. i, pp. 325, 326.

carie on their backs for baggage, to marche away in a bodie, with drum beaten, and match lighted: the lieutenant wished them to carie nothing but their armes, alleading such not be soe honorable as cumbersome; whose was obeyed. But before the defendants went out unto the campe, the enemie caused an inventorie to be made of the deade in that siede. The sum have (having) been 500 men, 10 or 12 officers and many wounded, the commanders were to run mad for the quarter granted; this theire choller they dissembled untill the defendants arrived unto the campe; and coming before the chief commander, commanded a sett of musketires about them: [they] weare disarmed; they pleaded their quarter; that will not avayle. The lieutenant and all the rest his souldiers were there executed; the gentewoman only was saved, she crying out aloud that the rest was as inocent as shee, nay better as better disearvinge it, and by the law of nations were free. 'If willinge,' she said, 'to spill inocent bloude, spill mine, and spare those inocent soules.' When all failed shee tooke the lieutenant in her armes and tould shee must perish by him, or be saved; but all her pleadings would not doe. See, reader, how perfidious those men be, and how well those other defended theire cestle, and how tyrannically were executed."

The stubborn defence of the castle is also attested by a hostile witness among the besiegers. Sir John Veel in a letter of 22nd June, 1642, addressed to W. Cadogan, writes: "It was a dangerous piece of service, the taking of Lynche's Knocke near Trym, last week, when we had almost twenty killed and as many hurt, Lieutenant Kirke dangerously shot in the back, but it is hoped he will recover."<sup>1</sup>

Another contemporary document states that the castle was taken by Ormonde, and "cost him the loss of 160 men, among whom died a Lieutenant-Colonel and a Captain."<sup>2</sup>

At this opening period of the war many castles in Kildare were taken under similar circumstances, familiar to most readers of this JOURNAL. But their defence, however heroic, was a military mistake. They were not constructed to resist the fire of artillery, nor supplied with ammunition sufficient to sustain a prolonged siege, and their positions were seldom of any strategic importance. On the other hand, the vast number of fighting men scattered over the country in detached bodies for their defence, and apparently doomed to slaughter in case of capture or surrender, could have been mobilized as a marching army of formidable striking power, as subsequent experience proved both here and in England.<sup>3</sup>

In the North, Sir Phelim O'Neill, preferring, with the old

<sup>1</sup> Ormonde MSS., Report 2, 1899.

<sup>2</sup> Report on Franciscan MSS., p. 170.

<sup>3</sup> (1) Firth, "Cromwell's Army," p. 29.



Ulster instinct, "a castle of bones to a castle of stones," demolished all such strongholds, "not sparing his own verie house," though he preserved the Fort of Charlemont for the best strategic reasons.<sup>1</sup>

Gerald Lynch was apparently absent from his home when the enemy thundered at his door, and we have not any evidence of special military activity on his part during the long struggle that followed. He seems at all events to have earned the respect of friend and foe. In September, 1645, during the great truce, or cessation, his name is suggested as Commissioner to arbitrate between the Governor of Trim and some of the Irish, in a case of cattle-raiding, in which both parties were involved.<sup>2</sup>

In November, 1645, he was named in a Mixed Commission, issued from the Castle of Dublin, to delimit the English lines within the Barony of Moyfenrath, and to return particulars of such inhabitants thereof as wished to live under the protection of the Garrison of Trim.<sup>3</sup>

In September, 1647, after the defeat of the Confederates at Dungan's Hill, Lynch's Knock was occupied by a garrison of the Parliamentary Army,<sup>4</sup> and, in November following, the Irish, under General Owen Roe O'Neill, encamped there on their return from a raid on the English quarters in the County Dublin.<sup>5</sup>

Three of Gerald Lynch's sons were killed while on active service, two serving in Ireland under Ormonde against Cromwell, and one following the fortunes of Charles II abroad.<sup>6</sup>

The war which began on 23rd October, 1641, ended in 1652, leaving the Cromwellian Government a free hand to deal with the land and the people of Ireland. By the Act of Settlement, passed on 12th August, 1652, Lynch forfeited his life as well as his estate. This terrible doom then hung over 80,000 persons in Ireland, exclusive of those specially named in the Act, and of Tories and murderers. "The numbers handed over to death," wrote the late Professor Gardiner, "are hardly, if at all, to be paralleled in the annals of civilized nations."<sup>7</sup> The death sentence was not, however, executed, and the energies of the Executive were principally devoted to a division of the spoils of war.

<sup>1</sup> "Aphorismical Discovery," Gilbert, p. 25.

<sup>2</sup> Ormonde MSS., vol. ii, 1899, p. 27.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 30.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 67.

<sup>5</sup> "Aphorismical Discovery," p. 164.

<sup>6</sup> State Papers, Act of Settlement, Fol. D, pp. 92, 93, in Public Record Office.

<sup>7</sup> "English Historical Review," October, 1899, pp. 703, 704.



As a rule, the adventurers and soldiers who had given money or military service to the Parliament on the security of forfeited land had to wait a considerable time for the satisfaction of their claims. The final survey of the forfeited estates was not completed until 1657, and the actual partition of the lands proved a difficult and contentious work. But long before the ordinary survey and distribution, choice portions were assigned and transferred to the special favourites of Cromwell—to his son Henry, to men deeply implicated with him in the murder of the king, such as Corbet and Axtel, and to those Protestant Royalists who, like Lord Broughill, abandoned the cause of their Sovereign in the darkest hour of his fortunes, and took active service under the regicide Government.

Conspicuous among these was Henry Jones, son of the Protestant Bishop of Killaloe. At the outbreak of the war he was Dean, and soon after appointed by Charles I Bishop of Clogher. By Ormonde he was made Chancellor of Trinity College, to which he presented "The Book of Durrow." In 1647, when Ormonde handed over Dublin and all other garrisons under his command to the Parliament of England, the position of Dr. Jones was anything but secure. The Commissioners of the Parliament, now in possession of the city, were not slow to announce the nature of their ecclesiastical policy. By a proclamation of 24th June, 1647, the Prayer Book and ceremonies of the Established Church were forbidden, and the Presbyterian Directory made obligatory in all churches and chapels in Dublin. The clergy, whose consciences revolted at the proposed apostacy, were refused their weekly allowance of bread, without which they must starve in a city practically cut off by the Irish army from all inland supplies. In these straits they appealed to the consideration of the Commissioners, but the reply was pointed and brutal:—"If they find themselves not qualified for the ministry, they may betake themselves to some other calling, and enlist themselves, if they will, in some companies or troops, where doing service they shall be provided for equally with others."<sup>1</sup> Under the Government of Cromwell the spirit of this policy was fully maintained. Bishoprics were abolished, the lands of the Established Church sequestered, the church plate melted down for coinage,<sup>2</sup> the Bishops driven to find safety in exile or obscurity. Dr. Jones, however, proved himself equal to the occasion by deserting the cause of his Church and King and taking service as Scoutmaster-General in the army of the

<sup>1</sup> Report in Carte Papers in Bodleian Library, pp. 104, 105.

<sup>2</sup> Healy's "Diocese of Meath," ii, p. 258.

Puritan usurper. His duties in his new office were to provide against the surprise of the army when encamped by night, to send his scouts well in advance of the marching columns by day, and, above all, to keep the Commander-in-Chief informed of the secret movements and decisions of the enemy. He was, in fact, what we now should call "Head of the Intelligence Department." This kind of work could not be efficiently done without money, and the pay seems to have been liberal.

Professor Firth cites an Exchequer Warrant, dated November, 1650, authorizing "to pay Dr. Henry Jones, late Bishop of Clogher, as Scoutmaster-General, £454 8s. for self, two agents, and twenty men for 142 days, 24 June to 12 November." The receipt is signed "Hen. Clogher."<sup>1</sup> His zeal and activity in his new sphere were soon apparent. He was an advocate of dealing mercilessly with the Irish enemy, and was favourably reported to Parliament for urging vindictive measures from which professional soldiers like Ludlow shrunk.<sup>2</sup> Cromwell seems to have recognized his ability as well as his zeal, and deemed him worthy of special favour. As early as 5th December, 1650, two years before the Act of Settlement, an order issued from the Parliament of England, authorizing the Commissioners of the Commonwealth in Ireland to grant to Dr. Henry Jones and to his heirs out of the forfeited lands of the Irish rebels an estate worth £200 per annum, according to the valuation of 1641.<sup>3</sup> "In pursuance whereof the Commissioners of the Commonwealth of England gave their orders and instructions in writing under their hands, bearing date the 12th day of January, 1652, unto Robert Francis and Nicholas Holland, or either of them, to survey and measure the Towne and lands of Dunganstown, commonly called Dongan Hill, situated in the County of Meath, lately belonging to Hugh Hussey a Rebel outlawed and attainted of Treason; the Towne and lands of Knock and its parcels, lately belonging to Gerald Lynds [*sic*], a Rebel outlawed and attainted of Treason; the Towne and lands of Aghir Pallis and Ballintogher, lately belonging to George Gernon, a Rebel, &c., &c.; the Towne and lands of Clonlyon, in the parish of Kilmore, Co. of Meath, lately belonging to Christopher Fleming, a Rebel, &c. &c.; the Towns and lands of Baconstowne and Jordanstowne, in the parish of Rathcor, lately belonging to Lord Viscount Netterville,

<sup>1</sup> Firth, "Cromwell's Army," p. 65, note.

<sup>2</sup> Prendergast, "Ireland from the Restoration to the Revolution," p. 119.

<sup>3</sup> Commonwealth S. P., "Books of Council," vol. i, E. 10, 124, p. 24, in Record Office.

a Rebel, &c., &c., and finding the true output and value thereof," they granted the above townlands, comprising 2,693 acres, and 16 perches, Irish measure, or 4,362 acres, 1 rood, 16 perches, English measure, "unto the said Dr. Henry Jones, his heirs and assigns," reserving a Crown rent of "three pence for every acre of English measure."

This grant is dated 6th July, 1653, and is signed by Charles Fleetwood, Edmond Ludlow, Miles Corbet, and John Jones, who were then Commissioners of the Commonwealth in Ireland.

In the Civil Survey, conducted later by Sir William Petty, all these lands were again measured, and in the Book of Maps (completed in 1657) there is a well-preserved map of the parish of Laracor, and a very exact delineation of the Knock, with its three square towers, two of which are shown unroofed and battered, almost as they appear in our photograph. In the same book we find the following report:—"There is in the Knock a faire house repairing, and an old castle in repairs; some very good wood, one mill in repaire, there is also a town through which the road from Trym to Kilcock lies." The barn, and the mill on a running stream, are clearly shown, and across this division of the map is written, in letters of doom, "Garrat Lynch, Ir. Pst. (Irish Papist) 743a.—1r.—12p. (10)."

A bluff on the north-east of the old castle is denominated "Lynch's Knock" on the six-inch Ordnance Survey Map; and a part of the demesne near the back or Kilcock entrance is still locally called "Lynch's Wood." This piece of land, being outside the boundary of the townland, and in the parish of Drumlargan, was, according to tradition, ingeniously annexed by one of the original proprietors. Finding the lord of the soil (who was, doubtless, Hussey, Baron of Galtrim) unwilling to part with the fee-simple of the coveted plot, Lynch persuaded him to grant a tenancy lasting during a rotation of three crops. The crops selected, however, were "ash, oak, and elm," and it may be presumed the tenancy has not yet terminated. Dr. Jones, the new proprietor, beyond repairing the old castle, does not seem to have left much trace of his personal connexion with the place. Dean Butler, however (writing in 1861), states that "an avenue of ash, which was standing a few years ago, was called the 'Bishop's Walk.'" In 1657 he drew up "The Humble Petition of Dr. Henry Jones to the Right Hon. the Lord Deputy and Council, praying that Lynch's Knock and Jordantown, now in his possession, may be passed to him by Patent, by name of the Manor of "Michael's Mount."<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> T.C.D. MS., F. 3, 18.

The patent was not obtained, and perhaps the petition was not presented; matters of more urgent importance soon claimed the petitioner's attention.

In the spring of 1660 King Charles II was restored, and the constitution so laboriously fashioned by the master-hand of Cromwell came to an end. In Ireland the new landed interest was apparently in danger, and high hopes were entertained by the old nobility and gentry, who had risked their fortunes and their lives for the Stuart line, that their services would not be forgotten. Whatever may have been their technical offences, they had almost all joined the King's Lord Lieutenant when he appealed to them after the execution of Charles I, and, rejecting honourable terms offered by his enemies, had maintained what they too well knew was a hopeless contest, lest the Parliamentary forces might be withdrawn from Ireland to act against the English Royalists and the Scots. For this they were condemned to suffer the full penalty of forfeiture and transplantation, and it seemed inconceivable that this could be forgotten. But the King's Declaration and the Act of Oblivion opened their eyes to the real meaning of the new order of things. The first legalized all the Cromwellian titles of adventurers and soldiers, with a few exceptions; the second excluded Irish papists from all the benefits of indemnity. Nevertheless, it was extremely doubtful if the new title to Lynch's Knock was secure. The King's Declaration had certainly legalized the Cromwellian grants to adventurers who had advanced money on the security of the forfeited estates, and to the soldiers who took debentures in forfeited land in lieu of their arrears. But it might well be argued that it bound the King no further. The grant to Jones was in the nature of a gift from Cromwell. The grantee had not advanced a shilling to the expenses of the war; and though he had served in the field as Scoutmaster-General, he had been regularly in the receipt of his pay. The grant was, no doubt, an act of gratitude, a requital for his treason, and the King could not be obliged in honour or in law to ratify its policy or its efficacy.

The old proprietor, on the other hand, could point to his three sons laying down their lives for Charles II—one of them especially qualifying for restoration by service in the royal army abroad. He and they had faithfully adhered to the peace and party of Ormonde, now all-powerful in the Council of State, and destined to be the King's Lord Lieutenant in Ireland once more. But he had to deal with no ordinary adversary in the person of Dr. Henry Jones. Never did the enterprise and resource of this versatile character appear to such advantage



as in the great transformation scene that was now being enacted. With an ease and composure that astound us he at once appears as a pillar of the re-established Monarchy and Church; and his position was readily and officially acknowledged. In the new Primate, Dr. Bramhall, he found an ardent patron, who overcame the wavering opposition of Ormonde, and "in the presence of all the bishops absolved the Bishop of Clogher from his irregularity."<sup>1</sup> On 29th April, 1661, Charles issued Royal Letters appointing him to the See of Meath, where his new property was situated. At the same time he was made a Privy Councillor for Ireland, and for the rest of his days took an active part in Irish administration, and was always at the centre of affairs. His brother, Sir Theophilus Jones, succeeded to his post as Scoutmaster-General, and another brother, Ambrose, who had been a "godly minister" under Cromwell, was in a few years made Bishop of Kildare.<sup>2</sup> In one matter Dr. Henry was consistent throughout his successful career—in his uncompromising attitude towards the Irish Catholics, and what was then termed the "Irish Nation." In him this partizan zeal amounted to a passion which burned as fiercely in his prosperous old age as when in the days of his camp life he withstood the humanitarian scruples of Ludlow. The last years of his life he devoted to the service of Shaftesbury, then engaged in exploiting the Popish Plot. In this connexion he was mainly instrumental in organizing the disreputable gang of witnesses who swore to the treason of Oliver Plunkett, the Catholic Primate of Ireland. The stainless character and gentle disposition of this venerable man could not be successfully impeached before an Irish Protestant jury. Jones contrived his removal to London, where, after the mockery of a trial, he was condemned and executed in 1680. About eighteen months later Dr. Jones's strenuous career came to an end; he died in Dublin on 5th January, 1682, and was buried on the following day in St. Andrew's Church.<sup>3</sup>

Against this stalwart champion the outcast Gerald Lynch proceeded to urge his claim to the old estate at Lynch's Knock. He seems to have opened the campaign by securing a letter from the king on 30th March, 1661, ordering his reinstatement. But Dr. Jones was not slow to deliver the counter-stroke. Such were his influence and interest with the Irish Government that the Act of Settlement,<sup>4</sup> which received the Royal Assent on 31st July,

<sup>1</sup> "Report on Carte Papers in Bodleian," p. 106.      <sup>2</sup> *Ib.*, p. 230.

<sup>3</sup> Carte, "Life of Ormonde," p. 513. Article, Henry Jones in Dict. Nat. Biog.

<sup>4</sup> State Papers: Act of Settlement, Fol. D, p. 94, in Public Record Office.



1662, contained a special clause protecting him against disturbance. Paragraph 203 of the Act specifically provides: "That all and singular the forfeited messuages, manors, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, whereof Henry Jones, Lord Bishop of Meath, or any other person or persons in trust for him, or to his use, were seised or possessed on or before the nine and twentieth day of March, 1660, shall be and are hereby vested, settled in, and confirmed unto the said Henry Jones, Lord Bishop of Meath, in his natural capacity; and in case any of the forfeited lands hereby vested in the said Lord Bishop of Meath did heretofore belong to any restorable person other than innocent persons, that then and in such case no restitution shall be made until the said Henry, Lord Bishop of Meath, be first reprised with an estate in value, worth, and purchase equal to that which ought to be restored; anything in this Act to the contrary notwithstanding."<sup>1</sup>

There was, however, still hope that the Court of Claims might contrive a scheme of reinstatement and reimbursement. But proceedings were slow and expensive, and the petitioner or plaintiff had been reduced to abject poverty. In these straits he appealed in 1663 to Ormonde, the Lord Lieutenant, to grant him a custodiam during the current year of the tithes of the parish of Laracor, which he had held by lease and letters patent from the late King. Ormonde turned a deaf ear to this request, and did not even vouchsafe an answer. A second petition was presented by this unhappy man. "Your petitioner," it states, "(being reduced to extreme poverty) hath no other means in the world whereby to subsist but to make his appeal unto your Grace for reliefe. . . . Your petitioner hath a clayme defending in the Court of Claymes, and hath no means to prosecute the same." At last, on July 27th, 1663, Ormonde issued an order to the Court of Exchequer to grant the custodiam if it had not been otherwise disposed of.<sup>2</sup> It is uncertain if he ever got the relief sought for. But in the following month on 23rd August, 1663, the Court closed its doors finally against all claimants, whether "Innocents" or "Restorables," and Lynch had no opportunity of pleading before it. Again the King seems to have personally intervened and written a letter recommending the claimant's case to the Lord Lieutenant.<sup>3</sup> No result followed, Ormonde apparently being utterly indifferent in the matter.

<sup>1</sup> "Statutes at Large," vol. ii.

<sup>2</sup> Appendix to Eighth Report of Historical MSS. Commission, p. 537.

<sup>3</sup> State Papers, Act of Settlement, Fol. E, pp. 94, 95.

Next year a new "Bill of Explanation" was being drafted, and it was hoped that some remedy might be therein provided for what seemed to many royalists a case of extreme hardship. The following petition, presented by Lord Athenry and Sir Nicholas Plunkett, on 26th May, 1665, is probably the best presentation of Gerald's Lynch's claim:—

"There is a provision in the late Act of Settlement, and by general words confirmed in this, securing lands conferred by the gift of the late Usurper on the Bishop of Meath, for an employment wherein he served the late Usurper: whereas the former proprietor of that land, namely, Garret Linch, was restorable to the same, as a constant adherer to Your Majesties peace, and who after the said peace enlisted three of his sons in Your Majesty's army under the Lord Lieutenant's command, whereof two of them were killed in actual service against the Usurper's forces, and a third, following your Majestie's fortune in foreign parts, there ended his days; the consideration whereof induced Your Majestie by Your Gracious Order of the 30th of March in the thirteenth year of Your reigne to directe the restitution of theire said afflicted father to his former estate: which not taking effect You were further graciously pleased by Your letter of the sixth of April in the fifteenth year of Your reigne to recommend the performance thereof to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. But the said provisoe in the said late Act of Settlement, obstructing his restitution, he could not have the benefit of Your Majestie's said favour and compassion; and unless the said provisoe be now made void by this present Act, he and his posteritie are lost for ever, and that end of Your Majestie's Public Faith, in Your declaration, dissappointed, to make place for the said gift of the Usurper, not mentioned or comprehended to the end of Your Majestie's declaration; and which the said Bishop of Meath ought to relinquish, considering the great advancement he hath had from Your Majestie to so considerable a Bishopric as that of Meath, while the said former proprietor, and the rest of his children, not killed in Your Majestie's service, are in a sad and starving condition."

At this crisis support came to the petitioner from no less an exalted personage than the widowed Queen, Henrietta Maria. Among the State Papers of the period is "A copy of the names of such of the Irish as the Queen Mother appears for; with the Earl of Anglesey's observations in the margin." The name of the unhappy petitioner is mentioned in the following paragraph, "Garret Linchof the Knock, having three sons killed in the King's Service, is expressly ordered by his Majesties letters to be restored to his estate; but had not tyme to come to his trial; therefore, he prays he may be secured by this Bill." On the margin Lord Anglesey wrote, 'This is the hardest case, but reprisals and satisfaction for improvements may do the business.'<sup>1</sup>

It may seem strange that a Meath country gentleman could secure such high interest for himself at a time when thousands

<sup>1</sup> State Papers, Act of Settlement, Fol. E, pp. 167, 168.

of the highest families in Ireland were in an outcast condition. Carte and the Ormonde letters explain this mystery. Jermyn, Earl of St. Alban's, was the most intimate friend of the Queen Mother. The scandalous gossip of the time suggested that he was privately married to her. To him Lynch had given a bond for £1,000, engaging to pay that sum should he be restored.<sup>1</sup> Such bonds were given by many other Irish gentlemen at that time to the courtiers who commanded influence in the highest quarter.

But no influence succeeded in loosening the unrelenting grasp of Jones. The King, bored by the pressure of conflicting interests, finally confided to Ormonde the drafting of the new Bill. It became law on 25th December, 1665, as the Act of Explanation, and, with the exception of twenty persons to be nominated by the King, excluded all claimants from hope of reinstatement. The selection of these nominees His Majesty left to his Irish Lord Lieutenant, who omitted the name of the petitioner from the list presented. Thus ended the last struggle of Gerald Lynch to recover the old castle on the border of the Pale where his forefathers had for centuries kept watch and ward for the English colony and the English interest. He seems to have lived on in some poor cottage not far from his old home. His name is returned in the Hearth Money Rolls of 1665-6, for the townland of Rahinstown, as paying two shillings for one hearth. Bishop Jones did not long continue to hold Lynche's Knock. By the same rolls we find that in 1665 it was occupied by Wentworth Dillon, Earl of Roscommon, who acquired considerable repute as a poet at the Court of Charles II. He is returned as paying for "eight hearths" in the Knock. Though nowadays considered but a minor poet, he was, perhaps too partially, lauded by Dryden in the well-known lines:—

"The Muse's Empire is restored again  
In Charles's reign, and by Roscommon's pen."

He deserves, however, to be remembered, as Pope and Dr. Johnson freely acknowledge, for having kept his pages pure in an age when obscenity was fashionable and universal; and it is to his credit, as a man, that he did not fear to stand up in the Irish House of Lords, in defence of Viscount Clannmalier, whose estate was coveted by Lord Arlington.<sup>2</sup> He was probably

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<sup>1</sup> Carte, "Life of Ormonde," vol. ii, p. 295.—Ormonde MSS. (N.S.), vol. iii, p. 182.

<sup>2</sup> Cal. State Papers, 1663-65, p. 676.



only a tenant to Dr. Jones, as the latter secured another confirmatory grant from the Crown on 24th November, eighteenth year of Charles II, which was enrolled on 27th November, 1666.<sup>1</sup> This grant confirmed to him his title to the "Knock, alias Summerhill, with its parcels, Moige and Knockbeg," Baconstown, Jordanstown, Rahinstown, Ballinderry, in all 2,025 acres, 1 rood, 9 perches, Irish Plantation Measurement, at a reserved rent of £41 0s. 4½d. The estate seems to have passed about this time, apparently by purchase, to Sir Hercules Langford, now represented by Lord Langford.

The history of the last grim fight for Lynche's Knock may now be completed by recording what I cannot but think a curious instance of the irony of history. The descendants of Gerald Lynche, who had lost all for the Irish Catholic cause, eventually conformed to the Established Church; while of the Bishop's children "two, if not three, became Roman Catholics,"<sup>2</sup> and were censured by Harris (in his edition of Ware's Bishops) as bigoted Papists.<sup>3</sup>



A MURAL SLAB NOW BUILT INTO LYNCH'S CASTLE AT SUMMERHILL.

<sup>1</sup>Fifteenth Report of Deputy Keeper, pp. 82, 83.

<sup>2</sup>Dict. Nat. Biogr., art. Henry Jones.

<sup>3</sup>Parochial Register, Parish of Rathmolyon, passim.

In conclusion, I suggest to the consideration of our members an inscribed slab inserted in the walls of the old castle at Summerhill. The inscription is in relief, and, with the exception of one word, is easily legible, especially with the aid of a camera. Unfortunately that word is apparently the surname of the individual there commemorated. We can read the rest thus :—

PRAY FOR THE  
SOULE OF LUKE  
[ ]WYE[ ] PRIEST  
1636

The first and last letters of the name are worn away. The arms are those of O'Neill. I have been unable to find any clue to the history of this monument.

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NOTE.—On page 215, in Part I of the Summerhill Paper, the date of the Battle of Dungan Hill, or Dunganstown, should be August the 8th, 1647, and not August the 3rd, as there stated.

*(To be continued.)*

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SOME NOTES ON THE FORDS AND BRIDGES  
OVER THE RIVER LIFFEY.

By ARCHDEACON SHERLOCK.

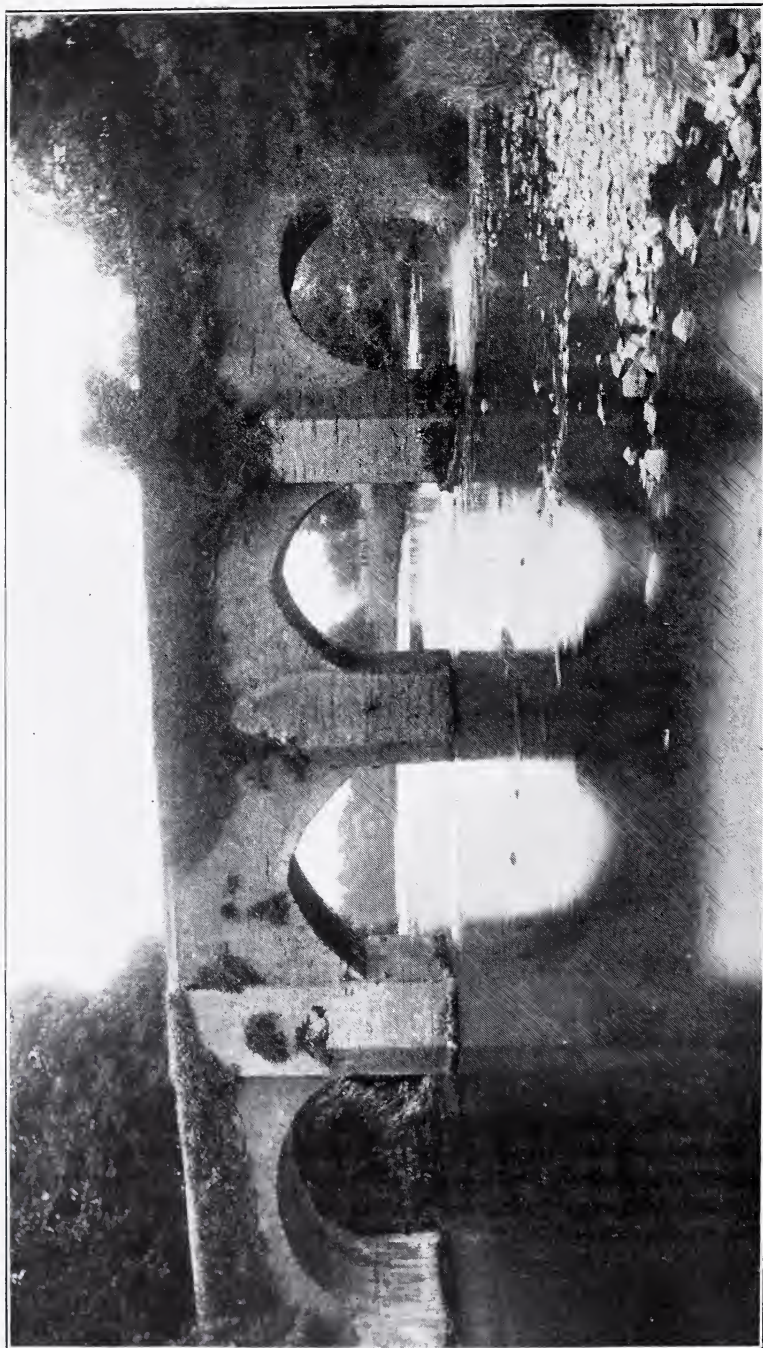
RIVERS may be looked at in many different aspects. I shall not dwell upon their beauty and the variety and life they give to the landscape. Nor shall I speak of the part they have had in forming the landscape, elevating plains by their deposits drawn from the mountains, carving out glens and valleys, cutting through banks of clay, and even forcing their way through mountain chains to reach the ocean to which they restore the waters stolen from it by evaporation.

To those who consider human life, rivers present themselves either as highways of commerce, intercommunication, and civilization, or as hindrances to intercourse. A river like the " storied Rhine," navigable for hundreds of miles, brings remotest places into contact; its course is marked by cities and towns with teeming populations; it bears on its bosom a continual procession of trade both up and down stream which enriches the inhabitants of the country through which it flows. On the other hand, a stream too rapid, or too narrow, or too shallow for navigation is a hindrance to trade and intercourse.

It must be confessed that the Liffey is no particular friend to human intercourse; no boats with swelling sails have ever floated on its bosom. I have heard of its having been navigated by a canoe; but even that was brought to frequent halts, and had in places to submit to the disgrace of being carried. It is not wide enough to give us the picturesque ferries which carry men, cattle, and wagons over broader streams, though it is sufficiently deep to oblige us to go unpleasantly long distances when we want to cross it.

The first and most obvious way of crossing a river is by stepping-stones, called in Irish a *clachan*. By Irish law, he who constructed a *clachan* was entitled to two cows as the reward of his labour. This mode, however, is only available in the first part of its course; and as the stream swells from tributary rivulets we must look for a ford (Irish, *ath*) where it widens and becomes shallow enough to allow a traveller to cross it with the water not above his knees, or else on horseback. Such fords become the arteries through which the trade and communication of the country flow.

The trader, the traveller, and the soldier depend on these fords. They are the highway in times of peace; and in time of



“THE NEWERIDGE” (BUILT IN 1308) NEAR ST. WOLSTAN’S.  
[From a photograph by Lawrence, Dublin.]

war they are held to prevent the passage of an invader, or to cut off his retreat. Many a desperate fight has stained the waters of the fords with blood; and I suppose there is not one ford on the Liffey which has not been kept or lost at the cost of human lives. Some fords are shallow and easily crossed, but others are deep and treacherous, where floods shift the gravel banks from time to time, or excavate deep holes in which the unwary traveller may sink and perish.

The river Liffey has a short but very circuitous course. It rises in the Wicklow mountains, not far from the source of the Dargle, and only nine and a half miles, as the crow flies, from the sea at Bray. It descends to the plains of Kildare, leaving Kippure on its right, taking a south-west course till it reaches Ballymore-Eustace. From Ballymore its course is almost due west as far as Kilcullen, where it turns northward and eastward by Newbridge, Clane, Celbridge, and Leixlip, to Dublin. In this course it passes through three geological formations, and brings down contributions from each. From the Wicklow hills it brings granite dust and sand, which is light, and in time of flood is easily carried to a distance. From below Blessington to Castle-martin it brings pebbles from the Silurian formation; and from that on it brings deposits from the limestone which underlies the pastures of Kildare. The two last form the beds of gravel which collect in part of its course.

Owing to the circuitous route it takes from the Wicklow mountains to the sea in Dublin Bay, it cuts right across the different routes from Dublin to Carlow, Waterford, Kilkenny, Cork, and Limerick, and was thus an obstacle to those who travelled to those places.

If you look at the map, you will see that the main roads to the south from Dublin are—(1) by Tallaght, Blessington, Ballymore-Eustace to Carlow; (2) by Naas to Kilcullen, Athy, Kilkenny, to Cork; (3) by Naas to Newbridge, Kildare, Portarlinton, Maryborough, and Limerick. Besides these three roads to the south from Dublin, there was the road from Meath, which crossed the river at Clane and joined the southern roads at Naas. And, lastly, there was the road to Galway, which crossed the Liffey at Leixlip.

It follows from this that the most important passes over the Liffey were those at Leixlip, to the west; at Clane, leading to or from Meath; at Newbridge, to the Curragh and Kildare; at Kilcullen, to Athy and Kilkenny and Cork; and at Ballymore-Eustace, to Baltinglass, Carlow, and Wexford. At all these places travellers had in early times to cross by fords.

There were other fords besides. Beginning with Blessington



we have the ford there, then others at Burgage, Baltiboy's, the Horse-pass, Ardenode, Harristown, Sallymount, Athgarvan, Great Connell, Morristown Lattin, Coy ford, Castlesize, Irishtown, Straffan, Lodge Park, Celbridge, and Newbridge or St. Wolstan's.

But fords, though useful, are not very comfortable; and men would before long contrive a way to get over a river dry-foot. I suppose they very soon built stone piers, more or less substantial, and connected them with timber roadways. Petrie, indeed, said that no bridge of any importance was erected in Ireland before the twelfth century; but that could only be true of stone-arched bridges. The Anglo-Normans introduced these, if they had not been built already. In the middle of the eighth century the Abbot of Iona was called "the Bridge-Maker" (*Droiched*); and a son of the King of Ulidia was named from the bridges he constructed; but, doubtless, these were of wood. The early stone bridges over the Liffey had their arches turned on a framework of wood covered with wattles which left their impression on the mortar-work. This may still be seen in the old foot-bridge in the grounds of Celbridge Abbey; and I am told that it was so in the old bridge of Clane. These bridges were just such as one would delight to sketch. The old builders were not particular as to the uniformity of the arches, either in height or form; and they built with good strong projecting buttresses to resist the stream; and with recesses in the parapets to shelter foot-passengers. People often wonder at the superiority of the masonry in ancient buildings. The secret of it was that the mortar, besides being composed of good lime and sharp sand, was used in a very liquid state and poured into the stone work where it filled every interstice, excluding air and wet.

The bridges over the Liffey are numerous. There are or were bridges at Blessington (to go no higher), Burgage, Baltiboy's, Russelstown, Horse-pass (now in ruins), Poulaphouca, Ballymore, Harristown (old and new), Kilcullen, Athgarvan, Newbridge, Victoria Bridge, Caragh, Millicent, Clane, Irishtown, Straffan, Celbridge (two), Newbridge or St. Wolstan's, and Leixlip. None are very picturesque. We have no covered bridges like those in Switzerland.

At most of these places, when towns and villages grew up, weirs were constructed, and mills and factories built. Few of these remain at work like the woollen factory at Ballymore, and one of the most depressing sights in Kildare is that of the ruined and disused mills, testifying to the decay of once flourishing trade which used to bring employment and prosperity to the inhabitants.

At nearly all the important passes over the river, castles were

built to protect them. Most of these have fallen into decay, where they have not been purposely destroyed. Monasteries were also established at many of these places, where, besides their religious purpose, they served as guest-houses for travellers in days when there were no hotels and few inns, and they of the rudest sort. Thus there were monasteries at St. Wolstan's, Clane, Great Connell, New Abbey near Kilcullen, and at Ballymore Eustace. In fact, great part of the life of the County Kildare gathered along the banks of the little river.

If we follow the Liffey in its downward course after it leaves the mountains, the first town we come to is Blessington with its bridge of eight arches. This is, I think, the only place where the music of church bells<sup>1</sup> floats over the river. I suppose the



BLESSINGTON BRIDGE.

[From a Photograph by Miss Maude.]

old abbeys had bells, but they have had their chimes silenced for centuries. The name of the town is a curious one, and its origin has not been explained. One is tempted to think that, as the late Archdeacon de Burgh suggested, it may have been so-called by the Puritans in the time of the Commonwealth, for it seems to date from about that time, having been only incorporated in 1661. There is a pretty legend about a river called

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<sup>1</sup> Given by Archbishop Boyle, who also built the church in 1682.



Banew or "blessing," in another part of the country; it tells that the monks of a monastery on Lough Rea were in the habit of meeting there those from Roscommon, and that the river got its name from their salutations exchanged at meeting and parting. But that derivation is unfortunately here impossible, though there are not a few Irish place-names in which the idea of blessing occurs.

At Baltiboys we pass an old ford and a bridge, which took their name from the Boyce family.

The Horse-pass bridge is now in ruins. The road to Baltin-glass once passed over it, but the turnpike road over the arch at Poulaphouca drew the traffic from the precipitous road which it formerly followed. From the high ground at the end of the tram-line a good view of the ruined bridge may be had.

Poulaphouca bridge consists of a single bold arch, thrown across a chasm above the falls of the Liffey and the whirl-pool supposed to be haunted by a malignant spirit. It was built from a design by Alex. Nimmo in 1820, at a cost of £4,074. The span is 65 feet, height above the bed of river 150 feet. It is a fine structure, adding greatly to the convenience of the traveller, but, placed as it is, it detracts much from the savage grandeur of the scene, which was well represented in a drawing published in the "Post-Chaise Companion." All the romance of the place is now destroyed by the traffic of tourists and picnickers to visit the falls. Here in 1813 twelve and a half couples of hounds, with the fox they were pursuing, were swept down the falls and drowned. A somewhat similar incident occurred in 1909.

We come now to a much more important place, Ballymore-Eustace, the "great town of the Eustaces." The Archbishops of Dublin had large properties in this neighbourhood, so that Eustaces were for a long time Wardens of the Marches, and the town became practically theirs. It was their duty to keep a strong garrison to repel attacks from the mountain Irish. Tradition says that the castle protecting the ford or bridge stood on what is known as Garrison Hill, and it is possible that a castle did at a later period stand there; but Mr. Boulter tells me that he thinks the old castle was built on both sides of the river, and that the bridge connected the two parts. All remains of the castle were, however, long since completely removed, but I am told that recently in the course of building operations a set of vaults were discovered, which seem to have been connected with the castle; and in 1440 the Eustace in command was accused of keeping his sheep there.

The O'Tooles and O'Byrnes in the mountains near were

formidable and turbulent neighbours, and the inhabitants of Ballymore could seldom have gone to bed without the apprehension of being roused by an incursion from the mountains, in spite of castle and garrison. The duty of the Wardens was done but carelessly, and about 1450 the castle is described as containing a ruinous hall, a chamber for the Archbishop, a chapel, a little chamber for clerks, a kitchen roofed with shingles, and thatched out-offices. The castle must have been of considerable size, for in 1306 the garrison consisted of five mounted officers, twelve well-armed horsemen, and forty bowmen well equipped. The ward was maintained by "smoke money," a tax of a half-penny on every hearth. It used to be stipulated that no Irishman should be employed in the guard. This was to prevent collusion with the mountain men.

It would be hard to enumerate the sufferings of the townspeople, sometimes from the O'Tooles and sometimes from the soldiery employed to protect them. It was no unfrequent thing for the town to be burned, as in 1306 and 1572. It was of much less consequence when the raiders contented themselves with plunder, as in 1419, when O'Toole took 400 cows belonging to Ballymore, or in 1468, when the Archbishop was unable to visit the district on account of its disturbed state. It suffered again in the rebellion of 1798, since which its annals have been uneventful. The present bridge was built adjacent to the ruins of an older structure, probably destroyed by a flood.

A quarter of a mile higher up is a picturesque cataract, formed by the rush of the river over a ridge of rocks, called "Gouleen-a-Wautha" (the little river of the flooding).

Between Ballymore and Kilcullen are several fords. That at Ardenode is, I believe, sometimes a difficult crossing. There are two bridges at Harristown—an old one, and another between that and Sallymount. A considerable castle of the Eustaces once stood near Harristown Station, but its remains were ruthlessly demolished by a La Touche. The old road south passed through Ballymore before the building of Kilcullen Bridge took the traffic by that route. The building of the bridge had also a serious effect upon Old Kilcullen. The old town with walls and gates and church and round tower stood on a hill about a mile and a half distant, but a new town gathered round the bridge, and the old one was deserted. Hollingshead tells us that in 1318 "a worthy prelate, Canon in the Cathedral Church of Kildare, builded the bridge to the great and daily commodities of all such as are occasioned to travel in those parts." Kilcullen was always exposed to the chances of war, from its position on the borders of the Pale and the road between Dublin and the

south ; and 200 years before this it had been the scene of a fierce conflict between the Irish of Leinster and the men of the Pale. The castle of the old town was taken and burnt by Parliamentarians in 1647.

Earlier than this, in the eleventh century, there was a bloody battle in the neighbourhood between the Irish and the Danes. Its last experience of war was in 1798, when the rebels holding Old Kilcullen on the hill beat back the royal troops who attacked them, but were afterwards disastrously defeated. Between Kilcullen and Newbridge are two fords—those of Athgarvan and of Connellmore. The name Athgarvan is compounded of three Irish words—*Ath*, a ford, *garv* or *garran*, rough, and *an* or *anna*, a water or stream. Thus it is equivalent to “the ford of the rough water,” and indicates a ford at times dangerous. It is exactly equivalent to Owen-garve in the south, only the syllables are reversed. Mr. Reeves informed me that the bridge here is only about seventy years old. Before that, if the river were in flood, travellers to Naas had to go round either by Newbridge or Kilcullen. The old ford was lower down than the bridge, and Rose-town Rath, on the Naas side, commanded it against any force coming from the south. The first pier of the bridge when building was swept away by a high flood.

In March, 1646, Ormonde, in command of the Parliamentary army, crossed the Liffey by Athgarvan ford, and attacked the rebels in Castlemartin.

The present bridge at Kilcullen is not the one that “the worthy prelate” built in 1318. That, like many another, was destroyed by the ravages of war, and when in 1644 Ormonde quartered his troops at Ballymore, and Sir Fred. Willoughby’s detachment crossed the river, they had to go by the ford. It gives us a vivid idea of the horrible state to which the country was reduced at that time, when we read that only two thatched houses stood in Kilcullen, and the troops could find no quarters there.

That same year an unfortunate Frenchman travelling south tells us that when his party came to Kilcullen Bridge, “We swam over a little river with much trouble, carrying our clothes on our heads, the Irish having broken the bridge during the religious wars”; and he adds: “All the country was laid waste, and we found none but poor unfortunates who sold buttermilk and a little oaten bread.” Such was the state of a rich and fertile district within thirty miles of Dublin after nearly 400 years of English occupation. The story reads like the adventures of travellers in the heart of savage Africa.

Half a mile from Kilcullen Bridge stood the New Abbey, a

Franciscan house founded in 1486 by Roland Eustace, Baron of Portlester. It had existed little more than forty years when it was suppressed in 1539.

Not far from Kilcullen was Castlemartin, the seat of the earliest stock of the Eustace family. The castle was taken and garrisoned by Colonel Hewson for the Commonwealth in 1649. No trace of it now remains.

From the ruins of the Great Abbey of Connell a narrow lane still leads to the ford, which crosses the river near at hand.

A short distance below this we come to Newbridge. Here was a ford about 100 yards above the present bridge, which, as its name indicates, succeeded an older one, unless indeed "bridge" be, as some say, a corruption of Bridget. There does not seem to have been a town of any importance here until the barracks were built in 1818. It is rather puzzling to find a ford of this importance, and the considerable stretch of river from Castlemartin to Clane, left unprotected by a Castle of some sort. The explanation is clear, I think, when we look at the map. The Castle of Kildare and the Preceptory of the Knights Hospitallers at Tully barred the way to intruders from the south, and between Kildare and Clane there was a considerable stretch of the bog of Allen, which, along with the Hospitallers' Preceptory at Killibegs, hindered the approach of invaders from that quarter.

Descending the river from Newbridge we pass Barretstown and Morristown Lattin, and at the Victoria Bridge there are mills. There seems nothing in particular to remark about the bridge at Caragh, but a little to the north of that comes the Ford of Coy. The passage here is crooked, first down stream and then up. Of this name I can give no explanation, but Major Henry suggests that it might have some reference to the lane leading to it, called "the lovers' lane."

It is not far then till we come to Millicent Bridge, where Mr. Manders tells me there was formerly a mill called Mullinafooky, or Puck's Mill, from the tradition that a good-natured Puck or Phouca used to grind any corn left there over night. The mill is gone, and with it Puck's occupation. It is to be hoped that idleness will not lead him into mischief.

Millicent bridge, though comparatively modern, is one of the most picturesque on the river; it consists of three lower arches, then a larger arch, and then two not so high. The old bridge was destroyed, like that of Clane, because the roadway was narrow. Its arches were, I believe, lofty, giving rather an awkward rise in the middle. Miss Trench, of Lisaniskea, is said to possess a sketch of it.



The origin of the name Millicent has never been explained. The townland was formerly called Newtown. In 1798 Major Griffith, who commanded the local yeomanry, and defeated the rebel forces at Clane, resided there. Just below Millicent is Castlesize. The road to the old ford here used to pass



MILLICENT BRIDGE.

[From a Water-colour Sketch by Miss S. M. Sherlock.]

in front of where the house now stands. The ford itself was one of those at which by the old Irish law a light had to be shown when belated travellers shouted on dark and stormy nights in the time of flood, as its old name, *Casam Soilze*, indicates.

At Clane we come to another ancient ford, one of the most important on the Liffey, because the road to or from Meath crossed the river here. Its proper name is Clane, or Cluain Ath—the ford of the meadow—from the flat pasture all around. There is another derivation given—"The ford of the Sanctuary," as if from the Church and ancient Celtic Abbey, founded by St. Ailbe—but this is incorrect. The importance of this ford arose from its leading direct from Meath into the fertile heart of Kildare. The old ford probably crossed the river a little above the present weir, where a narrow laneway still comes down. So important a passage had to be guarded, and a castle was built at the head of the ford. Some of the remains of this are to be seen in the stable-yard of Blackhall. At this ford a battle was



fought in the year 32 A.D. between the men of Leinster and the Ulstermen, and Mesgegra, King of Leinster, was defeated. A cup-stone of great antiquity just opposite Mr. Penrhyn's gate, is pointed out as the spot on which his head was cut off, to be borne in triumph to the North. Here was an ancient Irish Abbey founded by St. Ailbe, and some centuries later on the near side of the river, the Anglo-Normans built another abbey, the remains of which may still be seen. The first fight of 1798 took place at Clane.

The old bridge of Clane was of great antiquity, with six arches, but the roadway being narrow, the present Alexandra Bridge was built in its stead. It is said that the old masonry was so solid that the bridge had to be blown up; there is no fear of that being necessary for the present one! Until lately a woollen mill was in operation here.

At Clane the old rampart of the Pale terminated. It came from Kilcock, and passed through Clongoweswood, where a portion of it may still be seen. It consisted of a deep double ditch with a high rampart of earth thrown up between. This was topped by a strong palisade. Towers for watchmen were built at intervals along its course, and the inhabitants were obliged to keep it in repair and maintain a guard. From Clane upwards the river itself became the boundary, passing by Newbridge and Kilcullen to Ballymore-Eustace, and the fords along its course were, as we have seen, protected by castles or towers.

Lower down than Clane comes the modern bridge of Irish-town, and recently a foot-bridge has been constructed in the demesne. Then come the ford and bridge of Straffan. The bridge is not 100 years old, and affords a fine prospect of the river and Straffan house. I think there is a ford at Lodge Park; at least I have heard of the hunt crossing the river there; but there is no bridge till we come to Celbridge. Here, in the grounds of the Abbey, is a solid stone foot-bridge of five arches approached by steps at either end, and leading to Vanessa's Bower, a stone grotto a little further up the river. Mr. Kirkpatrick, who showed it to me, considers it as something unique of its kind, and I know of nothing like it. It is but 4 feet wide, with solid stone parapets, and commands a beautiful view of the river. The masonry of the arches is different from any I have seen, every second stone being set with a projection. Celbridge Abbey, whose grounds on both sides of the river this bridge connects, has long since disappeared. Indeed there are reasons for doubting whether there was ever an ecclesiastical building there. The spot has become classical from the sad romance of Esther Von Homrigh, better known as Vanessa,



THE RUSTIC FOOT-BRIDGE AT CELBRIDGE ABBEY.

[From a Photograph by Lawrence, Dublin.]

who resided here from 1717 to 1723, when, abandoned by Swift, she died of a broken heart.

The huge old mills which once brought wealth and prosperity to Celbridge town, are now silent and deserted, and give an air of gloom to the place. The ancient name is Kildrought, *Droched* being Irish for a bridge, which shows that a bridge stood here in days long gone by, though I believe the present bridge is not extremely old. The passage of the Liffey here was protected by a castle and a town—Castletown of Kildrought—which is said to have stood somewhere near the spot on which Speaker Connolly built his splendid mansion. The old road from Leixlip ran along the other side of the Liffey to Clane, but was diverted to the Donacomper side when Castletown was built in 1725, and actually cut through the burial-ground of Donacomper Church. Mr. Kirkpatrick informs me that there is a good ford nearly opposite Donacomper House, but at present there is no approach to it.

A little below this we come to the ruins of St. Wolstan's Abbey, close to which is a bridge said to be the earliest existing bridge in Ireland, though it bears the inappropriate name of Newbridge (see p. 298). John Decer, a worthy citizen and mayor

of Dublin, built it in 1308; and he is said to have built Leighlin bridge also. True titles to fame, which ennobled his memory in an age when such unselfish deeds were few and far between. Better far than building castles or taking them by storm.

The roadway of this, like that of other ancient bridges, is narrow, only about 9 feet wide. The under side of the arches bears the marks of the wattles on which they were turned. In the early part of the last century some barbarian proposed to take it down; but this was strongly opposed by Mr. Richard Cane, who deserves the thanks of posterity for his successful resistance, particularly as he offered to build another bridge lower down at his own expense in order to preserve it. Here, also, are the remains of a large deserted mill. The ancient ford was somewhat below the bridge.

I do not know of either ford or bridge from this on till we come to Leixlip. Here there was a strong castle, said to have been built by Adam, of Hereford, the original grantee of all the territory from this to beyond Kill. There was a ford at Leixlip, and an ancient bridge at the Salmon Leap. This, except one arch which still stands, was carried away by a great flood shortly before 1646; and when the Confederate Catholics, under Owen Roe O'Neill, broke up their camp to retire into Meath, the troops had to construct a temporary bridge of timber to enable them to cross. The fine bridge of three arches now existing carries the old coach road to Galway. About 1890 the bridge was widened by a footpath bracketed out from the west side for the Lucan tramway extension, never carried out.

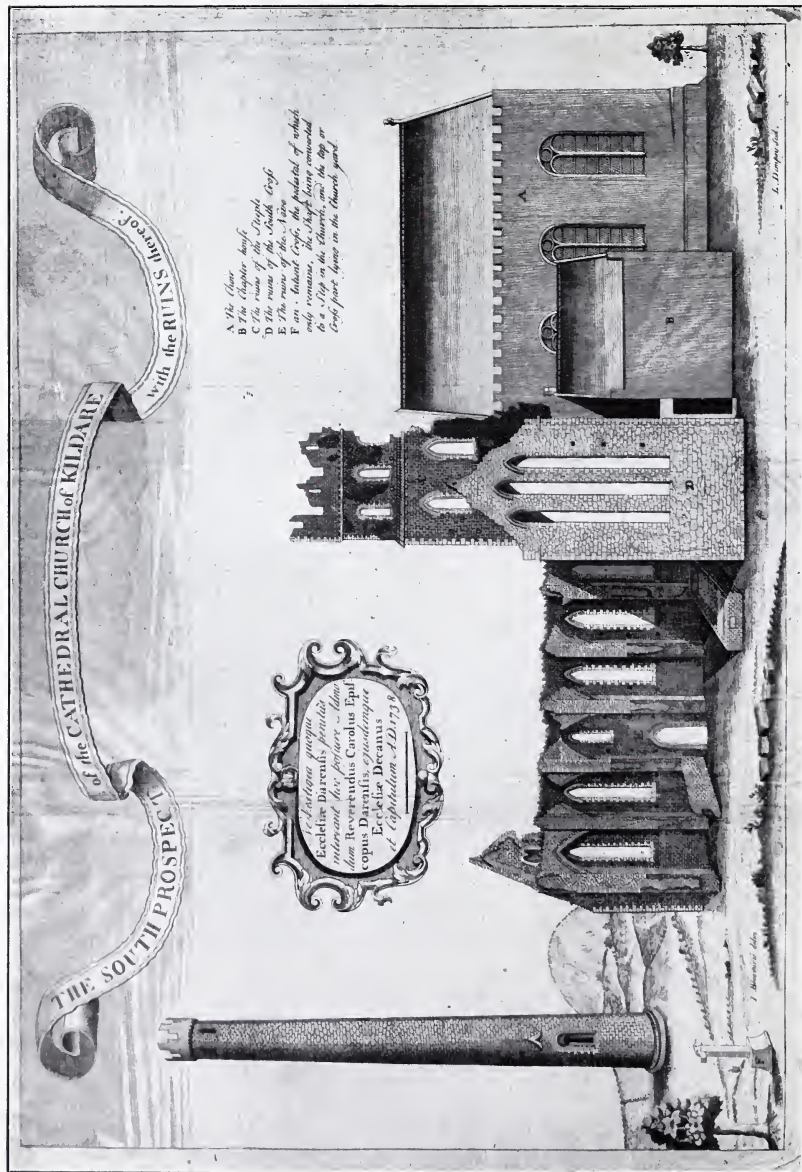
Leixlip was named by the Danes from the cataract up which the salmon leap on their way to the upper part of the river. Here in 1856 John Henry, Baron de Robeck, was drowned in the great flood of that year.

I bid adieu to the Liffey at Leixlip. It is, as we have seen, not a large river, and has no striking features in its course. It carries no trade on its stream, and no great cities adorn its banks; but few will deny the quiet beauty of the landscape through which it flows; and when autumn colours its wooded banks, the eye may rest upon them with delight.

Short as it is, and insignificant in width and depth, there are few streams that have been so continuously the scene of such tragic human suffering, or witnessed more cruel outrages of war and rapine. We are apt to forget this when we see it smiling in the summer sunshine, and even when it rolls from the mountains in flood tumultuous with the melted snow; but ruined towers and monasteries along its course are stern reminders of a history that was for centuries written in tears and blood.

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MICHAEL HEWETSON, M.A., ARCHDEACON OF  
KILDARE FOR A DAY (ST. PETER'S, 1686).

By JOHN HEWETSON.

THE subject of this notice, of whom a critique in "The Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland," for 31st December, 1906, page 428, says, "Michael Hewetson, the friend of Bishop Wilson, seems to have made his mark in history," was born in Dublin in 1643, being the fourth son of the Rev. William Hewetson, Rector of St. Werburgh's, Dublin, and his wife Elizabeth, daughter of the Right Rev. Thomas Ram, D.D., Bishop of Ferns and Leighlin, and fourth of the seven grandsons of the Rev. Christopher Hewetson, M.A., Vicar of Swords, *circa* 1574, and Treasurer of Christ Church, Dublin, 1596-1633.

Michael Hewetson had been educated in the old Grammar School at Rochdale, Lancashire (a stone building, with ample porch at one end, and the house rising above it at the other, reached by stone steps), kept by the Rev. Zachariah Taylor, a celebrity, who was ejected from the Church of England, in 1662, for nonconformity. He entered Trinity College, Dublin, as a pensioner, 18th July, 1660, taking his B.A. Degree in 1665; but not his M.A. until the spring of 1683, the customary acts or exercises thereto attaching being remitted to him, in consideration of thirty guineas which he gave to the college buildings.

During his residence in college, a fellow-student, at least twenty years his junior, Thomas Wilson (*infra*), afterwards Bishop, made his acquaintance, which, as Keble says, "was, by God's good providence, destined to determine, not only his outward calling, but the whole course of his future life." He succeeded in persuading Wilson to become a candidate for Holy Orders, waiving his scruples and differences, and afterwards conforming to the Act of Uniformity, not, however, entirely relinquishing "the pursuit of medical knowledge, which afterwards was productive of much benefit to the poor people of his Diocese of Sodor and Man."

At the time that Wilson took his first degree, he had, according to the Canons, to wait some ten months for his ordination; but, as Keble relates, "his friend and providential guide (Hewetson) being much connected with the town and see of Kildare, and having from his property or otherwise great local influence, availed himself of a special opportunity to bring



about his ordination earlier than the canonical time, and had so much influence with the Bishop, as, at his immediate instance and desire, to convince him that he would do well to make Wilson a Deacon at the early age above mentioned," which came about as follows:—

The choir of the Cathedral of Kildare being greatly dilapidated, was in process of restoration in 1686, and in the month of June of that year, on St. Peter's Day, was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese of Kildare (Moreton), he being assisted and attended on by the clergy of the Diocese, besides strangers.

Michael Hewetson had held the Rectory at Swords (1672), that of Cloghran (1674), the Prebend of Tassagard (1675), and was at the time of the consecration Vicar of St. Andrew's, Dublin, from 12th February, 1678.

The ceremony of consecration being finished, the Dean of the cathedral read prayers, and, after the second lesson, the Bishop confirmed a great number. The Dean likewise preached the consecration sermon (in which he took notice of the ordination, too), which, being ended, the ordination followed, of which we give Michael Hewetson's record in his own words, written by him soon after the ceremony in a very small duodecimo memorandum-book in brown leather, with brazen clasps, now safeguarded in the Sion College Library, Thames Embankment, London, viz.:—"I having before prevailed with the Bishop to ordain my dear Tom Wilson, and being appointed by him to officiate as archdeacon at the ordination (which was held for him alone), we put on our surplices, and I presented him to the Bishop, sitting in a chair near the altar. He ordered him Deacon in the presence of his clergy and a great congregation.

"A Communion immediately followed, to which many of the Laity, as well as the Clergy, stayed; and for that Service we offered a piece of Plate,<sup>1</sup> being a Paten worth between six and seven pounds (of that period), having on the inside the following Inscription in capital letters:—

DEO et ALTARI ECCLESIAE CATEDRALIS S<sup>TE</sup> BRIGIDÆ  
DARENSIS SACRUM.

with an I. H. S., encircled by rays of glory, in the middle.

On the reverse, in small letters, is engraved:—

Ex unitis Devotionibus maxime Amicorum MICH : HEWETSON  
et THO : WILSON. Ille Presb<sup>r</sup> et Præb<sup>us</sup> Eccl<sup>ie</sup> Cath<sup>is</sup> S<sup>ti</sup> Patr<sup>i</sup>  
Dub. Hic ad Diaconatus Ordinem Solemniter admissus Die Con-  
secrationis Hujus Eccl<sup>ie</sup>, viz<sup>t</sup>. Festo S<sup>ti</sup> Petri 1686.

<sup>1</sup> The Silver Paten is a plain round Plate, on a central circular stem, and measures 8 $\frac{3}{4}$  inches in diameter, and 3 inches in height.

An additional inscription was added 105 years afterwards, viz., in 1791, as follows, in an outer circle, on the reverse :—

Hic Tho<sup>s</sup> Wilson Vir eximia Doctrina Benevolentia Virtute et Pietate præditus, consecratus fuit Episcopus Sodorensis et Manniensis Jan: 16<sup>o</sup> 1697<sup>o</sup>, obiit Mar: 7<sup>o</sup> 1755<sup>o</sup> Æt<sup>s</sup> suæ 92<sup>o</sup>. Ut hæc memoriæ traderentur curavit Dixie Blundell, hujus eccl<sup>iæ</sup> Decanus 1791<sup>o</sup>.

Then the memorandum-book refers to two other events which followed :—

“The Bishop and his Clergy (and we in particular), with several persons of quality of both sexes, were invited to the house of the Minister of Kildare, where we had a great entertainment, with which the ecclesiastical ceremony of that day concluded.

“But it was followed by a remarkable civil solemnity, for the Dean being the present Soverain of the Corporation of that town, and keeping a Court that afternoon at my desire [Michael Hewetson had been for several years a Freeman of that place], he admitted my dear Friend, too, free of the Corporation of Kildare ; he was sworn and registered accordingly.”

He became the author of “St. Patrick’s Purgatory in Lough Derg, and an Account of the Pilgrims’ business there,” on 1st August, 1701 ; and, two years after, the same appeared in “The Gentleman’s Magazine,” under the *nom-de-plume* of “One who had been there.”

Previous to 1701 he had been actively engaged with those who founded the “Church of England in the Colonies and Dependencies of the British Empire,” of whom the most conspicuous worker was the Rev. Thomas Bray, their efforts resulting in the incorporation on 16th June, 1701, of the “Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.” In 1702-3 he was in London concerning his appointment by Bishop Compton, as his Commissary to Maryland, having been selected by Dr. Bray, at the instance of his lordship, and approved, the value of the office being about £300. But the newly elected Governor of that Province (Colonel Seymour) refused to admit a Commissary to Maryland, and so Archdeacon Michael Hewetson never embarked for that province, and it was not till fourteen years after that another Commissary was appointed.

Michael Hewetson died at Ballyshannon, Donegal, in 1724, and was uncle to Dr. Patrick Hewetson, of Betaghstown, Clane ; born, 1699, and died in 1783, having entered Trinity College, Dublin, 6th April, 1716, where he took his B.A. in 1721, becoming a medical student on 16th August, 1726, in the famous

University of Leyden, Holland, until the year 1730, when he proceeded M.B. at Trinity College, in 1731, and M.D. in 1734.

He filled important positions in the old "College of Physicians, Ireland," and the "King and Queen's College of Physicians, Ireland," of which latter he was elected President in 1745, and again in 1761.



BETAGHSTOWN HOUSE.

[From a Drawing by Archdeacon Sherlock.]

By the will of 23rd July, 1770, besides bequeathing eleven to twelve hundred pounds to twenty-four legatees, he devised to trustees, the Primate of all Ireland being one, his town and lands of Betaghstown, Kildare, together with his dwellinghouse thereon, and his town and lands of Dromcora, County Cavan, his stock of cattle, furniture, and household goods in city and county, library of books, silver-plate, rings, watches, guns, pistols, and swords, for building and maintaining a Charity School at Betaghstown for the support and yearly maintenance of poor boys and girls, who were to be lawfully instructed in the principles of the Protestant religion, in reading, writing, and arithmetic, and, when properly qualified, bound out as apprentices, with proper fees.

This school was transferred to a new schoolhouse and buildings at Millicent in 1882, and is known as "Hewetson's School, Clane." The corporate body of Governors is styled the "Governors of Hewetson's School, Clane."

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## THE CASTLE AND MANOR OF CARLOW.

By LORD WALTER FITZGERALD.

## PART I.

THE town of Carlow stands in the north-western corner of the county, only three miles, as the crow flies, from the nearest part of the County Kildare. The ruins of the castle, consisting of half of the keep, stand on the left bank of the Barrow, near the bridge which crosses the river into the Queen's County; that part of the town which lies in the Queen's County goes by the name of Carlow-Graigue. Just below the castle the river Burren, which rises near the foot of Mount Leinster (Slieve Laighen), enters the Barrow.

The old form of the name of Carlow was "Catherlough," which was in use up to the eighteenth century; in the "Annals of the Four Masters" it is written "*Ceithiorlach*," a name, according to O'Donovan, meaning *the quadruple lough*. Other authorities derive the name from "*Cathair*," and "*loch*," meaning *the lake-fort*; but it is wisest to accept O'Donovan's interpretation of the name, though at the present time, except during a heavy flood, there is no appearance of any lough to account for the name. By the country people the name is always pronounced "Carlah."

The ancient district in which Carlow stands was called "Ui Feilmeadhha Tuaidh," a sub-district of the territory of Hy Kinsellagh, belonging to the MacMurrough (Kavanagh) sept. Ui Feilmeadhha Tuaidh, or Northern Offelimy, belonged to the sub-sept of O'Garvey; it comprised the present County Carlow baronies of Rathvilly and Carlow, in the former of which lies the town of Tulach-Offelimy, *alias* Tullowphelim, or Tullow,<sup>1</sup> which preserves the old district name.

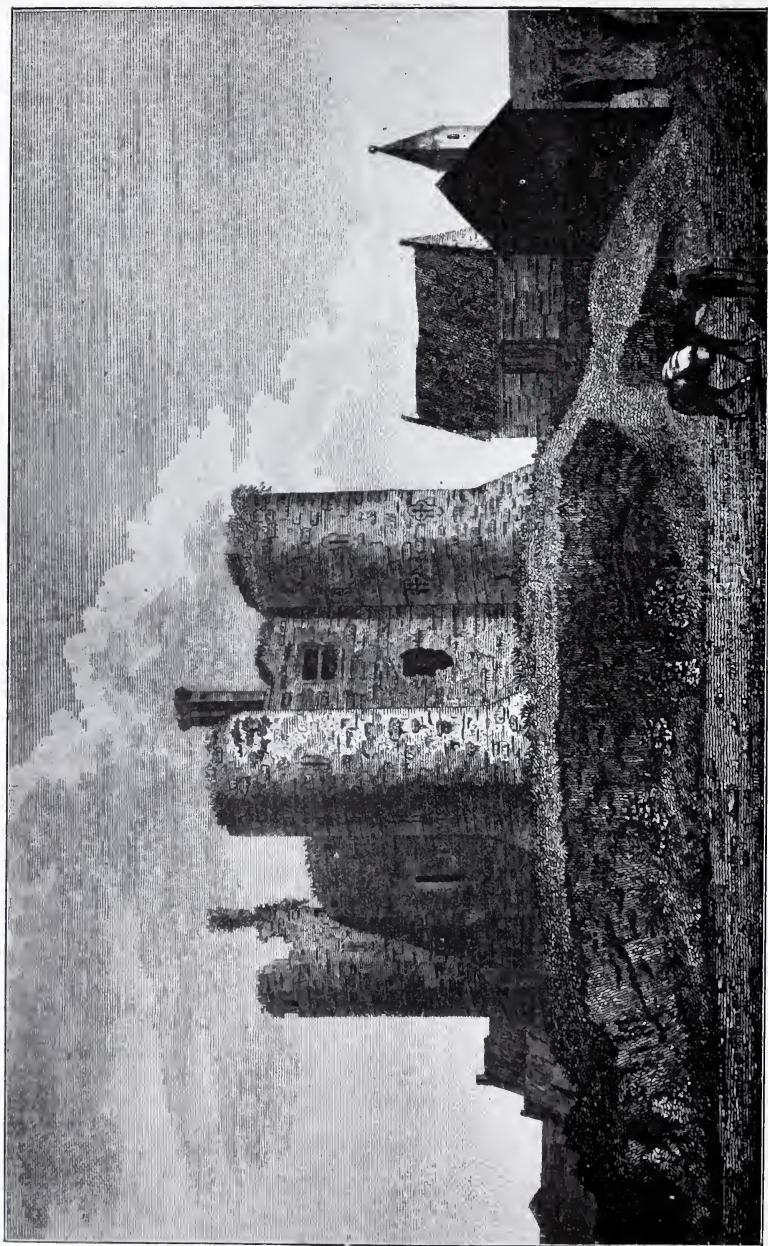
Canon O'Hanlon in his "Lives of the Irish Saints"<sup>2</sup> relates the following grant of Carlow land to the Monastery of Bangor, in the County Down, in the latter end of the sixth century:—

"Diarmaid, King of Leinster, had a son named Cormac, who was a native of the territory of Hy Kinsellagh. He was kept a prisoner for some time by Colman, King of North Leinster, until released, at the intercession of St. Fintan, Patron Saint and Abbot of Clonenagh, in the Queen's County.

<sup>1</sup> For the ancient territories in the present County of Carlow, see Orpen's "The Song of Dermot and the Earl," a translation of an old French poem of the twelfth century.

<sup>2</sup> Vol. v, p. 175.





CARLOW CASTLE IN 1792.  
[From Grose's Antiquities of Ireland.]



Cormac received his blessing, and afterwards ruled over the principality of South Leinster. It seems probable that he and St. Comgall were fellow-students and intimate friends, while both studied together at Clonenagh. This Prince relinquished the sceptre in his more advanced years, in order to lead a religious life, and thus it came about that he, as an offering to God and to St. Comgall, presented himself and three forts with their adjacent lands in his territory; these were Catharlagh, Foibren, and Arderena (of which the latter two places have not been identified). Cormac's death, after the victory of penance, is said to have occurred in the Monastery of Bangor, about the year 567."

There is no mention of Carlow in the Irish Annals previous to the arrival of the Anglo-Normans in this country; this tends to prove that it was a place of no historical importance until after the erection of the castle, which was built to guard the ford in the Barrow, and to protect the tenants of the Lord of the Manor from their hostile and troublesome Irish neighbours.

When and by whom the castle was built has not so far been decided with a certainty; but, as it is first mentioned in a charter granted to the Burgesses of Carlow about the year 1209, by William le Mareschal (or Marshal), Earl of Pembroke, and Lord of the Manor, its erection in all probability was undertaken by him after he succeeded to the Lordship of Leinster on his marriage in 1189 with Isabel, daughter and heir of Strongbow. It is known for a fact that he built Kilkenny Castle, and the castle formerly at Kildare, so that it is only natural to conclude that other castles on his estates were also erected by him. It is a remarkable fact that the ancient portions or the existing ruins of the Castles of Carlow, Lea (Queen's County), Kilkenny, Ferns, and Enniscorthy show that their keeps were all built on the same plan, viz.: an oblong building, with large round towers at the four angles; this noticeable feature strikes one that these castles were built about the same period, and by the same owner.

Before proceeding to narrate the events which occurred at Carlow (as far as they can be gathered from the Irish Calendars of Documents and State Papers), a short account will be given of the families which inherited the Carlow portion of the Leinster lordship from the time of Strongbow to the commencement of the sixteenth century.

As early as 1137 we find Dermot na-gall (i.e. of the English) MacMurrough, Chief of Hy Kinshellagh, as King of Leinster; his death took place at Ferns in the County Wexford in 1171. He was a cruel and merciless tyrant, and from the year 1153, when he abducted Dervorgilla, daughter of Murrough O'Melaghlin, King of Meath, and wife of Tiernan O'Rourke, Prince of Breifny (now the County Leitrim), his reign was one of such atrocity that at last in 1166 he was deposed by

Roderick O'Connor, King of Ireland, and banished from the country. He fled to England, and thence to Aquitaine, where he presented himself to Henry II, to whom he appealed for assistance to recover his sovereignty of Leinster. Henry, seeing in this a favourable opportunity to get a footing in Ireland, willingly granted his request; and as he was himself too busy to leave the affairs of France, he granted permission to any of his British or French knights to collect a force to aid Dermot MacMurrough. Hence in 1169 the first batch of Anglo-Normans landed in Bannow Bay in the County Wexford, which in the following year was followed by a larger force under Richard fitz Stephen de Clare, Earl of Pembroke, nicknamed "Strongbow," who had offered his services to Dermot MacMurrough, on condition that if their arms prevailed he should wed his daughter Aoife or Eva. This marriage was carried out in 1170, the ceremony being performed in the City of Waterford (called Port Lairgy by the Irish), which had just been captured, and while the dead, wounded, and dying were still lying where they fell in defence of the town.

Dermot MacMurrough's death took place at his palace in Ferns, in the County Wexford, in the year 1171, when he was sixty-one years of age; his wife was Mor, daughter of Murtagh O'Toole, Chief of Omurethi (in the southern portion of the County Kildare), and sister of the famous St. Laurence O'Toole, Archbishop of Dublin, who died in 1180, at Eu in Normandy, where he was buried.

Strongbow became Lord of Leinster (with the exception of the present County Dublin, which Henry II retained) in right of his wife Eva. At this time Leinster comprised, besides Dublin, Kildare, the northern part of the Queen's County (then a part of Offaly), Leix, Ossory, Carlow, Kilkenny, and Wexford; the lordship was held under the Crown, to which certain rents and services were rendered. Strongbow's sister, Basilia, was married to Raymond "le gros" FitzGerald, Baron of Idrone, in the County Carlow, and son of William, a brother of Maurice FitzGerald, Lord of Maynooth. In April, 1176, Strongbow's death took place in Dublin, and he was buried in Christ Church Cathedral, where a Knight's effigy is pointed out as representing him. This tomb, however, belongs to a later period; Strongbow's supposed effigy was destroyed by the falling in of the roof of Christ Church in 1562. At the time of his death he left issue an only daughter and heiress named Isabel.

Isabel de Clare became a ward of Henry II in England, and remained under the royal guardianship for the space of fourteen years, when she was given in marriage to William le Mareschal

(or Marshal) in 1189. By this marriage he acquired the Lordship of Leinster, as well as the Earldoms of Pembroke and Strigoil.

William le Marshal was the son of John, whose grandfather first held the office of Mareschal to King Henry I; from that office, which became hereditary in the family, was derived the surname. William le Marshal, in 1191, was appointed Chief Governor of Ireland—an office he held for the three following years. He built the Castle of Kilkenny, which became his chief residence, and granted that town a charter, conferring privileges upon the settlers, who formed themselves into a municipality; he did the same thing for Catherlagh or Carlow. About the year 1200 he founded near the west shore of Bannow Bay in the County Wexford the Cistercian Abbey of Tintern, styled “de voto,” or “of the vow,” because its endowment was to fulfil a vow which he had made, during a storm in the Irish Sea, to erect a monastery where he should first land, if he escaped the perils which threatened to overwhelm the ship; the abbey was peopled from, and named after, the more celebrated establishment in Monmouthshire. In 1219 William le Marshal’s death took place, and he was buried in the Black Abbey of Kilkenny, which had been founded by him.

By his wife Isabel de Clare he had five sons and five daughters; each of the five sons succeeded in turn to the Earldom of Pembroke, the Marshalship of England, and to the Lordship of Leinster; and though (with the exception of the second son) each of them was married, yet they all died without male issue; their names were William (ob. 1231), Richard (slain on the Curragh of Kildare in 1234), Gilbert (ob. 1241), Walter (ob. November, 1245), and Anselme Marshal, 6th Earl of Pembroke, who also died in 1245 on the 5th of December. These brothers were buried near their father in the Black Abbey of Kilkenny. Hanmer, in his “Chronicle of Ireland,” referring to Richard Marshal, who was treacherously slain on the Curragh by his fellow-compatriots, writes that:—“His tombe, with the tombes of eighteen Knights that came over at the conquest and resting in the Black Fryers Abbey at Kilkennye, at the suppression of the Monasterie (at the time of the Reformation), was defaced, and the inhabitants there turned them to their private uses; and some stone coffins they made into swine-troughs, so as there remaineth no monument in the said abbey, save one stone, whereon the picture of a Knight is portraied, bearing a shield about his neck, whereon the Cantwel’s arms are insculped, and yet the people there call it ‘Ryddir-in-Curry,’ that is the Knight slain at the Curragh.”

On the death of the last of the brothers issueless in 1245, the Lordship of Leinster was partitioned, according to the Anglo-Norman law, between Anselme's five sisters, roughly speaking, as follows<sup>1</sup>:—

Matilda, who was apportioned the County Carlow, and portion of the present County Wexford.

Joane, who was apportioned the County Wexford.

Isabel, who was apportioned the County Kilkenny.

Sybel, who was apportioned the County Kildare.

Eva, who was apportioned portions of Leix and Offaly in the present Queen's County.

The Lady Matilda le Marshal was three times married: first, to Hugh Bigod, third Earl of Norfolk, who was one of the twenty-five barons appointed to enforce the observance of the Magna Charta; he died in 1225, leaving two sons, Roger and Hugh; secondly, to William de Warren (Plantagenet), Earl of Warren and Surrey (whose father Hameline was a natural brother of Henry II); he died in 1240, leaving issue a son and a daughter by her; thirdly, to Sir Walter de Dustanville.

At the time of her youngest brother's death in 1245, Lady Matilda had been twice widowed; and on the division of the lordship of Leinster among his five sisters—a proceeding which took place in the English Court—her fifth is described as follows:—

The Countess Warren's portion:—

The Castle, Manor, and Burgh of Katherlac, and Body of the County with assizes and perquisites.

Ballidunegan.

Futheret (now the Barony of Forth).

Tamulyn (now the Barony of St. Mullins).

Castle of Ros (Old Ross, Co. Wexford). Burgh of Ros (*alias* Rosponte, now New Ross, Co. Wexford).

Insula (*alias* "Island of Harvey," now Great Island, Barony of Shelburne).

Ballisax (a part of, in the Co. Kildare).<sup>2</sup>

The shares were all carefully valued and equalized, so that

<sup>1</sup> For the details of the five shares see Gilbert's "Viceroy's of Ireland," p. 516; "Calendar of Carew Manuscripts" (Miscellanea), p. 373; and "Calendar of Documents, Ireland, 1252-1284," p. 160.

<sup>2</sup> "Calendar of Documents, 1252-1284, Ire.," p. 161.



each sister's portion was worth yearly £343 4s. 6½d.; that accounts for the County Kildare Manor of Ballysax appearing in the Carlow division; and the only way to account for the Island, Old and New Ross here, is that probably at that time the County Carlow was larger and included the Barony of Bantry, in which they are situated.

The date of Lady Matilda's death is not recorded. Of her sons by her first marriage with Hugh Bigod, Roger the eldest succeeded as fourth Earl of Norfolk, and in right of his mother was appointed Marshal of England. On his death without issue in 1270 his honours and possessions devolved upon his nephew Roger Bigod (son of his brother Hugh, who was Chief Justice of England in 1257, and was slain in the Battle of Lewes in 1264).

Roger Bigod, 5th Earl of Norfolk and Marshal of England, was twice married, but had no issue. In the year 1300 he constituted King Edward I his heir, and surrendered into his hands the Marshal's Rod, upon condition that it should be returned in the event of his having children, and that he should receive £1,000 down, and £1,000 a year for life. His death occurred on the 11th December, 1306, and the Earldom of Norfolk became extinct in the Bigod family, although he left a brother John Bigod, who survived him, but whose right of succession seems to have been annihilated by this very unjust proceeding, and so completely was it done that he did not even inherit any of the great estates of his ancestors.

On the 5th February, 1307, Sir John Wogan, the Justiciary of Ireland, was ordered to ascertain what Knights' Fees and advowsons of Churches the late Earl of Norfolk, who held of the King *in capite*, possessed in Ireland. On the 8th April, 1307, the Inquisition<sup>1</sup> was held in Carlow, and the Jury found that the late Earl held *in capite* the following castles, manors, boroughs, lands, etc., viz. :—

The Manor, Castle, and burgh Catherlach, with their appurtenances; and the Body of the County with assizes and perquisites.

The Barony of Tamilyng (St. Mullin's), held by Richard Talon.

The Barony of Tullach-Offelmych (Tullow), held by Edmund le Botyler.

<sup>1</sup> "Calendar of Documents, Ireland, 1302-1307," pp. 172-181.



The Barony of Odron at Dunlek, held by Nicholas de Carrew.

The Barony of Obargy (i.e. Ui Bairrche, now the Barony of Slieve Margy in the Queen's County), held by William St. Leger, and Joan, daughter and heir of Hugh Purcell. Typerauthan, *alias* Typercane, in Oboy (? Ui Buidhe, now the Barony of Ballyadams, Queen's County), held by John de Boneville.

Ardbrystyn (? Ardristan), held by John de Valle.

Grag, held by Thomas le Botyler.

Ardynheth, *alias* Ardyhoch, held by Adam Brun.

Kilcloyt, held by William Traherne

Kilbeleter, *alias* Kilbolet, held by the said William.

Kells in Fotheryd, *alias* Forth, held by the heirs of Reginald de Dene.

Ballymackele, held by Richard Taloun.

Balystand, *alias* Balyskandel, held by Robert Bremyll of Forth.

The lands of Dunleck (? Dunleckny); Leghlyn (? Leighlin); Fynnauth, *alias* Fannagh (? Fennor).

The rent of Owritsowne, *alias* Overstowne.

The Barony and Manor, and burgh of Fethard, *alias* Forth, containing a castle, grange, etc.

Lands of Balymaccolyt, le Boly, le Drym, le Kneaston, Oxsmiles.

The Barony and Manor of Old Rosse.

The Barony of the Island of Hervey.

The Burgh of Rosponte (New Ross), and its Ferry, and the territory called the Tower of Hooke.

The Manor, Castle, and Island of Durbarr in the County Wexford.

Ballydonegan, *alias* Ballydougan, County Carlow.

The Manor of Ballysax, in the County Kildare.

The advowsons of the churches of St. Mary of Carlow, of the Friars Minors at Old Ross, and of Kylscalan or Kysalan, in the County Wexford.

A few years after the death of Roger Bigod, who, as mentioned above, appointed King Edward I his heir, the Carlow estates and honours passed by grant to Thomas Plantagenet, surnamed "de Brotherton," in 1312.

He was the eldest son of Edward I by his second wife Margaret, daughter of Philip III of France, and was born at Brotherton in Yorkshire in 1301, whence the surname "de Brotherton"; and before he had reached his thirteenth



The Barony of Odron at Dunlek, held by Nicholas de Carrew.

The Barony of Obargy (i.e. Ui Bairrche, now the Barony of Slieve Margy in the Queen's County), held by William St. Leger, and Joan, daughter and heir of Hugh Purcell. Typerauthan, *alias* Typercane, in Oboy (? Ui Buidhe, now the Barony of Ballyadams, Queen's County), held by John de Boneville.

Ardbrystyn (? Ardristan), held by John de Valle.

Grag, held by Thomas le Botyler.

Ardynheth, *alias* Ardyhoch, held by Adam Brun.

Kilcloyt, held by William Traherne

Kilbeleter, *alias* Kilbolet, held by the said William.

Kells in Fotheryd, *alias* Forth, held by the heirs of Reginald de Dene.

Ballymackele, held by Richard Taloun.

Balystand, *alias* Balyskandel, held by Robert Bremyll of Forth.

The lands of Dunleck (? Dunleckny); Leghlyn (? Leighlin); Fynnauth, *alias* Fannagh (? Fennor).

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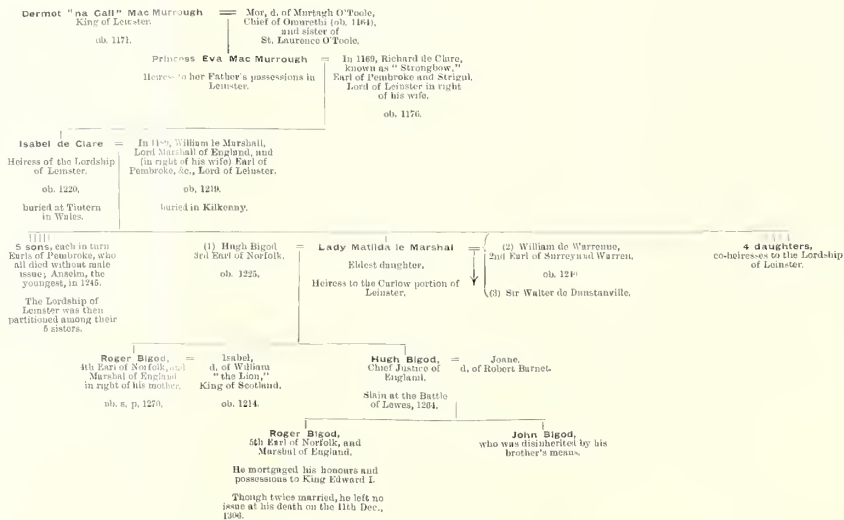
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[To face page 319.

# THE SUCCESSORS TO THE LORDSHIP OF CARLOW.

## PEDIGREE I.

[COMPILED BY W. FITZG.]



[To face page 319.

## THE SU

**Dermot "na Gall" Mac Murro**  
King of Leinster.

ob. 1171.

Prince

Heiress to

<b>Isabel de Clare</b>	=	In 1189, W
Heiress of the Lordship of Leinster.		Lord Marsh (in right of Pembroke, &
ob. 1220.		
buried at Tintern in Wales.		buried

|||||  
**5 sons**, each in turn  
Earls of Pembroke, who  
all died without male  
issue; Auselm, the  
youngest, in 1245.

The Lordship of  
Leinster was then  
partitioned among their  
5 sisters.

**Roger Bigod.**  
4th Earl of Norfolk, and  
Marshal of England  
in right of his mother.

ob. s. p. 1270.



year, he was advanced by special Charter of his half-brother, King Edward II (at the dying request of his predecessor), dated 1312, to all the honours which Roger Bigod, Earl of Norfolk, possessed in England and Ireland. By his first wife Alice, daughter of Sir Roger Halys, Knight, of Harwick, he had (with other issue) a daughter, Lady Margaret Plantagenet. On Thomas de Brotherton's death in 1338, his title of Earl of Norfolk became extinct; but in after years Lady Margaret was created Duchess of Norfolk for life. Her first husband was John de Segrave, 3rd Baron Segrave, by whom she had a daughter Elizabeth, who married John de Mowbray, 4th Baron Mowbray of Axholme. From them descended the Mowbrays, Dukes of Norfolk, who became extinct in 1475; and from them, too, in the female line, were descended the Berkeleys, Earls of Berkeley, and the Howards, Dukes of Norfolk (again referred to below).

In 1411, by an Inquisition taken in Carlow, it was ascertained that Thomas de Mowbray, Earl Marshal of England, died on the 4th June, 1404, seised of the Manors of Catharlagh, Old Rosse, &c. On the death of his grandnephew in 1475, the Bigod Estates in the Counties Carlow and Wexford, which had descended to him, were divided among his kinsmen and heirs of the Berkeley and Howard Families. [See Pedigree.]

In time the great English families who inherited Irish estates so neglected their properties, that their castles became ruinous, and their tenants impoverished; the Irish, too, entered unchecked into the Pale, and committed such robberies and burnings that the lands became waste; at last, to such an extent had the abuse become, that, at a Parliament assembled on the 1st May, 1537, an Act was passed, known as the Act of Absentees, which forfeited to the Crown the properties whose owners were absentees; among the names of other defaulters appear those of "the noble prince Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk, and the lord Berkeley, his coparcioner in their ancient inheritance of the signories and lordships of Catherlagh." Hence from this period the County Carlow became Crown property and was divided among different families, though those sub-tenants and knights who formerly paid rent and rendered service to the lord of the manor, now did so to the Crown instead.

We will now deal with the historical events which occurred in or near the Castle of Carlow.

As has been already mentioned, a castle was first founded here towards the end of the twelfth or beginning of the thirteenth century, probably by William le Mareschal, or Marshal, Earl of Pembroke, who died in 1219; in a charter he granted to the

burgesses of Catherlagh, about the year 1209, are inserted the following sentences:—

Imprimis. That no burgess shall be drawn into any suit, or answer any plea which shall arise within the Bounds of the Borough, *in the castle*, or elsewhere, than in the hundred court of the town.

And again:—

If any Burgess shall of his own accord lend his chattels to the bailiffs of my castle, if they be not delivered up within forty days, he shall be paid for their use beyond that time.

These two extracts show that a castle was then in existence. There is some doubt whether Carlow was ever a walled town like Castledermot, Old Ross, Athy, Kildare, etc.; possibly it was, as there is a record of a grant of £500 allowed by the Justiciary of Ireland in 1361, for strengthening the fortifications of the place; but this, which was then a very great sum, may have been expended on the outworks of the castle, of which there are now no traces.

In April, 1231, a mandate was issued by the King to the Constables of Castles belonging to the late William Marshal (junior), Earl of Pembroke, who died in that year, to hand them over to Walerand Teutonicus, and to then proceed to England to confer with the King. The knights free and other tenants on the Earl's lands in Leinster were warned to obey the King's custodian during the time of his being in authority.<sup>1</sup>

A very interesting paper from the pen of Mr. James Mills (Deputy-Keeper of the Records, Record Office, Dublin) was contributed to the "Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries, Ireland,"<sup>2</sup> dealing with the expenses of the Irish estates of Roger Bigod, Earl of Norfolk, between the years 1279–1294, in which he describes how, the Earl being principally an absentee, his affairs and estates in Leinster were managed by a Seneschal of knightly rank, and a Treasurer, the chief fiscal officer, who was responsible for the collection of the revenue of the lordship, the safe keeping of the treasure, and its due disbursements. Among his subordinates were the barony serjeants and provosts of borough towns. Under the Seneschal were the constables of the five castles:—Catherlagh, Finfagh (Fennor) or Fennogh, Old Ross, Fothered (Forth O'Nolan), and New Ross or Rospont. In

<sup>1</sup> "Calendar of Documents, Ireland, 1171–1251," p. 278.

<sup>2</sup> Consecutive vol. xxii, pp. 50–62, 1892.

the absence of the Earl an Auditor arrived yearly from England to check the Treasurer's accounts, and to make a tour of inspection of the Earl's manors.

The Treasurer held, in the Castle of Carlow, a mimic court of exchequer, where the receiver, serjeants, and provosts rendered their accounts. From Mr. Mills's paper the following extracts concerning Carlow are copied :—

“The centre of government was the Castle of Carlow. The repairs to it form frequent items of expenditure. The roof of the great hall adjoining the castle in which the courts were held was a source of frequent trouble, needing constant repair. It was roofed with wooden shingles. The shingles were bored and fastened by nails to the roof ; they were made in the wood of Dunleckny.

“Timber, boards, and laths were, from time to time, brought from Dunleckny, Tullow, and Athy, for the repair of the hall and other portions of the castle, the kitchen and prison.

“The exchequer house was one of the buildings of the castle ; it was probably one of the Towers, the lower part of which formed the Treasurer's Office and Court, while on the upper floor were preserved the treasure of money and records, which were deposited in chests of wood secured with iron bands.

“At this time the town must have been of considerable extent, as there were no fewer than 171 free burgesses in it. The receipts from ferries over the Barrow indicate the existence of many traders. The need, too, of bridges at Carlow, over the Barrow and Burren, was much felt, and pressure was put upon the townsmen to build or perhaps rebuild them ; for their neglect fines were imposed on the community of the burgh of Carlow.

“The income of the lordship averaged £750 a year, and the cost of management of the estate averaged about £250 a year, including the Seneschal's salary of £100 ; the bulk of the remainder was transferred to the Earl in England.

“At this period money was fourteen times greater in value than at present.”

In April, 1282, Roger Bigod, 5th Earl of Norfolk, and Marshal of England, complained to the King that the Justiciary of Ireland exacts from him one hundred marks for the decapitation of Art MacMurrough, who was then at peace with the King, and this he does against the Earl's liberty of Catherlagh, according to the custom hitherto prevailing there, as Art's head had not before been proclaimed with the consent of the Earl, or of his freemen ; the Justiciary moreover strives against the Earl's liberty to hold inquisitions in the Earl's land of Catherlagh, because four pleas belong to the King there. The King ordered that the complaint should be investigated ; and in the meanwhile the Justiciary shall desist from inflicting grievances on the Earl, who was performing good service for the King in Wales.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> “Calendar of Docs., Ireland, 1252-1284,” p. 435.

In 1283 Ralph Wade appears as Constable of Catherlagh Castle.

On the 8th April, 1307, an Inquisition was held in Carlow to inquire into the Irish possessions of Roger Bigod, 5th Earl of Norfolk, and Marshal of England, who died on the 11th December, 1306. His Castle of Catherlagh is thus described in their report :—"The Castle is badly roofed ; opposite the Castle is a hall in which pleas of the county and of assize are held ; in the Castle and hall there are many defects, as well in the roof as in the walls, so that they can be extended at no price ; no one would rent them ; they greatly want roofing and good keeping."<sup>1</sup>

During the fourteenth century the following names appear as holding the office of Constable of Carlow Castle :—In 1310, William Baylylf ; 1346, Walter Lenfant ; 1360, Adam de Grantham ; 1371, Sir John de Cornwall, Knight ; 1375, Robert Brown ; 1384, Walter Eure or Evre ; 1399, Thomas Harbrek or Herbrigge ; 1400, William Houton.<sup>2</sup>

In 1314 Edward Bruce, brother of Robert the King of Scotland, during his attempt to subdue Ireland, proceeded from the north towards Limerick, burning and destroying towns, dwellings, cattle, and crops which lay in his march through the country. Among the towns which suffered were Naas, Tristeldermot (Castledermot), Cathirlogh, Balla-Gawran (now Gowran), Callan, and Cashel.<sup>3</sup>

In 1326, in the month of July, about eighty of the inhabitants of Cathyrilaht and its neighbourhood were slain by the O'Mores of Leix.<sup>4</sup>

In 1329, on the Sunday before the Feast of St. Laurence, David le Botiller (or Butler) was slain near Carlow by the O'Nolans of Fotharta-Fea, *alias* Fothart-O'Nolan (now the Carlow Barony of Forth).

In 1346 William de Drayton appears as parson of the Church of Cathyrilagh.<sup>5</sup>

In 1357 William de Valle, Sheriff of Carlow, petitioned for compensation for the loss of all his goods which had been destroyed by the neighbouring Irish septs ; and also on account of his having killed three of the O'Nolans, and Philip O'Byrne, a captain of the Irish, whose heads he had brought to the Castle

<sup>1</sup> "Calendar of Docs., Ireland, 1302-1307," p. 173.

<sup>2</sup> Rot. Hib. Canc. Cal.

<sup>3</sup> Thady Dowling's "Annals of Ireland."

<sup>4</sup> Friar Clyn's "Annals of Ireland."

<sup>5</sup> Rot. Canc. Hib. Calendarium, p. 506.



of Dublin, although he might have had a great ransom by delivering these heads elsewhere. A grant of £30 was made to him by the Exchequer.<sup>1</sup> The family of de Valle, or Wall, has been for centuries associated with Carlow and its vicinity.

In 1361 Lionel, son of King Edward III, Duke of Clarence, and Justiciary of Ireland, removed the Exchequer from Dublin to Catherlough; he also expended the sum of £500 in building fortifications to the town (*parietes ville*).<sup>2</sup> In spite of the expenditure of this large sum, it was found that the Exchequer could not for long be maintained at Carlow, owing to the danger it was in from the continual attacks made by Dermot "of the red hand" MacMurrough of Hy Kinshellagh.<sup>3</sup> In 1537 the town of Carlow is described as "being walled alrebye" (*State Papers of Henry VIII*, vol. ii, p. 413); this probably refers to the work undertaken in this year by the Duke of Clarence.

In 1375 a great plague raged in the country; it decimated the populations in the towns of Wexford, Dublin, Naas, Athie, Carlow, and Leighlin-bridge.<sup>4</sup>

In the same year, on the Feast of St. Ann, mother of the Blessed Virgin Mary (26th July), Donough Kavanagh MacMurrough, King of Leinster, was slain by Geoffrey de Valle near Catherlaugh<sup>5</sup>; the "Annals of the Four Masters" state that he was killed treacherously.

At this time the country was so disturbed that the Judges and officials of the Crown dared not venture towards the Law Courts at Carlow, though the Chief Baron, Sir Robert Holywode, with a body of soldiery, essayed to defend portions of this district.<sup>6</sup>

In 1377 it was found expedient by the Crown, who had failed to subdue the native septs along the marches of the Pale, to pay "black-rent" to some of the Chiefs, as a bribe to keep quiet. Art mac Art MacMurrough, now Chief of the Kavanaghs, enforced a fee of eighty marks a year to be paid to him, and Geoffrey de Valle (above-mentioned), Sheriff of Carlow, was allowed twenty pounds to enable him to pay MacMurrough twice that sum demanded by the latter as an *eric* or compensation for the death of his brother Donough Kavanagh.<sup>7</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Gilbert's "Viceroy of Ireland," p. 213.

<sup>2</sup> Thady Dowling's "Annals."

<sup>3</sup> A district including the whole of the County Wexford, the Barony of Shillelagh in the County Wicklow, and the northern and southern portions of the County Carlow.

<sup>4</sup> Thady Dowling's "Annals."

<sup>5</sup> Friar's Clyn's "Annals."

<sup>6</sup> Page 240 of Gilbert's "Viceroy."

<sup>7</sup> *Ib.*, p. 242.



In the same year (1377) a grant of five marks was allowed to Richard Walsh, Parson of the Church of Carlow (he was still Parson in 1392), whose house was burned the last time the O'Byrnes set fire to the town. Two years later the same Richard Walsh was granted ten marks for his services in defence of Carlow, and in consideration that he had lost over £40 worth of goods and chattels by fire.<sup>1</sup>

In 1378 Richard fitz Thomas Wale (or de Valle) appears as Sheriff of the County.

In 1381 a grant was made to John More, Clerk of the Works, of £20, for repairs to the Castle of Catherlagh.<sup>2</sup>

In 1392, to aid the settlers within the walls of Carlow, the Dublin Council engaged Master Richard Sonner, of Dublin, smith, who, with his attendant, agreed, for the payment of one shilling per day, to dwell there, in the King's service, for three months, for the purpose of making guns, arms, harness, and other articles for defence of the place against the Irish.<sup>3</sup>

In this year (1392) the Rector of Carlow Church, Richard Wals (? Walsh), Chaplain, an aged man, petitioned the Lord Justice for assistance, as the enemy had destroyed his house, goods, and grain; he was granted £10.<sup>4</sup>

In this year, too, Thomas de Carlow was Vicar of the Church of Carlow.<sup>5</sup>

The year 1395 was a notable one in the annals of Leinster, for a change of policy towards the Irish septs by the King of England, who finding it impracticable to reduce the Irish by arms, sought to conciliate them through the medium of religion. So, laying aside the hostile banners of England, quartered with leopards and fleur-de-lis, he substituted flags, bearing a golden cross on a blue ground, surrounded by five silver birds, which are said to have been the arms of his patron-saint, Edward the Confessor. [The Irish are represented to have held in reverence the memory of "The Confessor," whose Queen, Edith, was sister to Driella, wife of Donogh O'Brien, King of Munster.] Entering into negotiations with Art MacMurrough, King of Leinster (this was the famous Art mac Art mac Murtough mac Murrough MacMurrough, who died in 1417, it is said, by poison), King Richard induced him to agree to accept lands in exchange for those lands under his control in the County Carlow, whence most of the settlers had been expelled, and through which the

<sup>1</sup> Pages 104 and 106b of Rot. Cal. Hib. Canc.

<sup>2</sup> Page 116b, Rot. Cal. Hib. Canc.

<sup>3</sup> *Ib.*, p. 151.

<sup>4</sup> Graves's "Proceedings of the King's Council in Ireland, 1392-3," p. 11.

<sup>5</sup> *Ib.*, p. 44.

royal officials could not pass to administer the English laws. The formal ratification of this compact was committed by the King to the English claimant of these lands, Thomas Mowbray, nominal Lord of Carlow, Earl of Nottingham, Lieutenant of Picardy, Flanders, and Artois, Governor of Calais and of Wales. Sir Thomas Mowbray stood, at this period, high in the royal favour, and was permitted to wear the insignia of an eldest son of the King of England, consisting of a coronet of silver, suspended from his neck with the crest of a golden leopard. He subsequently assisted at the execution of his father-in-law, the Earl of Arundel; participated in the mysterious death of Gloucester; obtained the Dukedom of Norfolk, and eventually died in Italy in 1400, where he had been exiled in disgrace for life.<sup>1</sup>

On the 16th of February, 1395, Sir Thomas Mowbray and the King's commissioners met Art MacMurrough, King of Leinster, who was mounted on a black steed, "in an open field, called Ballygory, near Catherlagh, on the side of Slemargy, in the diocese of Leighlin." In his company were several native chiefs with their armed followers, including Garrett O'Byrne and Donnell O'Nolan, "captains of their nations." The terms of the agreement and the Letters Patent were read in English by John Molton, a cleric of the Lincoln Diocese, and translated into Irish by Edmund Vale, Master of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in Ireland (i.e., Kilmainham). Art MacMurrough then went through the ceremony of homage. Taking off his girdle, sword, and cap, on bended knees he placed his hands between those of Sir Thomas Mowbray, and took an oath in Irish of allegiance to the King, and swore on the Gospels to observe the covenants. He then was given the kiss of peace by Sir Thomas on behalf of the King, and, rising to his feet, the ceremony closed. The sub-chiefs, in order of rank, then also did homage in the same manner. On this occasion the ceremony was performed by Garrett O'Byrne,<sup>2</sup> Chief of "Crioich Branach" and Ranelagh in the County Wicklow; Donnell O'Nolan, of Fortharta-Fea, now in the Barony of Forth, County Carlow; Melaghlín O'More, Chief of Leix; Murrough O'Connor, Chief of Offaly; and Rory "oge" and Shane, sons of Morrogh "boy" O'More, Lord of Slieve Margy, now a Barony in the Queen's County. On the morrow, February 17th, in a house within the Castle of Catherlagh, the said Edmund Vale

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<sup>1</sup> Page 269 of Gilbert's "Viceroys."

<sup>2</sup> O'Byrne, i.e., Garrett mac Teige, died in 1399.

took oath faithfully to expound in English the liege homages of the above-named, and did so. Then David mac Manus O'Murarghe (i.e., O'Murroughoe, *alias* Murphy) and E. mac Garrett (Kavanagh), of Hy Kinshellagh, did liege homage in the same manner. Then came Geoffrey O'Brennan, of I Dough; Fineen MacGillapatrik, of Upper Ossory; Henry Tallon (of Agha, County Carlow), an English rebel; Thomas "karragh," Kavanagh; and Shane O'Nolan, who were not required to do homage, but were sworn to submit to the King's ordinance and disposition.

On the 18th, Lisagh mac Feorais (or Pierce) O'Connor "of the nation of Hyrth" (? Irry, a district in the western half of the Barony of Portnabinch, Queen's County), and O'Toole (? Hugh O'Toole, Chief of Imaal, in the County Wicklow), did homage as above in the Church of the Friars Minors, at Thristel-Dermond (now Castledermot, County Kildare, seven miles north-east of Carlow). On the 25th of June, these, and other homages, were forwarded in two hampers, by the King, to John, Bishop of Salisbury, Treasurer of England, to be enrolled in the Exchequer Court, and safely kept in the Treasury.<sup>1</sup>

In January, 1400, King Henry IV appointed Thomas Harbrek, Constable of the Castle of Carlow, custodian of all the manors, lands, and services in the Counties of Carlow, Kildare (Ballysax), and Wexford, which lately belonged to Margaret, Duchess of Norfolk (daughter and heir of Prince Thomas Plantagenet, surnamed "de Botherton") deceased, who held of the king, *in capite*, and also the possessions of her grandson and heir, Thomas Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, late defunct, whose heirs were under age, for which reasons the estates were in the King's hands. In the following year the appointment was transferred from Thomas "Herbrigge," late Constable, to William Houton, Constable of Carlow Castle.<sup>2</sup>

In 1403, Thomas Taillour, of Carlow, cleric, and Simon de Vale, sheriff of the county, were appointed to try the prisoners confined in the jail of Carlow Castle.<sup>3</sup> The surname "de Vale" has undergone several changes: different branches of the same family would also call themselves "le Veel," "Calfe," and Wall. In the following year Thomas Taillour was granted a custodiam of the estate of Thomas de Vale, deceased, and was made guardian of his daughter, Joan, by his wife Margaret Traharne.

In 1405 Sir Edmund Perers, Knight, was appointed

<sup>1</sup> "Calendar of Carew Manuscripts," pp. 378-380.

<sup>2</sup> Page 155*b* and 159, Rot. Hib. Cal. Canc.

<sup>3</sup> Page 178, Rot. Hib. Cal. Canc.



took oath faithfully to expound in English the liege homages of the above-named, and did so. Then David mac Manus O'Murarghe (i.e., O'Murroughoe, *alias* Murphy) and E. mac Garrett (Kavanagh), of Hy Kinshellagh, did liege homage in the same manner. Then came Geoffrey O'Brennan, of I Dough; Fineen MacGillpatrick, of Upper Ossory; Henry Tallon (of Agha, County Carlow), an English rebel; Thomas "karragh," Kavanagh; and Shane O'Nolan, who were not required to do homage, but were sworn to submit to the King's ordinance and disposition.

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<sup>1</sup> "Calendar of Carew Manuscripts," pp. 378-380.

<sup>2</sup> Page 155*b* and 159, Rot. Hib. Cal. Canc.

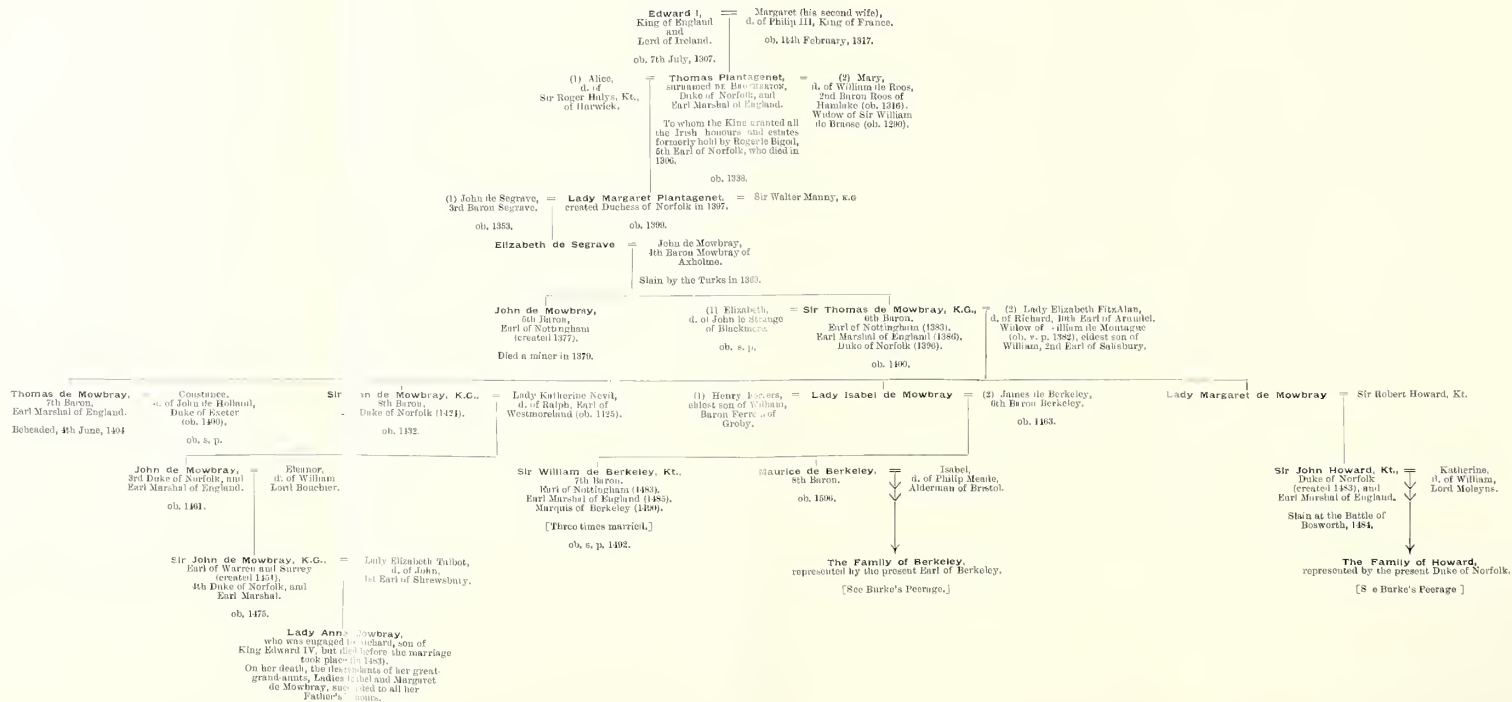
<sup>3</sup> Page 178, Rot. Hib. Cal. Canc.



# THE SUCCESSORS TO THE LORDSHIP OF CARLOW.

## PEDIGREE II.

[COMPILED BY W. FITZG.]





Constable of Carlow Castle. In 1434 his widow Joan was the wife of John Eustace, of Newland, County Kildare.<sup>1</sup> In this same year occurs the only mention of the town of Carlow by the Four Masters in their "Annals of Ireland." The entry is as follows:—"MacMurrough Art, son of Art, son of Murtough, son of Maurice Kavanagh, King of Leinster, waged war with the English, during which the Contoe Reagh (i.e., the grey county, or County Wexford), together with Carlow and Castledermot, were plundered and burned." Art MacMurrough's death took place in the year 1417. His Chief Brehon, O'Doran, died at the same time. They are supposed to have been poisoned by a woman at Ros-mic-Triuin, which is the ancient name of New Ross in the County Wexford.

In 1411, on the Saturday after the Feast of St. Edward the Confessor (18th March), an Inquisition was held in Carlow to ascertain the lands, rents, and services due to the Crown, of Thomas de Mowbray (junior), Earl Marshal of England, who died issueless on the 4th of June, 1404. His heir was his brother, Sir John<sup>2</sup> (*vide* Pedigree).

In 1422 a Thomas Vale was Sheriff of Carlow. In 1432 that appointment was held by Walter fitz Simon Vale, after which the name Richard fitz Thomas Vale appears as Sheriff in 1450, 1460, and 1485.<sup>3</sup>

In 1435 the Privy Council in Dublin addressed a letter to the King, for presentation to the Viceroy, in which it points out the desperately unsettled state of the country. Referring to the County Carlow, it states that—"The County Catherlagh, which lies to the south-west part of the City of Dublin, within this thirty years was one of the keys of the land, midway between the said city and the outparts—that is to say, the Counties of Kilkenny and Tipperary; and the province of Cashel also is inhabited with enemies and rebels, save the Castles of Catherlagh and Tillagh (? Tullow). Within these nine years there were within the said County of Catherlagh 148 castles and piles defensible, well-vaulted, embattled, and inhabited, that now are destroyed and under the subjection of the said enemies."<sup>4</sup>

The Privy Council laid the chief blame for this state of affairs on the frequent changes of Viceroys, and their non-residence in the disaffected parts.

<sup>1</sup> Memoranda Rolls of the Exchequer.

<sup>2</sup> "Calendar of Carew Manuscripts," p. 441.

<sup>3</sup> Memoranda Rolls.

<sup>4</sup> Gilbert's "Viceroys," p. 330.

In the same year (1435) the Privy Council allowed the sum of 40s. to Henry Vale, Parson of the Church of Catherlagh, who was appointed custodian of the castle there.<sup>1</sup>

In 1440 the Escheator of Ireland received instructions from the King to have a full seisin made of the estates of the late Sir John de Mowbray, 2nd Duke of Norfolk, who died in 1432, leaving his son and heir, John, a minor at the time of his death. The instructions add that by different Inquisitions it was found that the late Sir John's estates were valued by knight's service per annum as follows :—

The Manor of Old Rosse, with the town of New Rosse, and the castle under Island of Hervey,<sup>2</sup> valued at £10 per annum.

The Manor of Ballysaxe, in the County Kildare, valued at 20s. per annum.

The Castle of Catherlagh with the Body of the County and the burgh there, and the Manor of Fotheryd (Forth), valued at 12d. per annum.<sup>3</sup>

In 1484, on the 10th February, Sir William Berkeley (son of the Lady Isabel de Mowbray), Earl of Nottingham, and heir to a portion of the Carlow Estates, presented the advowson and patronage of the Church in Carlow (which was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary) to St. Mary's Abbey, Dublin, of which Walter Champfleur was then abbot. The grant was thus worded :—

“Omnibus, etc. Willielmus, Comes Nottingham, Vice-Comes Barkley et Carelagh, *alias* Catyrlagh, salutem.

“Sciatis nos, prefatum Comitem, dedisse et concessisse Waltero Champflower, Abbati Monasterii Beate Marie, advocacionem at patronatum ecclesie parochialis Beate Marie Virginis de Carelagh, sive Catyrlagh, Leghlinensis diocesis.

“Data 10 Februarii, anno Regis Ricardi Tertii post conquestum Anglie secundo (i.e. A.D. 1484).

“Confirmatio Milonis (de Rupe or Roche), Episcopi Lechlinensis. Ultimo Aprilis, A.D. 1492.”<sup>4</sup>

The Grantor, Sir William Berkeley, created Marquess of Berkeley in 1490, died on the 14th February, 1492, and as he left no issue, his honours ceased ; but the Barony of Berkeley

<sup>1</sup> Page 259b, Rot. Hib. Cal. Canc.

<sup>2</sup> Now called the “Great Island,” in the Parish of Kilmokea, County Wexford.

<sup>3</sup> Page 261b, Rot. Hib. Cal. Canc.

<sup>4</sup> Gilbert's “Chartularies of St. Mary's Abbey,” vol. ii, p. 19.

would have passed to his next brother, Maurice, had they not quarrelled (it is said on account of Maurice marrying beneath him), and so in anger Sir William settled the castle, lordship, and lands of Berkeley upon Henry VII and his male heirs.

In 1494, Carlow Castle was seized by James FitzGerald, brother of Garrett "More," 8th Earl of Kildare. The latter, in September of this year, attended the Lord Deputy, Sir Edward Poynings, in his expedition against the Northern Irish; he was suspected of intriguing with Felim O'Hanlon, chief of Orior (a district in the County Armagh), and about the same time the news of the rebellion and capture of Carlow Castle by his brother James reached the Lord Deputy's ears; Sir Edward Poynings then returned from the north, and assembled a Parliament in Drogheda, in which an Act was passed attainting the Earl and his adherents, after which the Lord Deputy proceeded to Carlow, and, laying siege to the castle, recovered possession of it at the end of week.<sup>1</sup>

One of the charges against the Earl was for high treason, in that he "caused his brother James and other rebels to take by treason the King's Castle of Carlaughe, rearing and setting up upon the same his consaunce and standard; which castle was kept and fortified with men and victuals, in the name and by commandment of the said Earl until such time as it was gotten by the great wisdom and manhood of the said Deputy, after his long and painful lying at the siege of the same."<sup>2</sup>

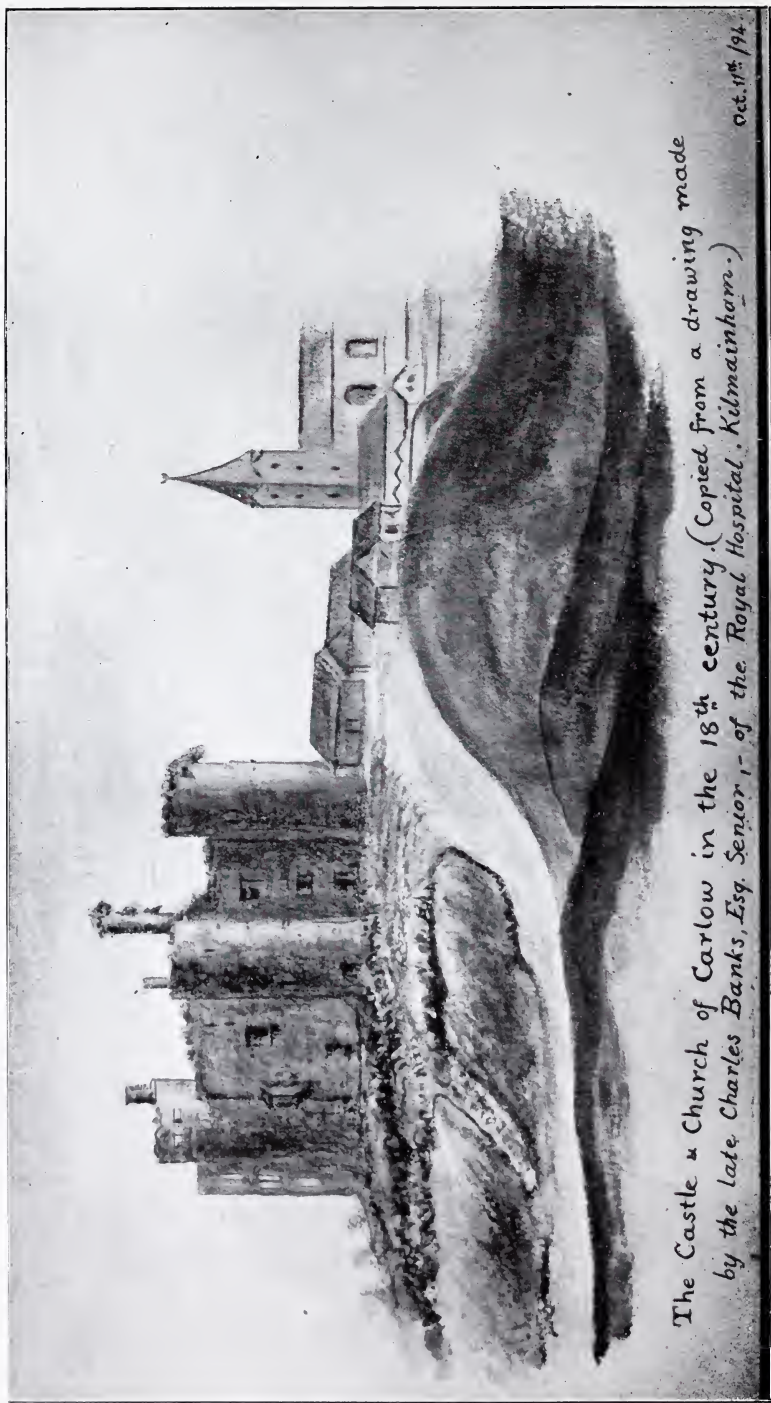
The Earl was sent over a prisoner to England and lodged in the Tower of London. Two years later, however, he received the royal pardon, and was restored to his honours and estates. It was on this occasion that King Henry VII was so taken with the honest, bluff manner of the Earl and the plain-spoken, straightforward way he replied to the charges of his accusers; for instance, when David Creagh, the Bishop of Cashel, accused him of burning his Cathedral on the Rock, he made no attempt to deny it, but boldly said he would not have done it but he was informed that the bishop was then inside; and, finally, when John Pain, the Bishop of Meath, irritably exclaimed: "Your Majesty must see all Ireland cannot rule this man," the King immediately replied, "Then he shall rule all Ireland," and there and then appointed him his Deputy, an office he faithfully held till his death in the year 1513. A full account of the above incident is to be found in Holinshed's "Chronicles of Ireland."

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<sup>1</sup> Cox's "History of Ireland."

<sup>2</sup> "Cal. of Carew Manuscripts," pp. 483, 484.





The Castle & Church of Carlow in the 18<sup>th</sup> century. (Copied from a drawing made by the late Charles Banks, Esq. Senior, of the Royal Hospital, Kilmainham.)

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CARLOW CASTLE IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

[From the copy of a Drawing made by Miss Eileen Grace O'Mahony.]

At the time James FitzGerald seized the Castle in 1494, it appears that the portion of the County Carlow lying between the town of Carlow and Leighlin Bridge had lately become the property of the Earl, his brother, as is explained fully further on under the year 1587; so that on this occasion James FitzGerald only garrisoned one of his brother's strongholds against the forces of the Crown.

In 1524 a Maurice Keating was Constable of Carlow Castle. The rebellion of "the Silken Thomas," afterwards 10th Earl of Kildare, due to the reported beheading of his father in the Tower of London, broke out on St. Barnabas' Day (11th June), 1534. He promptly seized the Castles of Portlester in the County Meath; Lea in the Queen's County; Maynooth, Rathangan, Kilkea, the White Castle at the bridge of Athy, Woodstock, and Castledermot in the County Kildare; and that of Carlow, all of which he provided with arms, cannon, ammunition, and victuals, and garrisoned principally with levies supplied by his Irish allies, the MacMurroughs, O'Mores, O'Connors, O'Byrnes, and O'Tooles. When it was, and after what length of a siege (if any), the Castle of Carlow was retaken from the Silken Thomas's adherents by Pierce, Earl of Ormond and Ossory, is not recorded; but it is probable that when the native septs were gradually induced to desert the cause of the rebellious Geraldine, after the betrayal of Maynooth Castle by Christopher Pares (the Earl's own foster-brother) in the month of March, 1535, Carlow Castle may have been peaceably surrendered. Anyhow, in reward for his services in defending the Castle during the remainder of the rebellion, Lord James Butler, son of Pierce, Earl of Ormond, was on the 27th of October, 1537, appointed Constable of the Castle, and was granted a lease of the Manor.

In 1537 a Report<sup>1</sup> was drawn up for presentation to the King, recommending certain plans for the pacification of Leinster. One suggestion was that farming men of substance should be induced to leave England and "sent hither to inhabite the countrie," for instance, "att the bridge of Leghlen which is a good place to buyld a towne, there is a howse of Friars there which will helpe well to the purpose. Lett another party of them be assigned to Carlaugh being walled alredy, another company to Castledermot which is alsoe walled alredy." This reference to Carlow being a walled town appears to be the first on record, unless the expenditure of £500 in 1361 by the Duke of Clarence, Justiciary of Ireland, as stated in Dowling's "Annals of Ireland," refers to the work. It is strange that no trace, or even tradition,

<sup>1</sup> "State Papers of Henry VIII," vol. ii, p. 413.

now exists of Carlow having at one time been a walled town, as is the case with Athy and Castledermot.

In 1538 the Justiciary, Lord Leonard Grey, and the Council proceeded through Leinster for the purpose of proclaiming the King's injunctions for establishing the Reformation. They report that on reaching Carlow "where Lord James Butler kepte his Cristmas we ther were veray well interteyned, and from thens we went to Kylkenny, where we were no les interteyned by therle of Ormonde."<sup>1</sup>

In the previous month of August, Lord Leonard Grey was present in Carlow, on which occasion the Chief of Leix, Pierce O'More, made his submission and went bail for his nephews, Kedagh and Rory, sons of Congal (Connell) O'More, deceased.<sup>2</sup>

In 1540 the Irish Council recommended John Travers, Master of the Ordnance in Ireland, as a suitable person to be appointed Constable of Carlow Castle, owing to his knowledge of the Irish language.<sup>3</sup> Whether he was appointed in succession to Lord James Butler is not stated. In 1548 a Brian Jonys or Johns (? Jones) appears as Constable.<sup>4</sup>

On the 8th January, 1540, an Inquisition<sup>5</sup> was held in the town to ascertain the Carlow possessions of the lately suppressed Monastery of St. Mary's, Dublin. The following are the names of the jury who were sworn :—

Edward Barrie	Donal O'Brainan
Walter Vale	John Herrold
Richard Vale	Thomas ffitz Edmond
John macGarrott	Brien O'Dempse
Patrick Sayntleger	Laghlin O'Dine (? O'Dunne)
John Barrie	Maurice Tallon
Patrick O'Donell	Nicholas O'Donell
Donal Bretnoghe (? Walsh)	Thomas Duff
John O'Keiley	Edward O'Keiley
Donal macOwen	& Laghlin Reiaghe

They, on their oaths, say that William Lawndeys, late Abbot of the House or Monastery of the Blessed Virgin Mary near Dublin, was seised in his demesne as of fee, in right of his late House or Monastery aforesaid, of and in the Rectory of Cathirlaghe, Polledstowne, the moyte (half) of Ballykernan, Mortelstowne, Graung-gudwen beyond the

<sup>1</sup> "State Papers of Henry VIII," vol. iii, p. 111.

<sup>2</sup> *Ib.*, p. 88.

<sup>3</sup> *Ib.*, p. 276.

<sup>4</sup> "Cal. of State Papers, Ireland," p. 98.

<sup>5</sup> County Carlow Exchequer Inquisition, No. 4 of Henry VIII.

Barrowe, with the tithes of corn-sheaves and of hay, with their appurtenencies, all valued, when expenses have been paid, at 66s. 8d. yearly.

As has been already stated, the Rectory of Carlow was granted to St. Mary's Abbey in 1484 by the then Lord of the Manor, Sir William Berkeley.

Another inquiry was held at Kilkea on the 27th November, 1540, before Thomas Walsh and John Mynne, Commissioners of the King, to ascertain the "extent," or valuation, of the Rectory or Church of Catherlagh. It was then found on the oaths of Martin Pelles, of Athy; Thomas FitzGerald, of Dollardstown; James FitzGerald, of Grange Mellon, and other upright men of the neighbourhood, that the tithes of corn of the town of Catherlagh were valued at £8, and that the tithes of Pollardiston (Pollardstown, now Pollacton) and Ballykernon (Kernanstown, near Carlow) were worth nothing, as those places had been devastated during the war with the O'Byrnes and the Kavanaghs; and also that the vicarage was worth yearly £10, the presentation to which had devolved to the King since the suppression of the monasteries.<sup>1</sup>

In 1552 a lease of the Manor of Carlow was granted by the Crown to Edward Randolph for 21 years, at a rent of £23 3s. 1d. At this time the Manor consisted of:—

An old strong Castle with four towers, on the east side of the Barrow; one tower on the other side<sup>2</sup>; the fishing of the Barrow.

The demesne lands of the Manor in Barneglassie on the other side of the Barrow.

Ardeconeryan, Rathmore, Coranmore, Farrancloghe, Heloghe, Monesnekill, Skeamragh, and Rathevillie, Coranbeg, Burloo on this side of the Barrow.

Knockanecroghe, the Erles medowe and a water-mill there of the demesne lands.

Messuages and lands on the town of Catherlaghe, and the customs of the tenants.

[In 1603 the Customs of the Manor of Carlow consisted of:—

- (a) A salmon yearly out of every net for taking salmon in the river Barrow, running by the bounds of the Castle.
- (b) Dermot mac Teige and Edward mac Rory, and others, render for each plough a carcase and a half of beef, seventy-two gallons of beer, and eighteen loaves of bread.

<sup>1</sup> Gilbert's "Chartularies of St. Mary's Abbey, Dublin," vol. ii, p. 91.

<sup>2</sup> In another place called "the Castle of Graige."



- (c) Each of the tenants and cottagers render a sheep out of every flock, having seven in number and upwards, if above that number a penny for every sheep within that number, and one hen at Christmas.
- (d) Each of the tenants and cottagers having cows render a dish of butter in May, and another in Autumn (each dish containing three and a half gallons).
- (e) Every inhabitant within the town, brewing beer for sale, renders out of each brewing, four gallons of Ale.
- (f) For every Cow slain in the town for sale, the Lord of the Manor shall have the hide, or in lieu thereof from 6<sup>d</sup> to 14<sup>d</sup> according to the size of the animal.
- (g) In all works to be done within the Castle, the inhabitants of the town shall find six workmen or labourers daily during the work, at their own expense.
- (h) Each of the tenants and cottagers shall, for three days, weed the corn-crop in the demesne, and reap the corn in Autumn for three days; one woman out of every house in the town shall for one day, yearly, assist in binding the sheaves of corn in Autumn.
- (i) Each of the tenants and cottagers shall cut, with his own axe, wood for fuel for the use of the Castle for three days in Summer.
- (j) Each tenant having a draught-horse shall draw wood to the Castle for three days in each year; and for a like number of days he shall draw the corn from the fields to the Castle haggard; he shall give one cart-load of wood, and one truss of straw, at every Christmas and Easter; and each of the Cottagers shall give one truss of rushes at those Feasts.
- (k) The tenants shall supply ploughs in the demesne lands, for three days for wheat sowing, and three days for oat sowing; and shall cart the sheaves of corn for sale to the Markets, and Fair in the town on the Festival of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin (15<sup>th</sup> of August).
- (l) In addition to the tolls of the Fair, and the profits of the Mill of the Manor, there was a tax called "a herriot" due to the Lord of the Manor. The herriot consisted of the second best beast, of whatever kind it be, which on the death of the tenant or cottager was given to the Lord of the Manor; if he had but one animal, it was to be auctioned among the neighbours and one third of the price given to him; and if the deceased possessed no animal, his goods were auctioned and if they came to the value of 20<sup>s</sup> and over, 6<sup>s</sup> & 8<sup>d</sup> of that sum in the name of a herriot was handed to the Lord of the Manor. (Morrin's "Cal. of Close Rolls," vol. ii, p. 515)].

Land of Mortelliston, parcel of the said Manor.

Land in Dowganston, Ballenragh, Ahate, Killenore; the customs of the tenants of Dowganston, Paynston, Johnston, and Pollardeston.

And the perquisites of the court of the Manor.

The Lessee, or he's Assign, to reside in the Castle, and not to assign without license.



As many of the tenants of the houses in the town of Catherlaghe as the Lord Deputy shall appoint, to keep bedding and stabling for travellers.

The Castle and stable reserved for the use of the Lord Deputy when it shall please him to reside there, Lessee providing 100 loads of hay at 2<sup>s</sup> sterling a load; 200 pecks of corn, at 16<sup>d</sup>; 24 loads of wheat straw at 12<sup>d</sup>; and 100 loads of Wood at 12<sup>d</sup>, for his use. Not to charge coyn. Fine to be paid £23.<sup>1</sup>

Edward Randolf was also appointed Constable of the Castle, in which office he was succeeded by Francis Randolf (? his son). The latter's widow married Edmond Langham, who, in 1567, petitioned the Crown for the Constablenesship and lease of the Manor, which were granted to him up to the date of the expiration of Edward Randolf's lease of the Manor, i.e., till 1572, after which date Robert Hartpole, of Shrulc, in the Queen's County, was granted the Constablenesship and lease of the Manor.<sup>2</sup> The Constable's fee was £20 per annum and other profits; he was allowed 10 footmen for the defence of the Castle, at 6d. a head a day. On Robert Hartpole's death in 1594 he was succeeded in the office by his son, Sir William.<sup>3</sup>

Robert Hartpole was an old and faithful military officer under the Crown; the rewards for his services were a grant of the Manor of Coolbanagher in 1563, the Manors of Shrulc and Blackford (*alias* Rathmaddock) in 1575, and the Manor of the Monk's Grange (*alias* Grange-ne-mannagh, *alias* the Grange of Kilmagobbock) in 1577, all of them situated in the Queen's County. On his death on the 3rd of October, 1594, Robert Hartpole was buried in the church of St. Mary, in Carlow, and an altar-tomb bearing his effigy was erected to his memory. A good many years ago, during an encroachment on the churchyard for building purposes, the effigy slab was discovered buried under *débris* and clay, and raised to the surface. It was for some time imagined by the people that the effigy represented an Irish King; but when the Latin inscription was deciphered by a clergyman, and it was discovered that the effigy represented the Robert Hartpole, Constable of Carlow Castle, who was present at the massacre of Mullaghmast (County Kildare) on New Year's Day, 1577, a labourer gave the head a contemptuous lick with a pick and broke it off, after which it was thrown into the Barrow. To

<sup>1</sup> Edward VI Fiant, No. 1112.

<sup>2</sup> Morrin's "Cal. of Close Rolls," vol. i, pp. 514, 516.

<sup>3</sup> Elizabeth Fiant, No. 5897.

prevent further mutilation to the figure, the late Colonel Henry Bruen had the effigy removed to Oak Park, and offering a reward for the head, recovered it too. For years it remained at Oak Park, till a descendant of the Constables, in the female line, a Mr. Hartpole-Bowen, obtained permission (previous to 1880) from the present owner of Oak Park, to have it removed to his residence at Kilnacourt, in Portarlinton, where it still remains, though the head, since its arrival there, has been lost.<sup>1</sup>

In 1587 Henry, 12th Earl of Kildare, petitioned the Queen for the recovery of his Carlow Estates, or other lands of equal value in exchange for it. It appears that an Act of a Parliament held in Limerick in 1494 granted to Gerald, 8th Earl of Kildare, then Lord Deputy, such lands in the County Carlow, lying between the town of that name and the town of Leighlin-bridge, as should be waste and derelict owing to the absenteeism of their then proprietors. Previous to the Rebellion of the Silken Thomas, 10th Earl, in 1534, it was mentioned in a Report to the King on the state of the county, that "the Earl of Kyldare, his brethren and kinsmen, have the counties of Kildare and Carlaghe till it come unto the Bridge of Leighlin."<sup>2</sup> In 1557 the Honours and Estates of the Earls, forfeited by the Rebellion, were restored to Gerald, the 11th Earl; among the possessions, according to the following extract from the Queen's letter, addressed to the Lord Deputy in reply to the Earl's petition, were the castle and lands of Catherlagh, which had been in error leased to Robert Hartpole, Constable of the Castle. The Queen's letter is dated the 9th September, 1588, and commences thus :—

"Right Trusty : Whereas the Castle and lands of Catherlagh, belonging to our cousin Henry, Earl of Kildare, have been these many years withholden from him by Robert Hartpole, Constable of our Fort in Catherlaghe, by force of a Lease made unto him, in which lease the lands were inserted ; by reason whereof the Earl's right was brought in question ; whereupon the Chief Justices of the Benches and the Lord Chief Baron did give their opinions for the invalidity and insufficiency of the Lease, and a certificate was therefore returned to our Privy Council here, by Sir John Perrot, then Deputy. Nevertheless, weighing how commodious and necessary the lands lie for the use of our Fort, the Earl hath been dealt with, on our behalf, for an exchange to be made for other parcels of our inheritance in that realm, whereof he hath besought assignment and a perfect estate to be made to him in lieu of the lands, which we cannot but think reasonable, and therefore do expressly will and command you, with convenient speed, to pass unto the Earl and his heirs an estate

<sup>1</sup> For a photograph of this tomb see the JOURNAL, vol. iv, p. 225.

<sup>2</sup> "State Papers of Henry VIII.," vol. ii, p. 184.

in fee simple of such lands and reversions in this our realm in exchange, as shall be answerable to like quantity and goodness of the lands in Catherlaghe; and for such lands as the Earl is to pass unto us, being now annexed to the Fort of Catherlaghe, we require you to have a special care to see the same well assured unto us in fee simple."<sup>1</sup>

I have not so far discovered what estate the Earl obtained in exchange for the Carlow property.

In 1591, Dowling's "Annals of Ireland" state that Art "achnan" Kavanagh was taken prisoner at "Monelly," and, with seven of his followers, was hanged at Catherlough.

In 1594, one of the witnesses to Robert Hartpole's (Constable of the Castle) Will, which was signed on the 12th September, was "Piers White, Vicar of Catherlagh."

In 1599, Sir Robert Napper, Knt., Chief Baron, was granted a lease of the Manor of Carlow, when the previous lease granted to Sir William Hartpole, Knt. (eldest son of Robert Hartpole, by his wife Grania O'Byrne), Constable of the Castle, should expire.<sup>2</sup> This grant appears to have been revoked, as in May, 1604, Donough O'Brien, Earl of Thomond, in consideration of his services to Queen Elizabeth, was granted by King James I "an estate in fee-simple for ever of the Manor of Catherlogh, being of the yearly rent of £23 3s. 1d. (*reserving and excepting out of the said grant the Castle of Catherlogh*), and so much other land, &c., at the ancient rents, as shall amount, together with the said Manor of Catherlogh, to the value of £100 per annum, in free and common soccage, as of the Castle of Dublin, to be held of the King. The said Earl and his son and the longer liver of them to have the Constableness of the said Castle of Catherlogh, with all such entertainments as Robert and William Hartpoole lately enjoyed the same."<sup>3</sup>

Sir William Hartpole's death took place on the 15th April, 1616, when the Castle and Constableness were acquired by Donough, Earl of Thomond.

#### The Borough of Carlow.

In 1613 the Lord Deputy issued an order to Sir John Davys, the Attorney-General, to draw forth a fiant of incorporation unto the undernamed persons by the names of Portreeve and Burgesses of the town of Catherloghe:—

Portreeve.—John Kirton.

<sup>1</sup> Morrin's "Cal. of Close Rolls," vol. ii, p. 184.

<sup>2</sup> *Ib.*, p. 514.

<sup>3</sup> "Cal. of State Papers," p. 167.

Burgesses.—Sir William Hartpole, Knt., Sir Robert Pigott, Knt., Sir Adam Loftus of Rathfarnham, Knt., Anthony Sentleger, Peter Wright, William Greatrake, Nicholas Harman, John Bromfield, John Ely, Robert Whiteacre, Robert Sutton, and Richard Keatinge.<sup>1</sup>

The corporation was given power to return two members to the Irish Parliament.

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<sup>1</sup> "Cal. of State Papers," p. 336.

*(To be continued.)*

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*A DESCRIPTIVE ACCOUNT OF THE COUNTY  
OF KILDARE IN 1682.<sup>1</sup> BY THOMAS MONK.*

**T**HE County of Kildare is bounded on the east with the County of Dublin, on the south with the Counties of Wicklow and Catherlough, on the west with the Queen's County, and on the north with the King's County and County of Meath; it is from north to south about thirty miles in length, but not of a proportionable breadth, being from east to west not above nineteen, and in some places narrower, and is divided into ten baronies or hundreds, viz. :—1. Carburie; 2. Ikeagh and Outerenny; 3. Salt; 4. Naas; 5. Clane; 6. Connel; 7. Ophaly; 8. Narragh and Rebban; 9. Kilkea and Moone; 10. Kilkullen, in which are contained Corporate Towns three, and Market Towns six.

The soyle generally is a levell and plain areable, and there very fertile, plentifully yieldinge all sorts of grain; (any where sowne in these Countries) with considerable increase which encouridges the painefull husbandman to turne all under the plow, and Dublin being in the neighbourhood ever does afford them a good market. There are noe mountaines or waste land,

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<sup>1</sup>The following extract from a letter, dated 7th December, 1849, written by George Petrie (Author of "The Origin of the Round Towers of Ireland") to the Marquis of Kildare, fully explains the source from which this Account of the County was copied. Where the original manuscript is deposited Petrie does not state, but probably it is in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy. Petrie writes:—"On turning over a portfolio of papers a few days since, I found a document which I think may be of interest to you and to His Grace, and which I have therefore had copied to present to your Lordship. The tract is marked with a pencil as a 'Descriptive Account of the County of Kildare, by Thomas Monk, drawn up for Sir William Petty,' and it is obviously one of a series of topographical papers, written about the year 1682 for Sir William, with a view to publication, and which was prevented by the political disturbances which followed shortly after. Of these papers many remain in manuscript in Trinity College Library, but I am not aware that this Description of Kildare is among them. The Description of West Meath, written by Sir Henry Piers, of Tristernagh, has been published by Vallancey in the first volume of his Collectanea; and the Account of West Connaught, or Connemara, has been recently printed, with Notes by Mr. Hardiman, by the Irish Archaeological Society. This of Kildare is undoubtedly inferior in ability and copiousness to either of those; but it is nevertheless a very interesting Paper as illustrating the state of society in Ireland at the time."



but where there are found any hills or risings, they are on all sides covered with sheep of the largest size, and longest staple, and the low lands are crowded with horses and black cattle, and where of the English strein or breed, improve and enlarge. Their Tillage they performe with little horses or Garrans, in Geeres or harnasse made of Withs or Gadds, soe they cann sett up and furnish out a plow with lesse than a third the charge they cann possibly doe it for in England, and soe of all other their Carriages which is don with halfe the trouble, and yet the Draft more easie ; and their furrow they cast as straight and turn their ridges as well as are any other where observed ; in soe much that it hath occasioned the wonder of English husbandmen how it could possibly be performed, and to smile to think how much more provident and spareinge then in England, and in a while to fall into the same method with the native.

Nere the center of this County is the Curragh of Kildare, a large spatious plaine and common to all the adjacent neighbourhood, whoe find it a rich and commodious as well as healthful pasturage, especially for sheep that beare a fine staple, and the sweetest flesh of any in the Kingdom, it being thronged with flocks all the yeare round ; it is about nine miles in compasse, and together with the adjoining grounds, is reckoned one of the most pleasant sytes these Kingdoms any where cann shew ; the easie assents yielding noble and various prospects ; and the gentle declinings give content to the wearied Traveller as well as recreate and please the Gentiele-horse-man & Keeper ; it beinge a place naturally addapted to pleasure, and its vicinity to Dublin, beinge but 17 miles distance, occasions that hither repaires the Lord Lieutenant or Chiefe Governor when his Majesties important affairs will admit leasure to unbend, & slacken from tyering cares ; hither are alsoe seen to come all the nobility and Gentry of the Kingdome that either pretend to love, or delight in hawking, hunting or raceing, for in this clearer and finer aire the falcon goes to a higher pitch, or mount, so as often to be scarce visible, the hounds enjoy the scent more freely, and the Courser in his swift carreare is less sencible of pressuire or opposition then other where ; and upon any generall meetinge or Randevouse of the army or Millitia this is the place, and indeed it is noe unacceptable sight upon such occasions to see what numbers of gentlemen with faire equipage good mein and port appeare there to accompany and attend his Excellency, from those to see with what awfull respect and devotive demenour they reveer Royalty, and on the other hand with what obligeinge Grandiour and affable noblenese he returns it ; perhaps a sort of reception some way peculiar to his Excellency ; and seems to

suggest, that a well bred gentleman is not onely a fitt companion, but the best representative of Ma<sup>tie</sup>.

This Country, as is said, though plain and champion is well watered with store of Rivers those of note are (1) the Barrow second to none in the Kingdom but the Shannon, which river descendinge from the high mountain of Sleabloomie glideth a course of about 150 miles, in which it washeth ten corporate or market towns, to which thereon may be conveyed Boats of great burthen; at Passage it meeteth the Nore, and at Duncannon the Shewer; together they make a vast current of ffish water, thus meetinge they are called The Three Sisters, for that they have alsoe theire heads or rise in the same mountain; fish in this river are the Pike, Ele (reckond the best in the Keingdom), Roch & lock, the first not suffering any other to live in the same streame, where he once predominates; and in their season store of Salmon and Lamperlaies are taken, but many more might be (if the sleepinge law for breakinge downe the weares were put in due execution). (2) The Liffey, a shallow rappid river, has its springe or rise within eight miles of Dublin, but takinge a compasse and then runninge an Easterly course, as it were divides this county in two equall parts, and in its waye drenchinge severall noble gentlemens seates, hastens into the sea in the Bay of Dublin, it affordeth a white flashing Troot, but a Salmon alwayes in season. (3) The Boyne. (4) The Blackwater. (5) The Greece which yeildeth a red calvert Troot; with divers others of lesse note.

Townes Corporate are:—(1) Kildare one of the most ancient Bishopps Seas in the Kingdom, and furnishing Tytle to the eldest house of the Geraldines or flitzGeraldts, for a numerous decent the Right Honorable John Earle of Kildare at present beinge primeir Earle of Ireland, and the seventeenth of the male line, which appeares by an inscription remaininge undefaced over the Doare of his antient though ruin'd house of Maynooth, repair'd in the time of George the fifteenth Earle; grand father of the present Earle; A family that hath flourished for some hundreds of yeares in this country, whoe as early as the Conquest planted themselves in this soyle and soe prospered under the sunshine of Royall favour the ordinary effects of approved Loyalty, that they did not only possess the greatest part of this tract conteyned with in the Counties of Meath, Kildare and Catherloe, but a great part of Munster, particularly Lymrick and the countries adjoyneinge, in the centre whereof there is an aintient pile of the Earles called Crom whence the Earles motto, Crom a boe, of which there are various interpretations, but the most probable is, that it was taken up as a watch word by some

of the family of Crom (Castle) when their Territories were infested or their persons assalted by some other great scerp, amongst whom their were continuall fewds and bickerings (for "aboe," and "a boe," "ab aboe," are words of exclamacon, or hue and cry, amongst the natives at this day), they liveing in a state of warr, and soe peremptorily tenacious were they of theire barbarous Customes longe after the Conquest, and the English soe degenerated that the mischeifes that usually ensued hereon were soe immanent as to be thought worthy the consideracon of a parliament whoe judgd it fitt to pass a sever act for the suppressing all such, and therefore a singular favour don this Earle to be allowed to retain it, for his Empressa or word, and how vallued by the said Earles appeares by an inscription on the edge of a marble Table remaineing in a Garden adjoyninge the said house of Manooth, in these words: Geraldus Comes Kildarie filius Geraldii ann Dom 1533, si Dieu plet, Crom a boe. The second branch of this family was that of the great Earles of Desmond whoe in Rebellion with other concurrent circumstances had like to have crusht and utterly exterpated this whole family, but it was restored in a great measure in the person of [blank] by that Gratius Prince Edward the 6 by act of Parl<sup>t</sup>. to his honors, & such lands as were not already disposed on to the Earle of Ormond and others.

The Armes of this Earle is, Pearle, a Saltier Ruby; his motto as before.

(2) Naas is another corporacon and the greatest thorough faire in the Kingdome well situatued for trade and a good markett but having noe maunifature or Trade it is very thinly inhabited. The Earle of Strafford intended here to settle a woollen clothinge trade.

(3) Athy is also another Corporate Towne scituatue on the river Barrow every way commodious for Trade, but noe manifacture being driven, poore.

These Townes are governd by a Sovereigne and two Portrives annually chosen; and four and twenty Burgesses, whoe for the most part are composd of the neighboureing Gentlemen of the Country, who execute the office of Sovereigne by a Deputy, a Towne Dweller, they onely appeareinge some sett days in the yeare, to receive what their collectors have exacted by the tolls and Customs of the faires and marketts, soe that these townes seem to be totally neglected, the Revenew beinge never applied to any publike use or generall good of the Corporacon or improvem<sup>t</sup> of the towne noe buildges are here to be found, onely at the Naas there is a comodious sessions house built at the charge of the county most of it new and advanc<sup>t</sup> upon pillars which yet are soe disproporcond

and dwarfish that a mean artist might judge them set up in the darkest time of Barbarizme and before proporcon or scimitry was thought on.

The chiefe markett Townes are (1) Kilcock standinge on the great road to Conaught. (2) Maynooth where is to be seen the remaines of an antient pile venerable in its ruins, and which did partake of the hottest and fearcest of a revengfull Enemie in the last Rebellion. (3) MonasterEven a noted and well frequented Road into Munster and into Conaght by Bannagher and Portomney Bridges, pleasantly scituated upon the river Barrow over which there is a bridge, it belongeth to the Right Honorable Arthur Lord Viscount Loftus of Ely whoe hath here a large mancionhouse and Park adjoyning seated on the river bank amongst meades and groves; by an easie assent you mount an hill from whence you have at one view the prospect of eleven Counties. (4) Castle Dermot, or Tristledermot, now a small markett Towne formerly capable to receive Parliaments hither summonzd in. (5) Rathangan. (6) Clane giveing Tytle and being the inherrittance of the Right Honorable John Lord Viscount Dungan of Clane. There are noe new buildings or improvements to be found in this and the other adjacent counties to Dublin proporconable in any respect to the rest of the Kingdome for that these Counties when the rest of Ireland were distributed and apporcond out to Adventurers and Soldiers were kept in the Usurpers and State hands as beinge next under their Eye, and out of which contributions were easilier rais'd, and for the same reason the Inhabbitants are thiner and especialy of English whoe repair'd, satt downe, and planted where their lotts fell, wherefore to say somewhat superficially of the people of this Trackt.

The men are very hardy, laborious and industrious, of healthfull bodyes and constitucons, able and enur'd to beare laboure and live to a great age, generally to 70 and 80, some to 100 and some much longer. There are two in the next county (the county of Catherlough) that are said to have arrivd to the age of 140 & 150, which yet is hard to discover noe registers being found amonge them, and have their Understandinge and memories perfect; a gentleman ( . . . Purcell Esq. Barron of Lusmogh) went to see the latter, the old gentleman inquired whoe he was and whence he came, they acquaintinge him, he fell into a great passion and rage against him, and beinge askt the cause he named one of the family that in a combate had killed his deare friend and relacon whereupon the gentleman computed he could not be much younger then report had rendered him, for that is was six score yeare since that fact



was committed or the person his great grandfather that did it, was liveinge.

Their dyet generally is very meane and sparinge consistinge of milk, roots and course unsavorie bread; their lodginge and habbitt proporconable, they are of good sence and easily give way to reason, if plainly demonstrated, and where they have the advantage of learneing and educacon extreamly improve (being silent studious and thoughtfull), their most injenious youth are yearly drawn out to supply y<sup>e</sup> semenaries abroad in noe small damage to the state, and by travell are knowne ever to receive advantage, but after a while retorninge to their native soyle become the same as before, through pride, ease, or custome, or as some will have it, some Etherall influence or natural tendency in y<sup>e</sup> soyle or aire to sloth & idleness; they are warie in makeinge bargaines and punctual in performance; where you have any hauck over them, they are good tenn<sup>ts</sup>, selling all of any value to pay their rents and eating the worst themselves, in soe much where an English gentleman expects noe more then their bare rent chuse to have them, and they readily become ten<sup>ts</sup> to such, sayinge when we have payd our rent we have don untill next rent day, whereas their fattest cowe, hogg, sheep, or best horse, are customary and noe denyall of what their Lanlord requires; noe deformed decrepid, lunatick, or Idiot (are very rarely or) never found amonge them, which beinge the defects or judgm<sup>ts</sup> on Luxorie and Daboachrie are comonly seen amongst our own and other refined people. They are not easily provoakt to passion nor very vindictive nor covitous, hence seldom murders or violences are heard of or us'd amongst them. In the open and plain Countries they are content to live on their laboure and industrie. The woods, mountains, Boggs and fastnesses fosteringe and shelteringe the Robbers, Tories, and Wood Keirns, who are usually the offspring of gentlemen that have either mis-spent or forfeited their estates, who tho' haveinge noe subsistence yet contemn and disprize Trades as beinge too mean and basse for a gentleman reduc'd never soe low, beinge misled up by their Priests and followers, in an oppionon that they may yet recover their lands to live in their predecessors splendour; yet the Robbries, Fellonies and Burglaries, &c., usually committed in this kingdome are not soe numerous but there are comonly sentenced to dye in a monthly Cessions at the old Bayley, more than in a halfe yeares Circuit in Ireland. Their women differ not much in habbit from those of other Countys, generally inclin'd to corpulency and thick leggs which is occasioned by their loose garm<sup>ts</sup>, flatt pumps or broges, using little or noe action or Exercises in or



w<sup>th</sup>out their houses, having easie labour and beinge good nurses, but bad housewives not being used to any sort of manuall labour except spininge, wh<sup>ch</sup> by reason of the suppleness of their fingers they performe well; they are great admirers of Musick, yet their own songs are generally dolefull lamentations as those of a conquered people, or as the Jews in bondage or Captivity (for w<sup>t</sup>. are brisk and arie are the composures of the old English or Scotch); they are not very lascivious, yet the ordinary sort of people take a sort of pride in prostituting their daughters or Kinswomen to their Landlords sons or kinsmen [though Loughhemy<sup>1</sup> (?) is not a tenure amongst them at this day], and if y<sup>e</sup> young women have a child or children the parents are exceedinge fond of it, and the Grandfather divides his Estate equally to such as to the Legitimate and further if they happen to nurse a gentleman's child whose parents fall into decay or want, they think themselves bound to provide for that nurse child as for their owne, it havinge drawne of the same milk.

Notwithstanding all the Laws and methods used to reclaime them they still retain some Customes heathenish, barbarous, and superstitious; though ploughing horses by the tail and burning corn in the straw, are lade aside in these parts, yet others less obvious and of a worse tendency are frequently practiced amongst them, such as their opinion of souls departed, that as the partie was condicond when alive his soule is transmigrated into some creature of like fearce dispositions; as a cruell man into a wolfe and the like, hence the first lambe or calfe that fall of that season they devote or dedicate to him and call or term him their Gossip and haveing thus cajold him as they think, they suppose he'l spare their heard or flock that yeare, and some will have it the name imports soe much Mac-tere, which is the "son of the Country," or one of their owne people, but these creatures being near destroyed this will not be used. At their first seeing of a childe they spitt in the face of it in toaken of good will to it and to demonstrate they do not mean it harme, and whereby say they it is secur'd from an Evell Eye, and if this be not don they think they have cause to suspect the partie will bewitch it (and yet of witches there are very rairely heard of any detected and convict'd amongst them). Their

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<sup>1</sup> This word is doubtfully spelt in Dr. Petrie's copy of the manuscript. It is probably intended to represent the Irish word "Log-enech," which means "honour-price," and consisted of a fine in proportion to the crime and rank of the offender. (See Dr. Joyce's "Social History of Ancient Ireland," vol. i, p. 208.)

huntsmen will pretend to tell their Luck for that day from the creature they first meet or see; most ominous are, an old woman, a hare; and such that are of a timorous nature or disposition, when they meet the former they will curse the poore wretch, and will ride round to putt her on their left hand soe to pass her by as less malignant then on the Right. They are much given to credit charms, spells, incantacons, Devinacons, and attribute all diseases not very frequent or common amonge them to flassinacon or witchcraft. They hange old iron about their childrens necks and tye something or other about every creature they feare exposed to the witches malice or envie; Holy water they carry home in little pitchers, or coughans, to besprinckle their houses, and all in them to defend them and theires from the evell feind; they worship the new Moone at its appearance, falling on their knees with hands and eies lifted upp repeateinge severall praieres or peticons. Their Wakes are held over a dead corps, where they have a table-spread and serv'd with the best can be had at such a time, and after a while attending (in expectation the departed soule will partake) they fall to eatinge and drinking, after to revelling as if one of the feasts of Bacus; the next day at their settinge out to accompany it to the Grave, so soone as the bearers have taken up the body they begin their shrill cries and hidious hooelings, and if there be not enough to make out a good cry, they hyre the best and deepest mouthed in all the countrie, and soe they proceed towards the church; this noyse may be heard two miles or more, when they come at the church yard on this occasion (and at other times alsoe) perhaps, five, ten, or twenty yeares after their husband friend or relacon has been buried, they repaire to their Graves, there they kneele over them—knocking and beatinge upon the grave and praiseing the partie, repeateinge the former kindnesse passed between them, intreateinge that they would attend and give ear to them, then in an odd tone sorrowing and lamentinge their losse, complain and tell them how they are misused, and by whom injured, and theron pray their help, to right them and thus they continue comonly until some compassionateing friend or neighbour come and lift them from the ground w<sup>th</sup> expostulatinge language, soe they return well satisfied as haveing given an acc<sup>t</sup> to one that in time may redresse their injuries, revenge or relieve them. The women are mostly inclined and observed to practice these things; and many such like, a more curious Eye might discover amongst them.

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## Ballads and Poems of the County Kildare.

No. 10.

### The Clane Rangers<sup>1</sup>: a Contemporary Ballad of the Volunteers.

*Circa 1779.*

Attend, ye good fellows, and lend me your ears,  
While I sing to the praise of the Clane Volunteers;  
Who were summoned together by Leinster's great Duke,<sup>2</sup>  
The French to chastise and the Dons to rebuke.  
Derry Down, Down, Hey Derry Down.

His Grace leads the Van, and gives word of Command,  
"Have a care, Volunteers, take your bridles in hand,  
"Left foot in your stirrups—then mount and make ready,  
"Draw your swords, make the charge, and be all of you steady."  
Derry Down, Down, Hey Derry Down.

First Burgh,<sup>3</sup> that great orator, learn'd in the Laws,  
Who always is foremost in his country's cause,  
Well mounted on Rattler he makes a fierce charge,  
He cuts down the French, tho' their numbers are large.  
Derry Down, Down, Hey Derry Down.

Next Keating,<sup>4</sup> keen huntsman, who rides with good spirit,  
Advances quite eager to share in the merit  
Of beating the foe and protecting the land  
From Tyrants and Traitors, who would us command,  
Derry Down, Down, Hey Derry Down.

Then Digby,<sup>5</sup> tho' invited to Geashill's large Corps,  
Joins His Grace sword in hand, and to Clane he rides o'er,  
Surprised that a Frenchman would dare to appear,  
While a Digby's at sea, and a Digby so near.  
Derry Down, Down, Hey Derry Down.

Nor let us forget Bellavilla's good Squire,<sup>6</sup>  
Whose love for his Country all must admire.  
Tho' spectacles tied on to aid feeble sight,  
He mounted his Dun gelding to join in the fight.  
Derry Down, Down, Hey Derry Down.

<sup>1</sup> A copy of this ballad is in the possession of Mr. Hans Hendrick Aylmer of Kerdiffstown.

<sup>2</sup> William Robert, the second duke.

<sup>3</sup> Chief Baron Walter Hussey Burgh, of Donore, near Prosperous.

<sup>4</sup> ? Michael Keating of Millicent, High Sheriff in 1778.

<sup>5</sup> ? John Digby of Landenstown, between Donore and Millicent.

<sup>6</sup> Arthur Burdett, High Sheriff in 1751.

Though wrapped up in flannel for headache, poor Ned<sup>1</sup>  
Lies peevish (tho' silent) and restless in bed,  
When called by the Trumpet to Horse and my Lord,  
He bounces from bed, and belts on his broad sword.  
Derry Down, Down, Hey Derry Down.

Old Moses<sup>2</sup> well mounted on his mettled steed,  
Trained by Broom, both to passage and hold up his head,  
Calls the Clane boys together, and bids them prepare  
For the Fleets are arrived and the Monsieus are near.  
Derry Down, Down, Hey Derry Down.

The Sherlockstown Ranger,<sup>3</sup> alarmed at the evil,  
Despatches the outcry to Mills,<sup>4</sup> Wolfe,<sup>5</sup> and Neville,  
Who haste with all speed to the old volunteer,  
Nor could Old Nick himself ever stop their career.  
Derry Down, Down, Hey Derry Down.

Next comes little Kemmys,<sup>6</sup> who swears he'll disarm  
The first of the French that approaches his farm;  
And if they attempt to insult him or Browne,<sup>7</sup>  
He swears by the Lord he will knock them all down.  
Derry Down, Down, Hey Derry Down.

As for young FitzGerald<sup>8</sup> he looks very smart  
And I'm sure in the battle will act a stout part;  
But I need not inform you what everyone knows  
He can teach us to step well, and turn out our toes.  
Derry Down, Down, Hey Derry Down.

With Brooke,<sup>9</sup> that brave Captain, what have we to fear,  
Tho' thousands were landed by Count D'Orvilliere;  
His courage and skill have beat thousands before  
Of Frenchmen, and Nabobs, on India's fair shore.  
Derry Down, Down, Hey Derry Down.

Let us then, my boys, to the Vicar's<sup>10</sup> repair,  
Where we're sure of good claret, and sure of good cheer;  
Tho' the Chaplain can't fight, we are sure of his prayers  
For long life to the Duke and his Clane Volunteers.  
Derry Down, Down, Hey Derry Down.

May health, love, and union for ever remain  
'Twixt each Volunteer in the Parish of Clane.  
May they always with spirit support the great cause  
And punish those Rapps who would trample our Laws.  
Derry Down, Down, Hey Derry Down.<sup>11</sup>

<sup>1</sup> ? Edward Hendrick of Kerdiffstown.

<sup>2</sup> A resident of Clane.

<sup>3</sup> William Sherlock of Sherlockstown, Ranger of the Curragh.

<sup>4</sup> Samuel Mills of Turnings, near Straffan.

<sup>5</sup> Theobald Wolfe of Blackhall, near Clane.

<sup>6</sup> Or Kerneys of Downings.

<sup>7</sup> ? Michael Wogan Browne, of Castle Browne, now (as originally), Clongowes Wood.

<sup>8</sup> ? Of Gammonstown, now Yeomanstown, near Carragh.

<sup>9</sup> ? Robert Brooks, of Killybegs, High Sheriff in 1781.

<sup>10</sup> Dr. Theobald Disney, D.D., of "Vicar's Hall," Clane.

<sup>11</sup> Several of the persons named in this ballad have been identified from Taylor and Skinner's "Maps of the Roads of Ireland," published in 1778; and also from the List of County Kildare High Sheriffs, printed in vol. ii of the JOURNAL.



In 1775 the war broke out between England and her Colonies in North America, which ended in the defeat of the former. As the campaign advanced, Ireland became more and more denuded of Government troops, till at last it became absolutely necessary for the defence of the country to raise a Volunteer Force of Infantry, Cavalry, and Artillery. This movement started in Ulster in 1778, and rapidly spread over the whole country. The English Government not only gave no assistance in raising this force, but were actually hostile to it for political reasons, as it greatly strengthened the hands of all parties in Ireland who either suffered for their religious beliefs (both Roman Catholics and Dissenters) or were ruined by the measures adopted to suppress Irish trade and manufactures. The only way the English Parliament kept a party in Ireland to carry out their measures was by open and shameless bribery—a disgraceful transaction, dishonourable alike to the donor and to the acceptor.

The Volunteers were thus raised, equipped, and trained at the sole expense of the gentry of Ireland. Recruiting at first was carried on among the Protestants only; but as time went on Roman Catholics were allowed to enter the Corps. For some fifteen years the Volunteers were a powerful factor in the management of home affairs; but then they became weakened by unfortunate political differences among their leaders, and eventually they were superseded in 1794 by the introduction of the County Militias, a force entirely supported by the Government, which continued in existence until the military changes of 1908, after which they were amalgamated by districts, and now form Special Reserve Battalions of Line Regiments.

A History of the Volunteer Movement in Ireland, compiled by Thomas MacNevin, was published in 1845; in the Appendix he gives a list of the various Corps, from which the following regiments connected with the County Kildare have been taken:—

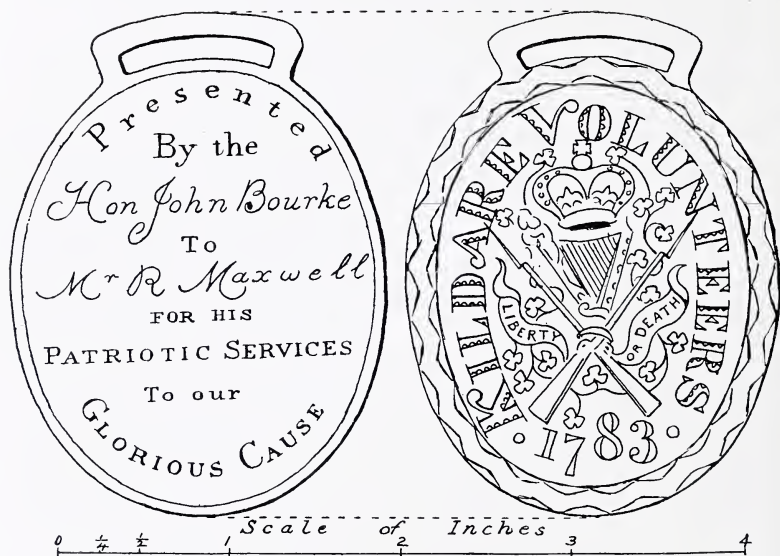
- The Athy Independents . . . Captain Robert Johnson.
- „ Athy Rangers . . . . . Captain Stewart Weldon.<sup>1</sup>
- „ Athy Volunteers.
- „ Carton Union (Infantry  
and Cavalry) . . . . . Colonel Hugh Cane.<sup>2</sup>
- „ Castledermot Volunteers . Captain Robert Power.<sup>3</sup>
- „ Castletown Union . . . . . Captain the Honble. Thomas  
Conolly.
- „ Clane Rangers . . . . . Captain Michael Aylmer (?).
- „ [Curragh Rangers, not given by MacNevin, but mentioned  
below.]

<sup>1</sup> Of Kilmorony, Queen's County.

<sup>2</sup> Of Dowdstown, near Maynooth.

<sup>3</sup> Of Power's Grove, *alias* Burtown Little, between Ballitore and Athy.





A VOLUNTEER MEDAL.

- The Kilcullen Rangers . . . . Captain Thomas Carter.<sup>1</sup>  
 „ Kildare Infantry . . . . Captain James Spencer.<sup>2</sup>  
 „ Monasterevan Volunteers, Captain Houlton Anderson.  
 „ [Naas Infantry, not given by MacNevin, but mentioned  
     below.]  
 „ Naas Rangers . . . . . Captain Richard Nevill.<sup>3</sup>  
 „ Rathangan Union . . . . Captain William Montgomery.

Nearly all the Kildare Corps were raised in 1779; where the uniform is described it is always given as red, faced with white. On the 11th of September, 1781, a meeting of the delegates from the various Corps in the County Kildare was held in Athy, with the (second) Duke of Leinster in the chair. At this meeting it was unanimously resolved that an Address should be presented to the Lord Lieutenant offering the assistance of the County Volunteers to act in such manner as should be thought necessary for the safety and protection of the Kingdom of Ireland. The Address was signed by the chairman, and by the following delegates: <sup>4</sup>—

INFANTRY.

B. Southwell, Athy.  
 Hugh Cane, Maynooth.  
 F. Aylmer, Kilcock.  
 Thos. Conolly, Celbridge.

CAVALRY.

Rd. Neville, Naas Rangers.  
 Thos. Carter, Kilcullen Rangers.  
 Stewart Weldon, Athy Rangers.  
 Robt. Power, Castledermot Light  
     Dragoons.  
 James Spencer, Kildare. Saml. Mills, Clane Rangers.  
 John Bourke, Naas Infantry. Ponsonby Moore,<sup>5</sup> Curragh Rangers.



A BREAST-PLATE WORN ON THE SHOULDER-BELT.

<sup>1</sup> Of Castlemartin.

<sup>2</sup> Of Rathangan.

<sup>3</sup> Of Furness (*alias* Forenaghts Great).

<sup>4</sup> "The Earls of Kildare and their Ancestors." Second Addenda, p. 190.

<sup>5</sup> Of Moorefield, near Newbridge.

The following extract, describing a review of the Carlow Volunteers by the Duke of Leinster, in 1782, is copied from a newspaper of the period :—

THE THIRD LEINSTER REVIEW, 12TH AUGUST, 1782.

“ On Sunday, the 11th of August, about 3 o'clock, his Grace the Duke of Leinster, reviewing General, escorted by the Arlington, Athy, and Castledermot Horse, Clane and Kilcullen Rangers, arrived in Carlow, amidst the joyful acclamations of numberless spectators. He was received by the Carlow Legion under Arms, who made a most martial appearance, where he received the compliments of the Exercising Officers, Colonel of Corps, etc., etc.

“ About 5 o'clock, his Grace and his Suite set out for Sir Charles Burton's Encampment, where, with Colonel Gardiner's Dragoons and some of the Commanding Officers, they were most elegantly entertained at Dinner.

“ The next Day, the 12th of August, which was appointed for the review, being the Prince of Wales's Birthday, the Drums and Trumpets of the army summoned their respective Corps to their different Parades, but so incessant a day of rain we never remember. About one o'clock it having cleared up a little, the Corps marched off to the Review Ground about a mile from the town, where they found their Lines kept by Detachments from the regular Corps of Cavalry and Infantry quartered in the Town, a circumstance that gave the highest satisfaction to all Beholders. The Army had scarcely formed, when the rain commenced again, and in such a torrent, that before the General arrived (who, lest he should give any delay, waited patiently in the wet, at the skirt of the Ground) there was not a man that was not completely drenched. Being formed, his Grace, attended by his Aide-de-Camp, the Right Hon. Mr. Conolly, Sir Patrick King, John Rochfort, and Henry C. Sankey, Esqrs., entered the field, with the most splendid and princely Retinue that ever graced a Volunteer, or indeed I believe any other Review.

“ His Grace's consisted of the Gentlemen of his Houshold, two Coaches and six, numberless servants with led horses, all richly appointed for the occasion, Manufactured in Ireland. The Duchess was dressed in a uniform, in an elegant Phaeton, with a set of Ponies, preceded by her Pages in scarlet and silver, and followed by a crowd of Attendants who closed the Procession. His Grace rode down the Line (which was truly martial) uncovered, in a most dreadful Pour, and having taken his Place in Front, the Army, though drenched with wet, and under the continuation of a heavy and incessant Rain, marched by in Divisions, with a Regularity and Steadiness that would redound to the Honour of tried Veterans. After which His Grace and the Commanding Officers, having consulted together, it was agreed to march the men home, as they were of opinion it would be every way doing them injustice to keep them longer out, it being impossible for them to go through their Firings and Evolutions with their usual Steadiness and Exactness.

“ The General rode home at their head, and dined with the principal Officers of the Army, where a number of patriotic and loyal Toasts were drank ; at night there was a Ball, which was crowded with a number of the most beautiful women perhaps in the world, and the whole concluded with Festivity Harmony and good Humour.

“ The next day his Grace and his Suite set off for Leinster Lodge,<sup>1</sup> escorted by Lord Carlow and the Arlington Horse, Colonel Gardiner and the Dublin Light Dragoons, Captain Power and the Castledermot Horse, and Col. Carter and the Kilcullen Rangers ; where they arrived at three o'clock, his Grace having alighted received them with the greatest Cordiality and true Hospitality. They were elegantly and sumptuously entertained at Dinner, and Picquets were provided for the Horses. In the evening, the Trumpets were sounded, each Corps fired three rounds in honour of his Grace, the noble host, and his Guests parted in mutual satisfaction and affection.”

<sup>1</sup> Leinster Lodge (formerly called “Dollardstown”) lies between Kilkea Castle and Athy. It was the residence of the Earls of Kildare in the eighteenth century, as from about 1666 the Castle of Kilkea was leased to various persons.

## Miscellanea.

### "Captain Garrett," a Leader of the Irish at the Battle of Glenmalure, 1580.

In the volume for the years 1574-1585 of the "Calendars of State Papers, Ireland," frequent mention is made of a "Captain Garrett" and of "Gerald" or "Garrett fitz Maurice," who became a noted rebel, and joined the famous Feagh mac Hugh O'Byrne's forces just before the defeat of the Government troops in the battle of Glenmalure in August, 1580.

As will be proved further on, this "Captain Gerald fitz Maurice" was of Duneany, near Kildangan, in the County Kildare, and belonged to the family of FitzGerald of Lackagh; his identification has not till now been conclusively proved. "Captain Garrett" had been in the service of Gerald, Lord Offaly, eldest son of Gerald, eleventh Earl of Kildare, up to the time of his death in June, 1580; and to reward his fidelity the earl appointed him to the command of fifty "shot," or musketeers, in his service.

However, on the breaking out of the Baltinglass Rebellion (so called from its leader, James Eustace, third Viscount Baltinglass), "Captain Garrett" deserted with his musketeers and ammunition, and marched to the mountains of Wicklow to join Lord Baltinglass and his Irish confederates, the O'Byrnes, O'Tooles, the Kavanaghs, and Kinsellaghs, then encamped in the hills at Slieveroe (near Blessington) and Glenmalure. The newly appointed Lord Deputy—Lord Grey of Wilton—at once mustered an army, and marched into the heart of the County Wicklow to perform what he thought to be an easy task, the breaking up and defeat of the Irish clans. Hearing that they were in strength under their leaders, Lord Baltinglass, Feagh mac Hugh O'Byrne, and "Captain Garrett," in the valley of Glenmalure, the Lord Deputy pitched his camp near the entrance to it. He was accompanied by Gerald, eleventh Earl of Kildare; James Wingfield, Master of the Ordnance; and two brothers, Peter and Sir George Carew. On the 25th of August, Lord Grey detached a portion of his forces to explore the valley and dislodge the enemy, under the command of Sir William Stanley, Peter Carew, and Captain Francis Cosby of Stradbally, leader of kern, who, three and a half years previously carried out the brutal massacre of Irish gentry in the Rath of Mullaghmast. This force, after toiling over ground of the very worst description, fell into an ambush, and were practically annihilated. Among the officers slain were Peter Carew, Captain Audley and his lieutenant, Colonel John Moore, Mr. George Moore (or More), George Stafforde, old Captain



Francis Cosby, then about seventy years of age, and some thirty other officers. A contemporary account describes the valley thus:—

When we entered the glen we were forced to slide sometimes three or four fathoms before we could stay our feet ; it was in depth (*recte* breadth) where we entered at the least a mile, full of stones, rocks, bogs, and wood ; in the bottom there, a river full of loose stones, which we were driven to cross divers times. So long as our leaders kept the bottom, the odds of the skirmish were on our side. But our Colonel being a corpulent man was not able to endure travail ; before we were half through the glen, which was four miles in length, it led us up a steep hill.<sup>1</sup>

The “Annals of the Four Masters” record this disaster to the Government force in these words:—

[A.D. 1580.] A hosting was made by the Lord Justice and Captain Malby, to scatter and disperse these war-like plunderers. When the insurgents had heard of the approach of such an overwhelming force, they retreated into their fastnesses in the rough and rugged recesses of Glenmalure. The Lord Justice then selected the most trustworthy and best captains of his army, and despatched them, at the head of eight or nine companies of soldiers, to search and explore Glenmalure ; but they were responded to without delay by the parties that guarded the valley, so that very few of these returned without being cut off and dreadfully slaughtered by the Irish party.

When the scanty remnant of the force brought in its account of the disaster, Lord Grey struck camp, and hastily returned to Dublin, a sadder and much wiser man.

We now come to the authority which not only proves the identity of “Captain Garrett,” but also describes him as being implicated in the Baltinglass Rebellion. This authority is a Fiant of Elizabeth, No. 4193, dated 10th August, 1583. It is thus printed in Thirteenth Report of the Deputy-Keeper of Public Records in Ireland:—

Pardon (under Queen's letter, 11 Feb. xxv) to Maurice FitzGerald alias fitz James, of Osbertiston (Osbertstown, Co. Kildare), Gent. ; for aiding rebels. The indictment recites that James Eustace, Viscount of Baltinglass ; *Gerald FitzGerald, alias fitz Maurice, of Doney* (Duneany, Co. Kildare), gent. ; Robert FitzGerald, alias fitz Morice of Osbertiston, gent. ; and Robert Rocheford of the same, chaplain, had on the 1<sup>st</sup> : July xxii (1580) conspired to levy war ; that on the 20<sup>th</sup> September following, the said Robert FitzGerald joining to him Sir John FitzGerald, alias O'Desmonde, K<sup>t</sup> (of Mogeely, Co. Cork, son of James 14<sup>th</sup> Earl of Desmond), and others to the number of 500, had taken the field at Baltinglass, and had attacked the town of Saggard, County Dublin, burning 40 houses in it ; and that the abovesaid Maurice, and also Oliver Eustace, late of Blackhall, County Kildare, Gent., had aided the rebels.

A Funeral Entry in Ulster's Office gives about the only particulars known of the Duneany branch of the FitzGerald of Lackagh. It states that “Captain James FitzGerald was 2<sup>d</sup> sonn of Oliver FitzGerald of Downeny in the County of Kildare, Esq<sup>r</sup>, eldest sonn and heire of *Garrett FitzGerald of the same, Esq<sup>r</sup>*, sonn of Sir Morris FitzGerald of Laccaghe, Kn<sup>t</sup>, eldest sonn and heire of Thomas

<sup>1</sup> “Cal. of State Papers, 1574–85,” p. 247.



FitzGerald of Laccaghe, which Thomas was second sonn of Garrett (*recte* Thomas) FitzGerald, sometime (7th) Earl of Kildare."

It will be noticed in these sources of information that Garrett and Gerald are both used for the one individual. The former is only the Irish equivalent of the latter.

Captain Garrett sued for a pardon in March, 1581, but does not appear to have been successful, as in the following September he is reported as being with the O'Connors of Offaly, who were still in revolt.

In December, after Feagh mac Hugh O'Byrne had received a pardon, Geoffrey Fenton, the Secretary of State, suggested that Captain Garrett might be induced to surrender; and accordingly the Deputy and Council sent Sir William Sarsfield of Dublin, Knight, with terms to him, which he accepted; but as he was on his way to Dublin, Feagh arrested him, and three days after, i.e. on the 18th of December, 1581, had him hanged. This extraordinary proceeding has not been satisfactorily explained; but the enemies of the Earl of Kildare expressed the opinion that the deed was done at the instigation of the earl, as he wished to put out of the way one who knew too much about his private affairs.<sup>1</sup>

W. FITZG.

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<sup>1</sup> "The Earls of Kildare," Ad., p. 250.

## Notes.

### A Curious use to put an Ecclesiastical Bell to.

The "Annals of the Four Masters," under the year 1261, record the following incident:—

Donnell O'Hara committed a depredation upon the Clan Feorais (i.e., the Berminghams of the County Galway), in revenge for their having slain Cathal O'Hara, and desecrated the Church of St. Feichinn, at Ballysadare; he also killed Sefin MacFeorais, who while being killed *had upon his head the bell which he had taken from the church of Ballysadare.*

Dr. O'Donovan, in a foot-note, explains that Sefin Bermingham must have been under the impression that while he had so sacred a helmet on his head as St. Feichin's Blessed Bell, no attempt would have been made to slay him.

Ballysadare ("the town of the cataract of the oak") is in the County Sligo, and in the O'Hara territory of Leyny. St. Feichin, by whom the church was founded, was venerated on the 20th of January.

W. FITZG.

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### The Rathtoole Townland.

This townland lies in the County Wicklow, on the borders of County Kildare, a mile to the east of Timolin village.

Mr. W. H. Twamley, who lives at Rathtoole House, informs me that there were the remains of a castle and vaulted chambers on his farm some years ago, which he was informed by the old people were frequented by a fairy man, who often appeared in a quaint, old-fashioned cut of blue coat, with brass buttons, &c., and though he was often seen, yet he was never known to speak to anyone. He stands about 3 feet in height. There is a field on the townland called "the Oldtown"; and the rath, which gives the name to the place, is in good preservation, and crowns the summit of a steep hill on the land.

W. FITZG.

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### The Sepulchral Moat and Churchyard at Hortland, Barony of Ikeathy and Oughterany.

The ancient name of the Hortland Townland was Scullogestown, *alias* Ballynasculloge (i.e., the townland of the small farmer), which is still the name of the parish. Its present name is derived from the family of Hort, now represented by the Baronets of that name, the first of whom in Ireland was a clergyman, who became Bishop of Tuam in 1742, and died in 1751.

Inside the demesne (the house of which is now ruinous) is the old burial-ground of Scullogestown, *alias* Hortland. It is unenclosed, except for a light iron paling, and the only trace of the old church is the octagonal head of a limestone font perforated in the centre. There are no tombstones of any interest; the earliest I could discover belonged to one Bryan M'Donal, who died in 1745.

Close beside the churchyard, and on the opposite side of the approach to the house, is a sepulchral moat, or tumulus, not as large as most, but with a peculiar feature in being terraced. One terrace encircles the base, and another narrow terrace is about halfway up. I do not recollect seeing a similar moat anywhere else.

W. FITZG.

### Donadea Castle Sculptured Mural Slab.

The Aylmer-Nugent coats-of-arms slab here shown is from a sketch by Archdeacon Sherlock. The stone is built into a side wall of the castle. On the dexter side of the shield are the Aylmer Arms, viz. :—



“ Argent, a cross sable, between four Cornish choughs proper.” The small shield in the centre, bearing a hand, denotes a Baronet. Above the helmet is the Aylmer motto: “ Alleluja ” (or Hallelujah).

On the sinister side is the Nugent coat, viz. :—

“ Ermine, two bars gules.”

Sir Gerald Aylmer was the third son of Richard Aylmer, of Lyons. He was knighted in 1598, and in 1621 was created a

Baronet. He was the ancestor of the Aylmers of Donadea. His death took place on the 19th August, 1634, and he was buried at Donadea, in a tomb erected by him, as well as the (old) church, in 1626, for a description of which see pages 301, 305-7 of the first volume of the JOURNAL.

Sir Gerald was twice married :—

First, to Mary, daughter of Henry, son and heir of Sir John Travers, Knight, of Monkstown, and widow of James Eustace, 3rd Viscount Baltinglass. She died without issue by him on the 28th November, 1610, and was buried at Monkstown.

Secondly, to Julia Nugent, daughter to Sir Christopher, Baron of Delvin, by whom he had a son and two daughters :—

I. Sir Andrew Aylmer, 2nd Baronet.

I. Julia, who married Sir Christopher Barnewall, of Crickstown, County Meath.

II. Mabel, married to Oliver Tuite, of Sonnogh, County Westmeath.

Lady Aylmer died on the 10th November, 1617, and was probably buried at Donadea.

### **The Will of Peter Lynch, of the Knock, County Meath, dated 12th June, 1553.**

In connexion with our Vice-President, Father Devitt's, Paper on Summerhill (formerly the Knock), it may be of interest to give in full the last Will of Peter Lynch, of the Knock, who died on the 1st July, 1554. The original is not in existence, but a copy of it is given in a County Meath Exchequer Inquisition, taken at Duleek on Wednesday following the Feast of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary (8th September, 1554). The Will, given below, is copied word for word from the original Inquisition, which is only in a fair state of preservation ; but there are a few doubtful words in it which, in Mr. M. J. M'Enery's (of the Dublin Record Office) opinion, are errors of the scribe who copied from the original Will. To Mr. M'Enery my thanks are due for his assistance in deciphering and suggestions as to the meaning of the doubtful words.

The Will reads :—

In the name of god amen.

I Petyr Lynce of the Knock w<sup>th</sup> in the Countie of Meath, gent., in good mynde and perfyght memory, and being seeke in my body, do make my Wyll and testament in manner and forme folowinge :

furst I bequieyth my soule to the Glorius trinitie, the father & the son & the holy gost, thre persons and one god ; my body to be buryd be for the Image of the Blessyd vyrgin mary in my Parish Chirch of lethercor.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> LATHCOR, Barony of Moyfenrath Lower.

I wyll that patrike leyns my son & heyre apparant shall hawe his principalls in as large and ample manner as the lawe or custom of this Realme will give hym ; and if it hit fortune the said patrike to dye be for he cum to full age, as god defend, or yet or<sup>1</sup> he haw issue male of his body, that then I wyll the same principalls to remaine to Xpofyr lynce second son to me the said Petyr.

I wyll that he shall hawe as principalles the best dissee<sup>2</sup> of Sylvyr sponys that I haw, the best salt<sup>3</sup> that I haw which is of Sylvyr gilt, and a garnisk of the best peoter wishell I haw, and also to haw the best<sup>4</sup> chief and principall thing of all other manner of goods yevells,<sup>4</sup> plate, chattells, thing & things, whatso ewyr they be that I shall hawe at the tyme of my death. And also I will that he shall haw a chyldis porcon of my goods.

Also I will that all and syngular the articles, clauses, and pointes comprisid in my wyll declarid unto my feoffes shall take effect which bereth date the thyrday of March anno quarto Regni Edwarde sexte,<sup>5</sup> and the feffm<sup>6</sup> wherupon my said Will is declarid bereth date the xx<sup>th</sup> of May anno secundo Regis predicti.

I will also that all such gyffts that I made to my sons patrike Xpofyr, and unto the use of my (wyff)<sup>6</sup> Elizabeth Thundyr of all my fermes, leaces, and tethes, shall take effect, & the same eqaly to be dividit in thre partes, every of them to haw ther porcon, and my said wyff to haw the setting & lousing<sup>7</sup> customes and casualities of all my lands, fermes & leacies duryng ther infancy and nonage of my said sonnys doghtyrs w<sup>th</sup>out any accompt, the rents only exceptid, but to accompt unto them when they or any of them cum to their full age.

And where I willid by my furst Will my doghtyrs to haw for every of ther preferm<sup>1</sup> but vi<sup>x</sup> li,<sup>8</sup> and every of my sonnys and doghtyrs for ther finding and lernyng but vi li. upon my lands, and then my wyves parte exceptid, that semyng to me to be to litill, I will therefor every of my doghtyrs to haw for there preferm<sup>1</sup> upon all my lands tenements, my said wyves parte exceptid, eight score pounds currant mony of Ireland; and every of my said sonnys and doghtyrs to haw upon my lands & tenements eight pounds unto such tyme they be preferrid, and unto such tyme every of my said sonnys cum to ther full age for ther finding, meat, drink, diet, and lernyng.

Also I will that my doghtyr Margarets mariag goods, which is two hundrid pounds, be paid upon all my lands, ten<sup>9</sup>. except my said wyves parte.

Also I wyll my . . . li be Buylde<sup>9</sup> upon all my goods, fermys, and leacis.

Also I wyll that Xpofor lynce my second son shall haw Croboy<sup>10</sup> to dwell upon during his life, as son as Walter Nugent leace is ended, he paing such rent as Walter Nugent paith thereout.

Also I wyll my Wyff and my executors shall find a preyst upon my goods & leacis during hyr lyff, to pray for hyr and me, & our childyren & posteritie, and all christ<sup>11</sup> soules.

Also I wyll that my said Wyff and John Kerdiff my nevie,<sup>11</sup> and myne executors shall haw the rule, tutall governaunce, & custody of all my said sonnys and doghtyrs, and ther porcon and porcons during minortie & infancy ; and be ordrid, governid, ruled, preferrid, & lernid, aftr ther discresson according my fyrst will.

Also I will & ordine and constitute my sonnys patricke and Xpofor, my wyff, my said nevie John Kerdiff, myne executors to performe this my will, and to dispose my porcon for my soules helth at ther discresson.

In wittes whereof unto this present my Wyll & testament I the said Petyr haw subscribed my name & puto my sealle the xii<sup>th</sup> of June Anno primo regni Marie,<sup>12</sup> in presens of thos persons whose namys be subscribid.

W. FITZG.

<sup>1</sup> " Yet or " ? before.

<sup>2</sup> Probably intended for " dozen."

<sup>3</sup> I.e., salt-cellar.

<sup>4</sup> ? Jewels.

<sup>5</sup> I.e., 1550.

<sup>6</sup> This word is omitted.

<sup>7</sup> ? Leasing.

<sup>8</sup> I.e., £60.

<sup>9</sup> ? Charged.

<sup>10</sup> Croboy is in the Parish of Clonard, and Barony of Moyfenrath Upper.

<sup>11</sup> Nephew, son of his sister.

<sup>12</sup> I.e., 12th June, 1554.



**Old Place-names in the Townland of Summerhill  
(the Knock), County Meath, in 1609.**

EXTRACT FROM THE ORIGINAL OF A COUNTY MEATH CHANCERY  
INQUISITION, No. 16 OF JAMES I.

On the 8th April, 1609, it was agreed upon between Peter Leyns, of the Knock; Walter Hussy, of Mullussy; and Edward Bremacham, of the Carrick, in the County Kildare, on the one part; and Oliver Plunkett, of Karstown, in the County Louth, on the other part; that in consideration of a marriage solemnized between the said Peter Leyns and Jennett, sister to the said Oliver, that the said Peter, Walter, and Edward should grant an eighty-one years lease (to commence on the death of the said Peter), at a rent of one grain of wheat, to the said Oliver Plunkett and his assigns of the following lands at the Knock, viz.:—

The newe castell in the sayde Knock and the great barne next adioyninge unto the foresayd Castle w<sup>th</sup> in the haggard place, w<sup>th</sup> convenient or sufficient waye or passage to carry and recarry corne turfe wood and other necessaryes w<sup>th</sup> carrs Carts & otherwise thereunto; and the house or messuadge w<sup>th</sup> the backsyde thereunto belonginge, and next adioyninge unto the sayde Castell w<sup>th</sup>out the walls of the sayd haggard that Cristofer Wakely lately heald.

And all the towne wherein the farmors and tennants hereafter namid now dwelleth, w<sup>th</sup> all manner of rents & customes dwetyes casualltyes commodities crofts gardens & backsydes unto the sayde howses or to any of them belonginge & apparteyninge, viz.:

John Branaghe his howse, and the howse wherein William Bean, Nich. m<sup>r</sup>Ecc, Connor O'Trighe, Morisha Collen, Patrick Roch, Patrick Connor, Patrick Connor, Downehugh O'Downe, and Robert Bean, farmers, nowe dwelleth.

And the howses wherein Teige O'Moulmoghey, Manus m<sup>c</sup> Echanany, Manus Relly, Molaghline Clovan, Shane O'Moultolle, & Neill m<sup>c</sup> Donche, Cottiers, now dwelleth. And twelve skore acres arrable land w<sup>th</sup> all and singular the moores meddows, woods and pastures thereunto belonginge, w<sup>th</sup> all ther appartencies sett lyinge and beinge in the towne and fields of the Knock aforesayd, viz.:

Six skore acres arable land called the little hill, with the moores meddows woods and pastures thereunto belonginge or apparteyninge.

And three skore acres arrable land called Moighe Moore, with the moores meddows woods and pastures thereunto belonginge or apparteyninge.

Twenty acres arrable land (called) Edrega-Valle.

Twenty acres arrable land between Loghan-ne-gae, and the batter or lane called Ballogh Killabolle.

Fifteene acres arrable land betweene the wood and the Myll called Munist Collogh.

And five acres arrable land called Monevig that lyes betweene Monevig and the newe Myll with all the moores meddows & pastures unto them, & every of the sayde parcells of land belonginge or w<sup>th</sup> them.

W. FITZG.

## Review.

WE have received the second part of vol vi of the "Journal of the Galway Archæological and Historical Society."

It contains a continuation (by J. P. Dalton) of the history of the Abbey of Kilnalahan, which, though taken over by the Franciscans after the Carthusians had left it, belonged, so far as its rectorial rights and revenues, to the Knights Hospitallers. This is followed by some interesting notes on the place-names mentioned in Browne's "Map of Mayo, 1584," and by a paper on the Wardenship of Galway.

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## THE ANNUAL EXCURSION, 1910.

THIS will take place on the 17th of August, at the Rock of Cashel, County Tipperary.

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### NOTICE.

Communications respecting the "Journal" should be addressed to the Hon. Editor, The Ven. the Archdeacon of Kildare, Sherlockstown, Sallins.

Persons wishing to join the Society are requested to communicate with either of the Hon. Secretaries.

The "Journal" can be obtained by Non-Members from the Publisher, E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116 Grafton Street, Dublin.

At the Annual General Meeting held on the 18th of January, 1893, it was decided that in future two Numbers of the "Journal" should be issued each year, in January and July. The Council, therefore, would request Members and others having communications for insertion to send them in without delay to the Editor.

The first Six Parts of the "Journal," comprising Volume I; the Seven Parts comprising Volume II; the Seven Parts comprising Volume III; the Six Parts comprising Volume IV; and the Six Parts comprising Volume V, can be obtained by Members of the Society for the sum of 10s. each complete Volume, from the Publisher, E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116 Grafton Street, Dublin.

The price of any single number is 2s. 6d., as heretofore. The Index to the Second Volume is issued separately, and, if required, is to be obtained from the Publisher for the cost of its Postage (1d.).

# Treasure-Trove.

## REWARD

TO

## FINDERS OF ANTIQUITIES.

1. Finders of Ancient Articles of Gold, Silver, Bronze, Brass, or Iron; Crocks; Coins, &c., will receive, provided the articles are considered suitable, their full market-value if they are sent to THE SECRETRAY OF THE ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY, 19 DAWSON STREET, DUBLIN. The Academy will pay the cost of carriage to Dublin, and if the articles are not purchased, they will be returned to the finder, carriage paid. If they are purchased, they will be exhibited in the National Museum, Dublin.

2. In the case of Gold and Silver articles, the Royal Irish Academy is fully empowered by the Treasure-Trove Regulations to give THE FINDER the full market-value of the articles, which is always greater than the value of the weight of gold or silver contained therein: and if the articles are purchased by the Academy, no claim can be made on the finder in respect of them.

3. Antiquities lose much of their value and interest if scraped or broken. They should always be sent exactly as found, without any attempt at cleaning, and accompanied by a written statement of the exact locality, date, and circumstances of their discovery.

4. The Royal Irish Academy has for many years past endeavoured to preserve for the Nation articles illustrative of the Ancient History and People of Ireland; and trusts that everyone throughout the country will co-operate in this National object.



# JOURNAL

OF THE

## COUNTY KILDARE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.



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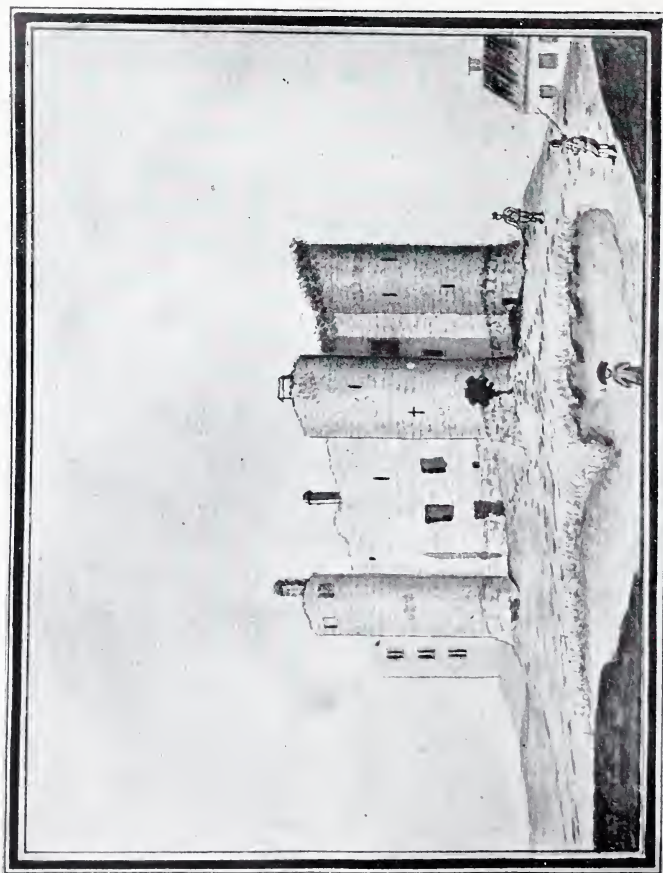
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*Mc. ulist. n. Aug. 1782.*

# *A S. W. View of Carlow Castle.*

*Printed 10<sup>th</sup> Aug.*

CARLOW CASTLE IN 1782.  
 [From a Drawing by Austin Cooper the antiquary; now in the possession of his descendant, Mr. Mark Cooper, Dublin.]

# JOURNAL

OF THE

Archæological Society of the County of Kildare

AND

Surrounding Districts.



*THE CASTLE AND MANOR OF CARLOW.*

By LORD WALTER FITZGERALD.

## PART II.

IN 1675 a new Charter for the Borough of Carlow was obtained on petition from Charles II. Under this Charter the Corporation was styled "The Sovereign, Free Burgesses, and Commonalty of the Borough of Catherlagh." The new Corporation consisted of the following persons :—

Sovereign—Robert Browne, Esq<sup>r</sup>.

Burgesses—Sir John Povey, Kt., Chief Justice; Sir William Temple, Bart.; John Nicholas, Esq<sup>r</sup>.; Robert Browne, Esq<sup>r</sup>.; Edward Reynolds, Gent.; John Warren, Esq<sup>r</sup>.; Robert Curtis, Esq<sup>r</sup>.; Michael Reade, Gent.; Samuel Blackshaw, Gent.; Sir Thomas Butler, Bart.; Sir John Davallier, Kt.; Henry Berkeley, Esq<sup>r</sup>.; and John Tench, Gent.

James II granted a Charter founded on a seizure of the franchises by a decree of the Exchequer, which, being declared void, it soon became inoperative. The full texts of the various Charters are given in Ryan's History of the County of Carlow.

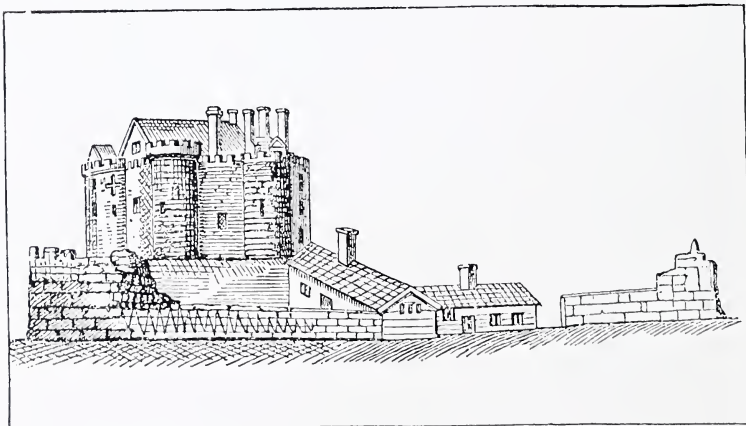
On acquiring the Constablenesship and Manor of Carlow in 1616, as mentioned on page 337, Donough O'Brien, fourth Earl of Thomond, in consideration of the marriage of his second son, Sir Brian or Barnaby O'Brien, with Mary, daughter of



Sir James Farmer, Kt. (who brought a marriage portion of £4,500), drew up a deed assigning to Sir Barnaby, his wife, and their issue, the undernamed premises:—

The Manor and Castle of Carlow, the bawn, precinct, and circuit thereof; the custom of a salmon out of every net used in the Barrow running by the limits of the Castle; the demesne lands of the Castle and their appurtenencies; the customary services and works due out of “Kelleistown, Dowganston, Painston, Johnston, and Pollardston”; the tolls of leather-buying in the Manor; certain lands and tenements in Fothred (Forth O’Nolan), lying amongst the Irish called the Kavanaghs, parcel of the Manor of Carlow, now or late being waste; the Castle of Graige (Carlow-Graigue) in the Queen’s County; with courts leet, view of frank-pledge, law-days, assize of bread and beer, waifs and strays.

In case of no male issue, the “remainder” passed to Sir Barnaby’s elder brother Henry, Lord Baron of Ibrackan, and then to his uncle Sir Donnell or Daniel O’Brien and his heirs.<sup>1</sup>



CARLOW CASTLE IN THE TIME OF THE EARL OF THOMOND.

From a Sketch by Thomas Dincley, drawn in 1680.

[Reproduced from the Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, Consecutive vol. vii, p. 49 (1862).]

Sir Barnaby and his wife were, in 1617, granted a licence to keep taverns and to make and sell wines and spirits in the town of Carlow.

<sup>1</sup> Morrin’s Cal. of Pat. and Close Rolls, vol. iii, p. 656.

On the 23rd October, 1641, a rebellion, caused by the measures taken to extirpate the Catholic religion, and to confiscate the possessions of the native Irish, broke out in Ulster, and soon spread through the other three provinces. The Castle of Carlow, being a place of great strength and of strategic importance, naturally came in for its share of attacks, and for the next few years was held sometimes by the Confederates and at others by the Royal forces, as the following notices of it at this period will show:—

In 1641 Sir Morgan Kavanagh and Dermott mac Dowlin Kavanagh raised two regiments of Foot, and took possession of "all the county of Catherlagh, except the Castle of Catherlagh, to which they laid siege; but not being successful, they marched away after burning the town."<sup>1</sup>

On the 5th of April, 1642, the Earl of Ormonde commanding the forces of the Crown reached Athy from Dublin, from whence he "sent out several parties to relieve Caterlagh, Clogh-grenan, Ballylinan, and several other Castles and towns then in distress, which they did without much opposition, releasing many women and children, and other unprofitable people, much incommoding those places."<sup>2</sup>

In April, 1646, a Major Harrison was in command of the king's garrison in Carlow. On the 3rd of the month Owen roe O'Neill wrote to him, protesting against the conduct of some of his troopers, who, during the cessation of hostilities, had taken from one Shane O'Neill eighteen horses and mares, which Owen roe requested should be returned, "otherwise," he added, "assure yourselfe I will tacke a course to see them redrest."<sup>3</sup>

In the same year the Confederate leader, General Thomas Preston, marched his army to Carlow in the month of May, and commenced to batter the Castle with his Artillery, but failing to make much impression on it, he took his Artillery across the Barrow and planted it against "the bridge-castle" in Graigue, also called the White Castle, which presently capitulated, and the garrison was permitted to march to Dublin.<sup>4</sup> [There is now no trace of "the White Castle" in Graigue.]

In April, 1647, the castle was in the possession of the Crown forces; but as the garrison was short in provisions and ammunition, the Lieutenant-General, the Marquis of Ormonde, borrowed a sum of sixty pounds, which he sent to Major Harman

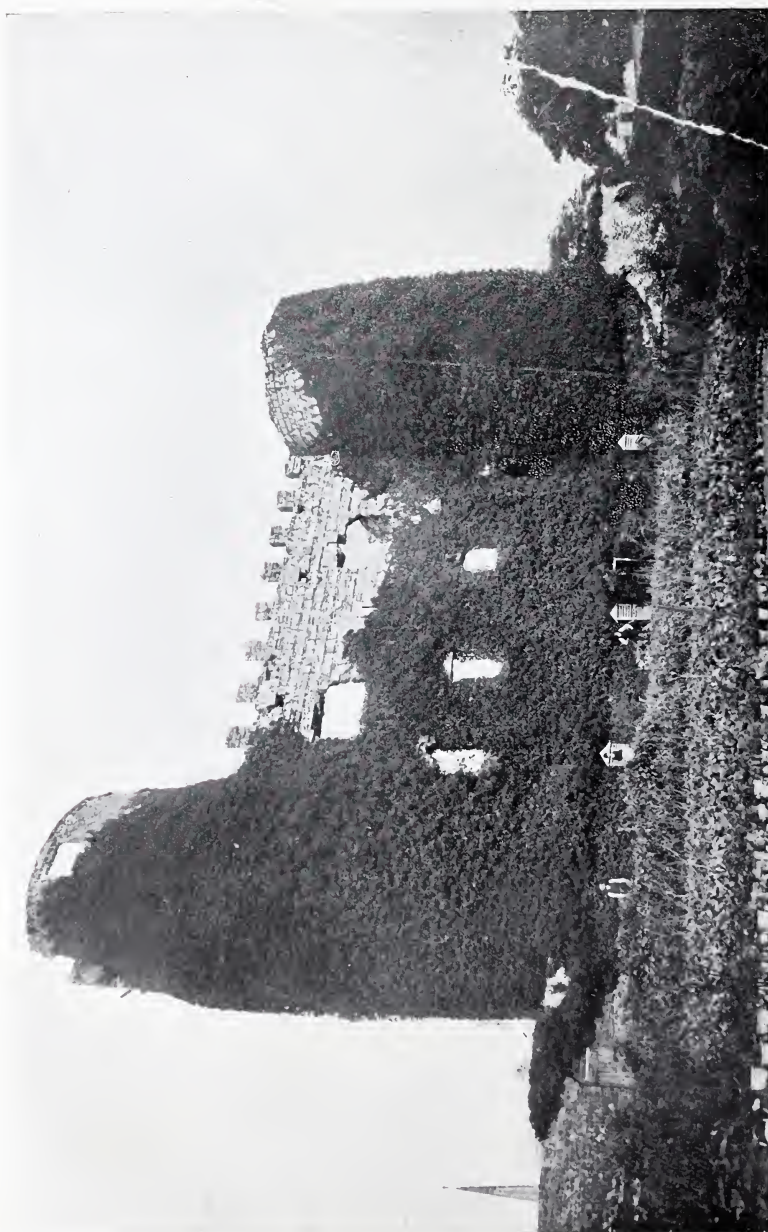
<sup>1</sup> Gilbert's "History of Affairs," vol. i., p. 16.

<sup>2</sup> Borlase's "History of the Rebellion," p. 73 (1680 edition).

<sup>3</sup> Gilbert's "History of Affairs," vol. i, p. 671.

<sup>4</sup> *Ib.*, p. 149.

THE CAST



THE EXTERIOR OF CARLOW CASTLE, 1904.  
[From a Photograph by Lawrence, Dublin.]

for the relief of the garrison. However, a party of fifty men, which he had ordered to reinforce it, could not enter the place, owing to General Preston investing it on the very night of April 10th, when the cessation of hostilities ended. The castle held out till May 2nd, and was then surrendered.<sup>1</sup>

In the year 1650 Dr. Oliver Darcy, Bishop of Dromore, appears as Governor of the Castle and town, now in possession of the Irish. Having to proceed on duty elsewhere, he left a Captain M. Bedlowe (or Bellew) in charge. In the meantime General Ireton and the Parliamentarians invested the place early in June, and on the 2nd of July, 1650, summoned the Governor to surrender the castle. Captain Bedlowe, in reply, asked for a truce of three days in order to acquaint the Bishop of Dromore with the situation. To this request General Ireton acceded; and then he proceeded to Waterford to conduct the war there, leaving a sufficient force, under Sir Hardress Waller, to carry on the siege when the truce would be expired.<sup>2</sup>

A Parliamentary Officer's Diary<sup>3</sup> supplies information as to the operations which took place at the Castle three weeks later. He states that:—

“On Monday, 22nd July, we came with a convoy of horse and foote to the Army before Catherlagh, where Sir Hardresse Waller, Major General of Foote, commaunded in the absence of the Lord Deputy, who had a litle before gone from the leaguer at Catherlagh towards Waterford. This day began our battery at Catherlagh on the Castle on the Bridge. A passage over the Barrow was by one bridge of bull-rushes and another of timber.

“Tuesday, 23rd. The enemy parlied with others . . .  
[illegible].

“This night was Colonel Cromwell sent to the Lord Deputy with the Articles of Surrender, and to understand his lordships further pleasure concerninge.

[The Articles of Surrender stipulated that the Castle of Carlow, with its artillery, provisions, arms, ammunition, and war-material, should be delivered up; that its garrison, officers and men, should be allowed to proceed, in marching order, to Lea Castle in the Queen's County, and from thence supplied with passes to Athlone; that the non-combatants in the castle should be allowed a month to move their goods and chattels wheresoever they pleased; and that the inhabitants of the town should not be in any way molested.

These articles were signed by Major John Dungan, Captain George Darcy, and Captain John Wodisson, on behalf of Captain M. Bellew, the Governor, on the 25th July, 1650 (*vide* Ryan's "Carlow," p. 185).

<sup>1</sup> Carte's "Life of James, Duke of Ormonde," vol. iii, p. 302.

<sup>2</sup> Ryan's "History of the County Carlow," p. 185.

<sup>3</sup> Gilbert's "History of Affairs," vol. iii, p. 218.



"Friday, 26th. The Garrison of Catherlagh marched away according to the capitulation. They were in number about 200 foot. We placed there part of Colonel Ewer's Regiment.

"Saturday, 27th. We removed our quarters to the other side of Catherlagh, about half a mile from it towards Castledermot.

"Sunday, 28th. We marched towards Athy, and quartered at Grange Mellon, proposing to view Athy and to consider of fortifying the place, and to do for it as should be convenient.

"Monday, 29th. By order from My Lord we were carried and marched back towards Catherlagh and passing over the new bridge we went towards Cloghgrenan (now fortified and garrisoned) and that night quartered beyond Leighlin-bridge."

General Edmund Ludlow, Commander of the Parliamentary Horse in Ireland, in his "Memoirs,"<sup>1</sup> gives the following account of the surrender of Carlow Castle on this occasion:—

"After the capture of Duncannon, the next place our army attempted was Carlow, an inland garrison, distant from Dublin about thirty miles, and lying upon the river Barrow. The place was esteemed by the enemy to be of great importance, and therefore fortified by them with divers works; besides, it had a small Castle at the foot of the bridge, and a river running under the walls of the Castle. The country beyond it were also their friends, and furnished them with provisions in great abundance. To prevent which Major General Ireton found it necessary to employ the principal part of his forces on the other side of the river Barrow; yet by what means to secure a communication between the two parts of his army, was a great difficulty, they having neither boats nor casks sufficient for that purpose. In the end they fell upon this expedient, to bring together great quantities of the biggest reeds, and tying them up in many little bundles with small cords, they fastened them to two cables that were fixed in the ground on each side of the river, at the distance of about eight or ten yards from each other; these being covered with wattles, bore troops of horse and companies of foot, as well as a bridge arched with stone.

"The news of the defeat of the Irish in Ulster being brought to those in Carlow, who had held out in hopes of relief from their friends in Ulster, together with a great scarcity of provisions in the place, besides the beating down of the little Castle that stood at the foot of the bridge on the other side of the river which happened about the same time, so discouraged those within, that they surrendered the place to the lord-deputy Ireton upon Articles; which he caused punctually to be executed, as his constant manner was."

On the 28th of April, 1652, Cahir and Art Kavanagh with their forces burned the town of Carlow, and slew three troops of horsemen, and other armed men.<sup>2</sup>

In 1680 Carlow was visited by a Worcestershire antiquary, Thomas Dineley, who during the years 1679, 1680, and 1681,

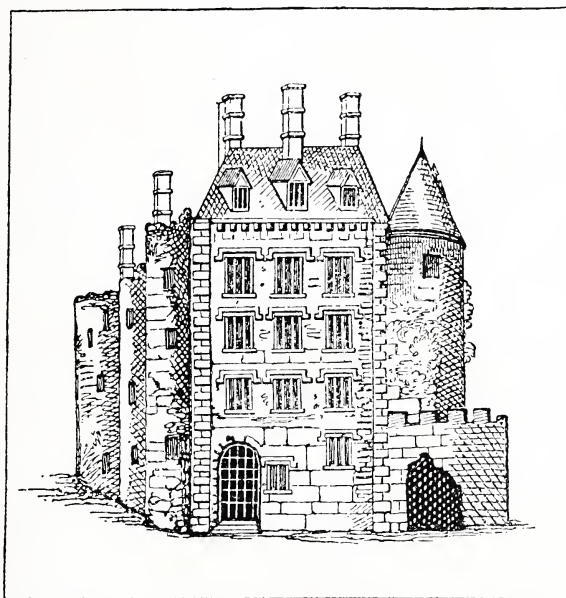
<sup>1</sup> "Memoirs of Edmund Ludlow, Esq., Lieutenant-General of Horse in Ireland," London Edition of 1751, p. 125 and p. 127.

<sup>2</sup> Gilbert's "History of Affairs," vol. iii, p. 70.



appears to have made a tour in Ireland, and kept a Diary<sup>1</sup> in which he drew sketches of the places he visited, and added notes on tombstone inscriptions. Extracts from this Diary, and reproductions of some of the drawings, were published in the 4th, 5th, 7th, and 9th volumes of the "Journal of the Kilkenny Archæological Society. From the 7th volume (pp. 38-41) the following description of Carlow in 1680 is copied :—

"The County Town of Catherlaugh, vulgarly called Carlow, A.D. 1680. Catherlaugh, belonging to y<sup>e</sup> R<sup>t</sup> Hon<sup>ble</sup> Henry, Earle of Thomond, is a fair thriving flourishing Town, comanded by the following Castle, engarrisoned by a very ancient experienced Souldier, Sir John Davallier, as Captain; Richard Powell, gent., as Lieutenant; and [blank], as ensigne.



CARLOW CASTLE IN 1680.

From a Sketch by Thomas Dineley.

[Reproduced from the Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, Consecutive vol. vii, p. 39 (1862).]

"The Castle is built of free stone, belonging to y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Earle of Thomond, a great sanctuary to y<sup>e</sup> English and Protestants, wherto out of all the adjacent countrey they fled with their goods and substance during the late Irish bloody Massacre, at which time it was very much demolished.

<sup>1</sup> The Diary of the Irish Tour is in the possession of Sir Francis S. Winington, Bart., of Stanford Court, Worcestershire. A rumour that it had been destroyed by fire fortunately proved to be false.

"The Town is scituate upon and hath the benefit of two rivers, viz.—the Barrow and the Burren, between which it is. It hath two fair bridges, is upon a rising ground, so healthfull that by severall I have heard it called y<sup>e</sup> Irish Montpelier.

"The Church is fair also in its kind. It is served by a Reverend Worthy Gentleman, Mr Thomas Weston, heretofore a student of the Middle Temple, London.

"The Buildings of this Town are not unlike those of an ordinary English market Town; they encrease in number and beauty daily by the expence, industry, and diligence of Thomas Spaight and William Crutchley, Esq<sup>s</sup>; the former whereof hath lately built the fairest Inn of the Town, of the best accomodacon & adjoining to four of the principall roads.

"Mr Crutchley, formerly but a Miller and small Tennant (to the sayd Earle of Thomond, one of the best landlords of this Kingdom), and since High Sheriff of this county, a notable projector, and whose projects for the most part are attended with profit, had agreed with the Town and County for the building of a large stone bridge to carry houses thereon on each side, over the river Burren."<sup>1</sup>

From this period nothing remarkable is recorded of Carlow till the end of the eighteenth century.

On the 9th April, 1793, an Act for raising the Irish Militias received the Royal assent; and in that year the Carlow Militia was raised with Mr. Henry Bruen, of Oak Park, M.P. for the County, and its first Colonel; by him commissions were signed for the following officers<sup>2</sup>:—

Major:—Walter Kavanagh.

Captains:—Thomas Whelan, Philip Newton, and John Newton.

Lieutenants:—John Wolseley, John Bennett, John Lecky, William Astle, Abraham Jones, and Constantine Brough.

Ensigns:—William Carter, Ashley Crofton, jun<sup>r</sup>, Joseph Malone, and ——— Haggerty, jun<sup>r</sup>.

Adjutant:—John Wolseley.

In the ballot to decide the order of precedence of the Irish County and City Militias, Carlow drew 23rd place.<sup>3</sup> Their colours are now hung in St. Mary's Parish Church, Carlow. The Regimental Colour is yellow, and bears a harp and crown encircled by a wreath of shamrocks, with CARLOW above, and MILITIA below, on two scrolls.

<sup>1</sup> This stone bridge over the Burren was demolished in 1827, and replaced with one of metal, as at present.

<sup>2</sup> "Anthologia Hibernica Magazine," vol. i, pp. 480-1.

<sup>3</sup> *Ib.*, vol. ii, p. 157.

In 1798 the Carlow Militia was quartered at Navan, and took part in an attack on the rebels at Nittstown on the Boyne.



THE OLD SEAL OF THE CARLOW MILITIA, *circa* 1793.

From being a red-coat regiment they became a Rifle regiment at the time of the Crimea, when they no longer carried Colours; and under Lord Wolseley's new Army Territorial scheme in 1881, they became the 8th Battalion of the King's Royal Rifles (late 60th). This regiment was finally disbanded in 1907. The old Carlow Rifles' March was "The Low-backed Car," an air, with words composed by Samuel Lover the Novelist.

The rebellion of 1798 broke out on the 24th of May. On the following day the town of Carlow was the scene of a fearful carnage, wherein several hundreds of the unfortunate peasantry of the surrounding district lost their lives, being so seized with a panic that in self-defence they hardly struck a blow or fired a shot. The Rev. James Gordon, Rector of Killegney, in the County of Wexford, in his "History of the Rebellion," gives the following account of this inhuman slaughter:—

"Of the intended surprise of this town the garrison had been warned, both by an intercepted letter and by the intelligence of Lieutenant Roe of the North Cork Militia, who had observed the peasants assembling in the vicinity late in the evening of the 24th of May.

"The Garrison, consisting of a troop of the 9th Dragoons, the light company of the North Cork Militia under Captain Heard, some of the Louth Militia under Lieutenant Ogle, the yeoman infantry under Captains Burton and Eustace, Sir Charles Burton's Yeoman Cavalry, and about forty Volunteers; the whole about four hundred and fifty in number, under the command of Colonel Mahon of the 9th Dragoons, was judiciously distributed by various posts for the reception of the assailants.

"The plan of assault was ill-contrived, or ill-executed; different parties were appointed to enter the town at different avenues; but only one, that which arrived soonest, attempted an entrance, the rest being deterred by the incessant firing of the troops. This body, perhaps amounting to a thousand or fifteen hundred, assembling at the house of

Sir Edward Crosbie, a mile and a half distant from Carlow, marched into the town at 2 o'clock of the morning of the 25th of May, with so little precaution as to alarm the garrison at a quarter of a mile's distance, by the discharge of a gun in the execution of a man who scrupled to accompany them in their enterprise. Shouting as they rushed into Tullow Street, with that vain confidence which is commonly followed by disappointment, that the town was their own, they received so destructive a fire from the garrison, that they recoiled and endeavoured to retreat; but finding their flight intercepted, numbers took refuge in the houses, where they found a miserable exit, these being immediately fired by the soldiery. About eighty houses were consumed in this conflagration, and for some days the roasted remains of the wretched men were falling down the chimnies in which they had perished. As about half this column of assailants had arrived within the town, and few escaped from that situation, their loss can hardly be estimated at less than four hundred; while not a man was even wounded on the side of the loyalists.

"After the defeat, executions commenced, as elsewhere in this calamitous period, and about two hundred in a short time were hanged or shot, according to martial law. Among the earliest victims were Sir Edward Crosbie, and one Heydon, a yeoman of Sir Charles Burton's troop."

The bodies of the slain, some 417 in number, according to Gordon's "History of the Rebellion," were carted to a gravel-pit in Carlow-Graigue, and thrown in and buried there. The spot became known as the Croppies' Hole, and in recent times was enclosed with a stone wall. About 1898 a move was made to collect subscriptions to erect a suitable memorial to the memory of the dead; and, in consequence, a handsome high Celtic cross now stands inside the enclosure.

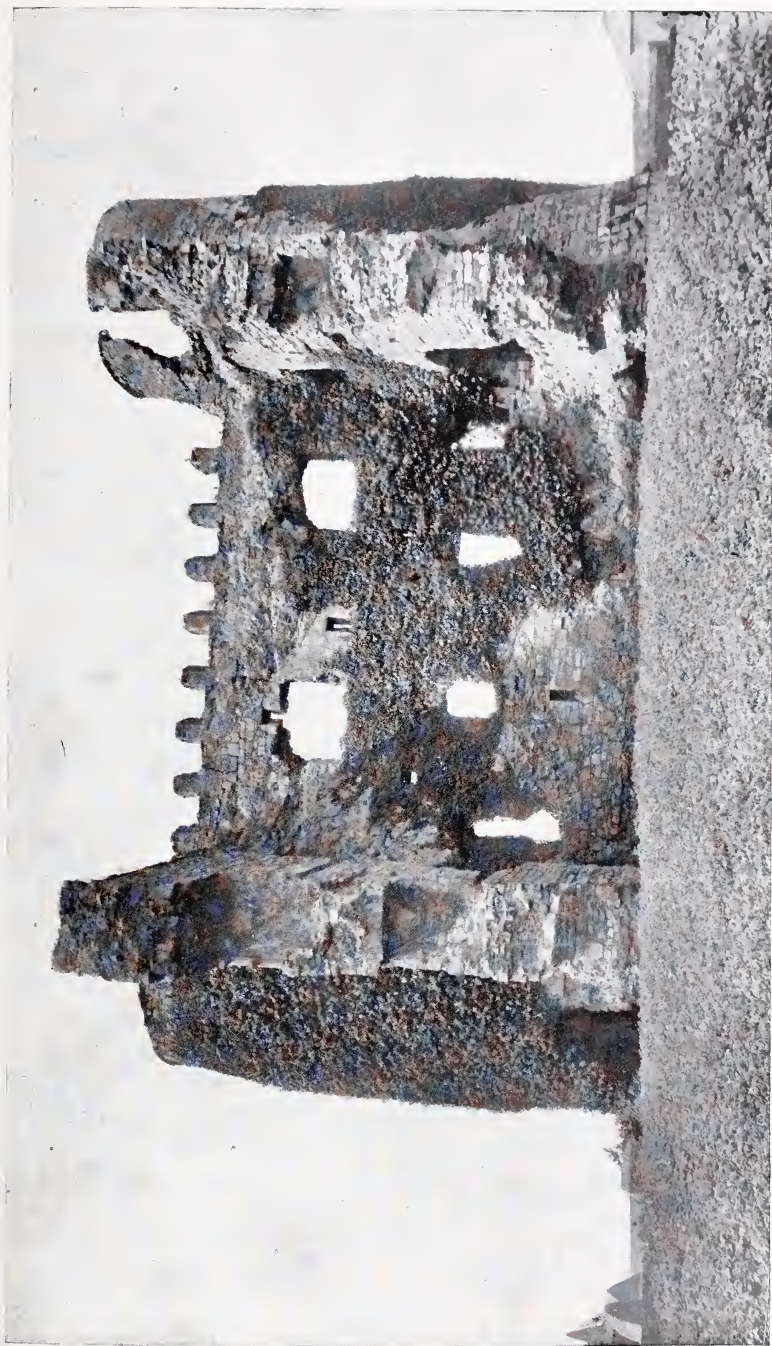
Sir Edward William Crosbie, Bart., who is mentioned above, lived at a place called Viewmount (a part of Kernanstown), now inside the walls of Browne's Hill Demesne, but at that time a place by itself, and separated from Browne's Hill by the public (now a private) road. He was the 5th Baronet, and a branch of the family became Earls of Glandore, a title which became extinct in 1815; his descendant, the 8th and present Baronet, resides in England.

Sir Edward Crosbie, though well known as an outspoken man of liberal views, and one who condemned the Penal laws under which his Catholic fellow-countrymen suffered, was not a United Irishman, so that the sentence of death declared against him by the court-martial which tried him was a gross piece of injustice. Sir Jonah Barrington<sup>1</sup> sums up his case as follows:—"Gentlemen were executed, some with trials, others with worse than none. The execution of Sir Edward Crosby was a murder,

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<sup>1</sup> "Rise and Fall of the Irish Nation," p. 458.





THE INTERIOR OF CARLOW CASTLE, 1904.  
[From a Photograph by Lawrence, Dublin.]



that of Mr. Grogan, of Johnstown Castle, Wexford, a butchery. The Viceroy had signed no warrants for their executions; he was seldom consulted respecting the prisoners till their fate had been decided."

From the 8th and last Earl of Thomond, who died in 1741, the Manor and Castle passed, in consequence of an unredeemed mortgage, to the family of Hamilton, a law-agent to the O'Brien family.<sup>1</sup> By this family a lease of the Castle was granted in the year 1814 to a physician, a Dr. Philip Parry Price Middleton, who intended to convert it into a private lunatic asylum. For this purpose he required larger rooms and more space than the vaulted lower story of the Castle afforded; so, instead of setting to work to gradually remove the interior of the Castle, he determined to carry out his purpose in a cheaper and speedier fashion by means of blasting powder. The result of his ignorance and folly, when the explosion did take place, was the collapse of the better half of this ancient and historic Castle, which till then had withstood for fully six hundred years the shock of assaults and the ravages of time. It is a pity that Dr. Middleton's name should thus be handed down to posterity as the man who, through gross carelessness, caused the destruction of one of the finest existing specimens of an Anglo-Norman Castle in all Leinster.

Strange to relate, the fall of this immense amount of mason-work was unattended with loss of life, as the workmen were at the time absent, the explosion taking place during their breakfast hour. According to an eye-witness, the fall was gradual, as the detached portion slowly separated itself from the western portion, which remains standing. When it reached the ground, such was the hardness of the mortar, that even then the walls were only split up into gigantic masses. This occurred on the 13th of February, 1814. Other accounts say that Dr. Middleton undermined the foundations, which caused half of the Castle to collapse; but unless this was done from the outside, it would be hard to explain its falling outwards.<sup>2</sup>

From this date nothing of any great historical interest appears to have taken place in connexion with the town of Carlow, which was visited in September, 1904, by our Society.

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<sup>1</sup> Brewer's "Ireland," vol. ii, p. 7.

<sup>2</sup> See Mrs. Hall's "Ireland," Ryan's "History," and "The Leadbeater Papers."

## NOTES.

**Carlow a Walled Town.**—The statement that the town of Carlow must have been fortified (see p. 321) is further proved by the following extract from a letter, dated 26th November, 1577, written by Sir Henry Sydney to the Privy Council, in which he states that:—

“Rorie [oge O'More] came soddeinelye unto Caterlaugh the viii day of this present November, an Hower before Day, *the Towne being large and greate, and the Walles ruined and downe in maney places*, entered and bourned most of the thatched Howsies, some fewe Ricks of Corne, and committed a fewe other Spoyles without any further Harme doinge; but retyred hym selfe, and in his marche away, Robert Harpooll, with halfe a score of Horsemen, chardged upon theim in the Ford, and there killed xvii or xviii of his men.”<sup>1</sup>

**The Hartpole Tomb.**—On p. 335 reference was made to the Hartpole Effigy (1594) formerly at Oak Park. It was an altar-tomb, and a fragment of the sides still exists on a heap of debris against the garden wall at Oak Park; this fragment shows that the sides were divided into panels, separated by fluted pillars, each of which contained one of Robert Hartpole's children (see the “Journal of the Association for the Preservation of the Memorials of the Dead in Ireland,” vol. vii, p. 521, where Canon J. F. M. French describes this fragment).

**The Celtic Patron Saint of Carlow.**—In Gilbert's “Crede Mihi,” p. 52, there is given a Deed which appears to corroborate the statement on pages 311, 312 of the JOURNAL, that St. Comgall was the Saint to whom St. Mary's Church in Carlow was originally dedicated. It appears by that work that John Comyn, Archbishop of Dublin from 1181 to 1212, during a vacancy in the See of Leighlin, installed one Turstin de Hamton in the undermentioned churches in that Diocese:—

“*Ecclesia Sancti Congani de Clunussi*” (St. Comgan of Glenuissen, or Killeslin, in the Queen's County, 3 miles north-west of Carlow).

“*Ecclesia Sancti Patricii de Sleffa*” (? Sleaty, Queen's County, 2 miles north of Carlow).

“*Ecclesia Sancti Congalli de Catherloc*.”

“*Ecclesia Sancti Dunani episcopi, et Sanctæ Brigidæ de Clodahe*” (Cloydagh, County Carlow, 3 miles south-west of the Town).

“*Ecclesia Sancti Gauveni de Clonena*.”

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<sup>1</sup> Contributed by Mr. Edward Houston from “Letters of Sir Henry Sydney,” p. 230.

## APPENDICES.



- I. THE DOWN SURVEY OF 1659.
- II. THE WALE OR WALL FAMILY.
- III. BESTFIELD OR DUNGANSTOWN AND NEW GARDEN.
- IV. MODERN PLACE-NAMES AROUND CARLOW.
- V. A HISTORY OF THE COUNTY AND TOWN OF CARLOW.
- VI. BRIDGES OVER THE BARROW AT CARLOW.
- VII. BURIAL-GROUNDS.
- VIII. HOLDERS OF THE CARLOW TITLE.
- IX. ENGRAVINGS OF CARLOW CASTLE.
- X. RECTORS OF CARLOW.
- XI. PARISH PRIESTS OF CARLOW.
- XII. MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT FOR THE BOROUGH OF CARLOW.
- XIII. DEAN SWIFT'S OPINION OF CARLOW TOWN.



## I.

**The Down Survey of 1659.**

What is known as the Down Survey<sup>1</sup> was undertaken by a staff under Sir William Petty, Kt., to ascertain for the Government what lands had been forfeited to the Crown, owing to complicity in the late rebellion by their Catholic proprietors. Unfortunately a disastrous fire in 1711 occurred in the building in which the originals were stored, which destroyed a very large portion of the maps, but those of the County Carlow escaped fairly well. What was saved has been placed in portfolios, which are now preserved in the Dublin Record Office. The Survey was carried out by baronies and parishes, and on the townlands were noted their acreage, and the existence (if any) of a castle, church, etc. In 1683 were published Sir William Petty's maps, by counties; but they do not contain the details of the Down Survey, and frequently the townland names were printed with errors.

The northern end of the County Carlow in the Down Survey was drawn by George Marshall in 1659.

The following schedule gives the townland names (by parishes) with their acreage, and the names of their proprietors at the time of the 1641 rebellion, as detailed on the original maps; to this has been added the present names of the townlands; where an I. P. follows the old Proprietor's name, it denotes he was an "Irish Papist."

Present Name.	Denomination and Acreage, etc.	Old Proprietor.
<b>THE PARISH OF CATHERLAGH.</b>		
Carlow ...	Catherlogh, 986 acres, and a castle	The Earl of Thomond.
? Mortarstown ...	Lower Mortlestowne, 78 acres	The Earl of Ormond.
Chapelstown ...	Chappellstowne, 357 acres, and a castle	The Earl of Thomond.
Kernanstown ...	Cargan, 243 acres, and a castle	William Wale, I. P.
Pollarton Big (Pollacton)	Great Pollartstowne, 203 acres	Do. do.
Pollarton Little...	Little Pollertstowne, 234 acres	Ullick Wale, I. P.

<sup>1</sup> It was called the "Down Survey" by Sir William Petty himself, in distinction to the "Civill Survey," as the former consisted of topographic details "laid down by admeasurement" in map form, whereas the "Civill Survey" was a written description of the lands. The Civil Survey for Carlow is not now in existence.



Present Name.	Denomination and Acreage, etc.	Old Proprietor.
<b>THE PARISH OF PAINSTOWNE.</b>		
Oak Park ...	Painstowne, 589 acres, church and castle south-east of it	James Barry, Prot.
Dunganstown, <i>alias</i> Bestfield and New Garden	Ducanstowne, <i>alias</i> Dowcanstowne, and New Gardens, 271 acres, and a castle near the Barrow in Ducanstowne	James Butler, I. P.
New Acre and Aghanure	Duckan's Wood, 228 acres ...	James Butler, I. P.
<b>THE PARISH OF KILLERRIGGE.</b>		
Ardnehew ...	Ardnehew, 430 acres ...	Ullick Wale, I. P.
Part of Burton Hall demesne	Part of Ballenekelly, 95 acres, and a castle	Sir Gerald Wolverston, Kt., I. P.
Russellstown ...	Russellstowne, 49 acres	
	Courtland, 94 acres ...	Walter Bagenal, I. P.
Killerrig ...	Killerrigge, 489 acres, and a castle	James Wall, I. P.
Friarstown ...	Fryarstowne, 480 acres, and a castle	Sir Gerald Wolverston, Kt., I. P.
Kneestown ...	Knoostowne, 142 acres	Tirlogh Line, I. P.
Moorestown ...	Moorstowne, 174 acres	
Rainestown (Duckett's Grove)	Rahinstowne, 276 acres ...	The Earl of Thomond.
<b>THE PARISH OF URGHLIN.</b>		
Johnstown ...	Johnstowne, 482 acres, and a castle	William Wall, I. P.
Urglin or Rutland	Urglin, 753 acres, with a castle shown to the south of the church	Do. do.
Ballylennon ...	Lenanstowne, 166 acres ...	Do. do.
Gorteengrone ...	Gortingrowcan, 44 acres ...	Maurice Eustace, I. P.

## II.

**The Wale or Wall Family.**

In the Schedule given above it will be seen that a large portion of the lands lying in the immediate vicinity of the town was in 1641 in possession of the Wale family. This name is of Anglo-Norman origin, and appears in ancient records under the form of "de Valle." In course of time it underwent extraordinary changes, as different branches of the same family appear as "le Veale," "Caffe," "Vale," "Wale," and finally it became, as at the present day, Wall. In Carlow their principal residence was in the (then) Castle of Johnstown, in the parish of Urglin.

Many of the name appear as High Sheriffs<sup>1</sup> of the county in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries.

An Exchequer Roll mentions a Sir Geoffrey de Vale, Kt., who, in 1399, maintained a force of horsemen and footmen for the defence "of the marches of Johnston and elsewhere." He, in 1380, was appointed custodian of the estate of Baldongan (Dunganstown, near Carlow), the possession of Edmund de Mortimer, Earl of March. Sir Geoffrey died in 1406, at which time he was seised of the lands of Johnstown, "Incheclaghan," Castletown in "fford" (? Forth-O'Nolan), Ballykernan Kernanstown, near Browne's Hill), and "Horzeleyne."<sup>2</sup>

Thomas de Valle was Sheriff of Carlow in 1416, and a Richard fitz Thomas de Wale held the same office in 1495.

An Inquisition<sup>3</sup> taken in Carlow in October, 1551, found that Gerald Wale, late of Johnston, died on the 29th of September in that year, his son and heir Edmund Wale being then twenty-three years of age.

Another Inquisition<sup>4</sup> taken in Carlow in June, 1620, on the death of Gerald's grandson, "William le Wale," is particularly interesting, as it gives the "remainder" (from which the annexed pedigree was principally compiled) to whom the under-mentioned family possessions were left, as heirs of William le Wale.

The townlands here given are those mentioned in the Inquisition:—

Johnstowne (Johnstown).

Urrighlin (Urglin).

Ballylonan, *alias* Lennonstowne (Ballylennon).

Killessan (Killyshane).

Knockes and two acres of wood called Killilacey, *alias* Lacey's Wood (? Knockarda).

Ballykernan (Kernanstown).

Arnehue (Ardnehue).

Ballifullard, *alias* Pollardstowne (Pollerton).

Ballinakelly (now Burton Hall).

County Kildare—Ballinakelly and Ballibarney, *alias* Ballinabirne (? Ballybyrne).

Killerricke (Killerrig).

<sup>1</sup> Ferguson's manuscript extract from the Exchequer Rolls, Dublin Record Office.

<sup>2</sup> Memoranda Rolls.

<sup>3</sup> County Carlow Exchequer Inquisition, No. 5 of Edward VI.

<sup>4</sup> County Carlow Chancery Inquisition, No. 5 of James I.

# FAMILY, O

[To face page 382.

LED BY W. FITZG.]

pant or.

L.

Oliver Wall.

ierce Wall.

dmund Wall.

arlow Chanc. Inqn.,  
p. 5 of James I.]

James Wall.

Elice.

Oonah.

Robert Wall. Patrick Wall.

Elenor.

[Fun. Entr

Joan.

son Margaret.

Honora.

“remainder” of 1606, given  
position, No. 5 of James I.

[Fun. Entry.]

Mary FitzGerald,  
d. of Maurice FitzGerald,  
of Kilrush, Co. Kildare.

[Fun. Entry.]

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Knockes and two acres of wood called Killilacey, *alias* Lacey's Wood (? Knockarda).

Ballykernan (Kernanstown).

Arnehue (Ardnehue).

Ballifullard, *alias* Pollardstowne (Pollerton).

Ballinakelly (now Burton Hall).

County Kildare—Ballinakelly and Ballibarney, *alias* Ballinabirne (? Ballybyrne).

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<sup>1</sup> Ferguson's manuscript extract from the Exchequer Rolls, Dublin Record Office.

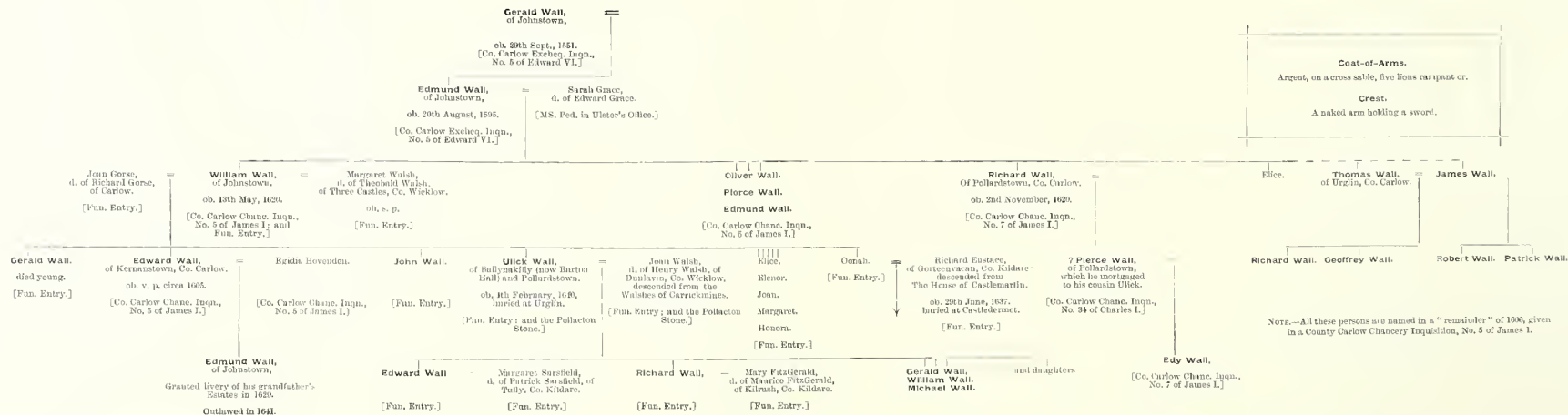
<sup>2</sup> Memoranda Rolls.

<sup>3</sup> County Carlow Exchequer Inquisition, No. 5 of Edward VI.

<sup>4</sup> County Carlow Chancery Inquisition, No. 5 of James I.

[To face page 382.

[COMPILED BY W. FITZG.]







Browneene (in the Parish of Killerrig).  
 Kinclohe.  
 Rathban (Rathbaun).  
 Kneestowne (Kneestown).  
 Moyhill (Moyle).

The burial-place of the Wale family was Killerrig Church, but no monument to any of the family is now in existence. Owing to their complicity in the rebellion of 1641, most of their possessions became forfeited to the Crown, and were granted to strangers. At the present time there is no representative of this ancient family existing in the neighbourhood of Carlow. Their lands in the old days were held by knight's service from the Crown as of the sovereign's Castle of Carlow.

One memorial of this extinct family exists at Pollacton, the residence of the late Sir Charles William Cuffe Burton, the last of a line of baronets created in 1758. This consists of a sculptured mural slab, now built over the wicket leading into the garden from the hall-door side of the house, on which appear the Wale *crest* :—"An arm embowed in armour, wielding a sword"; their *Coat-of-arms* impaling that of Walsh :—"Argent, on a cross azure, voided of the field, five lions rampant," for Wale; and, "Azure, a lion rampant argent, over all a fesse, per pale argent and gules, charged with an annulet sable," for Walsh. On either side of the shield are the figures 16 and 30, with the inscription below :—

VLICKE WALE · IVAN WAILSHE  
 THE LORDE IS MY STREINHE.

This stone, I was informed by Sir Charles Burton, was discovered by him lying on the ground in the garden; and to preserve it he built it into its present position. From his uncle, the former baronet, he had heard that the stone had been found placed in the wall over the hall-door of the old Pollardstown House, which stood in rear of the present house. (See next page.)

The couple named on the stone are those alluded to in the following Funeral Entry in Ulster's Office :—

Ulick Wale, of Ballynakilly, in the County of Catherlagh, Esqr., three tymes Sheriff of the said County, 3rd sonne of William Wale, late of Johnstowne, in the said County, Esqr., eldest sonne and heire of Edmond Wale of the same, Esqr.

The said Ulick tooke to wife Joana, daughter of Henry Walsh, of Donlonvan, in the County of Wicklow,



THE WALE AND WALSH COATS-OF-ARMS, ON A SLAB AT POLLACTON HOUSE.  
[From a Rubbing by the late Col. P. D. Vigors, made in 1896.]

Gent., descended of the House of Carrigmaine (Carrickmines), by whom there was issue 5 sonnes and 4 daughters, viz. :—

Edward Wale, eldest sonne and heire of the said Ulick, married to Margaret, daughter of Patrick Sarsfield of Tully, in the County of Kildare.

Richard Wale, 2nd sonne, married to Mary, daughter of Maurice FitzGerald of Kilrush, in the said County of Kildare, Gent.

Gerald, 3rd sonne; William, 4th sonne; Michael, 5th sonne; all as yett unmarried.

And the said Ulick had alsoe other children, by his said wife, both sonnes and daughters, which died young and unmarried. The said Ulick departed this Mortall life at Ballynakilly aforesaid, the 4th of February, 1640, and was interred in the Chapell of Urghly,<sup>1</sup> the 9th of the same moneth.

The truth of the premisses is testified by the subscription of the said Edward, eldest sonne of the said defunct, who hath returned this certificate unto my office to be recorded. Taken by me, Thomas Preston, Esqr., Uluestor King of Armes, the 18th of February, 1640.

A County Carlow Chancery Inquisition<sup>2</sup> of 1632 found that a Pierce Wale of "Ballifullard, *alias* Pollardstowne, in the County of Catherlagh," alienated the same in mortgage to Ulick Wale, Gent., his heirs and assigns, during the reign of James I.

### III.

#### Bestfield *alias* Dunganstown, and Newgarden.

To the north of Carlow, beside Oak Park, lie these two townlands adjoining one another. At the end of the sixteenth century they were in the possession of the St. Leger family. Edmund St. Leger of Dowganston died on the 10th December, 1597, and was succeeded by his nephew Robert St. Leger of Leagh in the Queen's County, son of his brother Thomas.

The following description of the place is copied from a County Carlow Exchequer Inquisition taken in 1614 :—

The said Edmund was in possession of the Castle, towne, and lands of Dowganston now commonly called the Pigeon House, consisting of the Mansyon or Cheefe House

<sup>1</sup> Urglin, sometimes called Rutland Church.

<sup>2</sup> No. 34 of Charles I.

and orchard there, the Island, and the fishing-weare of the said towne; the croftes and gardens, and an aker of land of the greate country measure; and the following parcells—Akreanga, Willow aker, Blackditch aker, the Peare-tree aker, two akers called Skeagh-Venneady, and other lands, besides the hamlet and landes called *Garrynowe alias New Garden* parcell of the said Dowganston.<sup>1</sup>

A few years later, the family of Butler of Tullow (Co. Carlow) were in possession of “Dowganstowne and Garrynew,” held of the king as of his Castle of Carlow. James Butler, late of Tullagh, is found by an Inquisition to have died in possession of these lands on the 10th February, 1629;<sup>2</sup> by his wife Ellen . . . , who survived him, he left a son and heir Edward, and a daughter, Arabella, who was the second wife of Gerald ‘oge’ FitzGerald of Morett in the Queen’s County.

The Petty Survey (1659) shows the Castle of “Ducanstowne” as then standing close to the bank of the Barrow.

From a family named Best, who settled here in the eighteenth century, the townland became known as Bestfield. Close to the Athy road is a ruinous enclosure containing a large tomb-slab on which, until cut away by orders of Mr. Bruen in 1890, an old ash had so grown that a portion of the inscription was hid under its encroaching bark; the slab, which was originally probably a table-tomb, bears the following inscription:—

Here Lyeth the Body of M<sup>rs</sup> Sarah  
Best, the wife of Arundel Best,  
Esq<sup>r</sup>, who departed this life y<sup>e</sup> 15  
Day of February 1743, Aged 72.  
Here alsoe lyeth the Body of  
George Best son of the said  
Arundel Best and Sarah who departed  
The 16<sup>th</sup> Day of March 1739.  
Here Lyeth the Body of Arundel  
Best, Esq<sup>r</sup>, who departed this life  
The First Day of May in the year  
of our Lord 1755, Aged 78.  
Also the Body of Caulfield Best,  
second son of Elias and Elizabeth  
Best & Grandson to the said M<sup>r</sup>.  
Arundel Best of Bestfield in the  
County Carlow.

I was informed by an old man named Matthew Gafney of the Knock at Castleroe, long since dead, that he had seen a

<sup>1</sup> Co. Carlow, Ex. Inqn. No. 4 of James I.

<sup>2</sup> Co. Carlow Chanc. Inqn. No. 24 of Charles I.



second slab in this enclosure belonging to one of the Bests whom his father had disinherited, on which was cut :—

Here lies the Body of Weaver Best  
Separated from all the rest.  
And let his soul be where it will,  
His body lies in Bestfield still.

However, I could find no trace of it in this private family cemetery.

The Best family was also seated at Knockbeg on the opposite bank of the River Barrow ; their burial-place was close by at Sleaty.

The two townlands now called Newacre and Aghanure, which are bounded on the north by the River Lerr, are in Petty's Survey marked down as "Duckan's Wood," and may originally have been a part of "Ducanstowne" (Dunganstown), though the wood was held at that time, along with Painstown, by James Barry (a Protestant).

#### IV.

##### Modern Place-Names in the Locality.

On the disappearance of the old proprietors of the forfeited lands, the new-comers often discarded the ancient Irish townland name and substituted an English one as the name of their residence ; the neighbourhood of Carlow suffered badly in this way, as the following instances (some of which have already been mentioned) will show :—

**Burton Hall** was formerly "Ballynakilly," (i.e. the townland of the church or wood) ; at the edge of the Kildare portion of this demesne there is what is now a very small burial-ground called Raheenagoorlock, or Rahnagoorliagh, which may have originated the old name. The first of the Burton family to come to Ireland were two brothers who arrived in 1610 ; their descendant Benjamin Burton, an eminent Dublin banker and Lord Mayor of that city in 1706, was the ancestor of the Burtons of Burton Hall and Pollacton.

**Pollacton** is a name that has undergone two changes ; originally "Ballyfullard *alias* Pollardstown," it became Pollerton, and was further corrupted to Pollacton.

**Duckett's Grove** comprises several townlands and portions of others. The house itself stands on the townland of Rainestown. Thomas Duckett, the first of the name

in Ireland, arrived at the end of the seventeenth century ; and about sixty years later his descendant Jonas Duckett settled at Duckett's Grove, and died in 1797.

Rutland is properly Urglin, and the neighbouring church gives the name to that parish. I am informed that it was a Dublin doctor named Mosse, of Rutland Square, who, on buying this place for a country residence, changed the name of Rutland after his town house. Other authorities say that this theory is inadmissible.

**Browne's Hill** supersedes the former townland-name of Kernanstown, *alias* Ballykernon. Robert Browne, Esq., of Carlow, died in 1678 ; his grandson William settled at Kernanstown, and died at the age of eighty-eight in 1772. The present name of the place is said to have gradually come into use at the time the main approach was a public road. It was used by the Castlecomer coal-carters, who, half-way up the steep incline, would stop to rest their horses under their heavy loads, with the frequent remark : " Arrah ! bad cess to ould Browne's Hill." Thus, in course of time, the name came into general use.

Brewer<sup>1</sup> is responsible for the statement that—

" Browne's Hill, and the contiguous seat termed Viewmount, occupy the site of a former monastery called St. Kieran's Abbey, three towers of which building were standing about seventy years ago. The remains were, however, taken down by the family of Browne, and the materials used in erecting Viewmount House and the park wall at Browne's Hill. At the period of the suppression of the monasteries, an ancestor of the Earl of Thomond obtained a grant of St. Kieran's Abbey and the lands attached to that religious house."

Brewer's book was published in 1826. I have failed to discover any reference, in the State Papers or elsewhere, to this supposed St. Kieran's Abbey, and very much doubt if it ever existed, as neither Ware's Works nor Archdall's "*Monasticon Hibernicum*" make any allusion to it. To make matters worse, the 6-inch Ordnance map marks the site of *St. Kevin's Abbey*, a short distance to the north-east of the main entrance to Browne's Hill, inside the demesne, on that portion belonging to Chapelstown townland. Nor does Petty's Survey of 1659 show the site of any ecclesiastical building on either Chapelstown or Kernanstown (" Cargan," as it is there written in error).

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<sup>1</sup> "*Beauties of Ireland*," vol. i, p. 9.

The cromlech, which stands in the Browne's Hill demesne half a mile to the north of the house, has been described on p. 341, vol. v of *THE JOURNAL*. The great covering-boulder is calculated to weigh 100 tons, and, according to W. C. Borlase's "Dolmens of Ireland," it is the largest covering-stone or any cromlech in Europe.

**Oak Park.**—This place was formerly known as Painstown. Its present name was given to it by Colonel Henry Bruen, M.P., grandfather of the present proprietor, when he purchased it and the surrounding lands in the eighteenth century. Colonel Bruen died in 1795. The Bruen family burial-place is at Nurney, Co. Carlow. Formerly the family of Cooke had a residence at Painstown. They buried in the old Parish Churchyard of Painstown, which is situated near the farm-buildings at Oak Park. In connexion with this family there are two monuments thus inscribed :—

HERE LYES Y<sup>E</sup> BODY OF M<sup>RS</sup> ANNE COOKE AL<sup>S</sup> BVTLER Y<sup>E</sup>  
WIFE OF WILL<sup>M</sup> COOKE WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE Y<sup>E</sup> 20<sup>TH</sup>  
DAY OF IAN<sup>V</sup> 1710 IN Y<sup>E</sup> 47 YEARE OF HER AGE

---

HERE LYES THE BODY WILLIAM COOKE ESQ<sup>RE</sup> WHO DEP<sup>D</sup>  
THIS LIFE Y<sup>E</sup> 20<sup>TH</sup> DAY OF MAY 1722 IN Y<sup>E</sup> 77 YEARE OF  
HIS AGE HERE LYES Y<sup>E</sup> BODY OF THOMAS COOKE ESQ<sup>RE</sup> WHO  
DEP<sup>D</sup> THIS LIFE 9<sup>TH</sup> MAY 1761 IN Y<sup>E</sup> 78 YEARE OF HIS  
AGE

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Previous to the Cookes a family named Barry was in possession of Painstown. In 1641 a James Barry, Protestant, held a castle and 589 acres in this parish.

The castle of Painstown is shown on the Down Survey of 1659 as standing a short distance to the south-east of the churchyard. There is now no trace of it.

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**Bestfield**, so called from a family named Best, has almost superseded the older name of Dunganstown, or Bally-dongan, which is the oldest form of the name. (See p. 386.)

## V.

**A History of the County and Town of Carlow.**

A History of the Town and County, published in one volume in 1838, was compiled by a John Ryan, of Dublin, a member of the Royal Society of Literature. It is a very fair work of its kind; but unfortunately the author shows a very anti-Catholic spirit when dealing with the troubled times of the latter half of the seventeenth century.

In 1886, the Rev. Michael Comerford (afterwards Roman Catholic Bishop of the United Dioceses of Kildare and Leighlin) brought out the "History of the Diocese of Leighlin" section of his work, which is of great interest alike to the student of history and to the antiquary.

## VI.

**Bridges over the Barrow at Carlow.**

The present bridge over the Barrow was erected in 1815, and was named "The Wellington Bridge." A limestone tablet in the centre of one of the sides of the bridge bears, inscribed on a shield, the words WELLINGTON BRIDGE, 1815, and, on a scroll underneath, QUEENS - COUNTY, - CARLOW, indicating the place where the two counties join. On the opposite side is cut in relief a bust of "The Iron Duke" and the sentence:—PATRIA INVICTO WELLINGTON GRATIA.

As already mentioned a bridge over the Barrow was in existence at any rate as early as the latter half of the thirteenth century, which the burgesses of Carlow, under a penalty of a fine, were bound to keep in repair. The structure was probably built of timber.

During the rebellion of 1641 a stone bridge was in existence, guarded at one end by the castle, and at the other by a tower in Graigue, which was called "The White Castle." It was this bridge, a narrow one, with niches over the piers for foot-passengers to step into to avoid the traffic, that the present bridge replaced.

## VII.

**Burial-grounds.**

The oldest burial-ground in Carlow is that surrounding St. Mary's Church. It is now very much smaller than formerly, as, in the eighteenth century, much of it was cut away for the

erection of houses as the town extended. The oldest existing tomb in it appears to be a slab, dated 1707, erected in memory of Benjamin Bunbury,<sup>1</sup> of Killerrig, Co. Carlow; another, dated 1709, bears a Latin inscription to the memory of the Rev. Benjamin Daillon, one of the Huguenots of the Portarlinton colony.

There is still in existence at Kilnacourt in Portarlinton the effigy-slab of an altar-tomb, which originally belonged to this churchyard. It is dated 1594, and the effigy represents Robert Hartpole, of Shrule, in Queen's County, who was the Queen's Constable of Carlow Castle.

The present Protestant Church of St. Mary's was erected in 1732. Its tower was taken down in 1833, and the present spire erected from a design by a Mr. Thomas A. Cobden.

The burial-ground called "The Graves" lies near the Barrow on the north side of the town. It is said to have been granted in the time of James I by the Lord of the Manor, the Earl of Thomond, for the use of the Catholics of the town, St. Mary's Churchyard having been appropriated by the Protestants. In it was interred the body of the Most Rev. James O'Keefe, D.D., Bishop of Kildare and Leighlin, who died on the 18th of September, 1787, the year in which he founded the College of St. Patrick, in Carlow, for the education of those intending to enter the Irish priesthood.

Of recent years a new cemetery has been provided for the town. The site selected was on the townland of Rathnapish, lying to the north-east of Carlow.

The Catholic Cathedral was commenced, through the exertions of the Most Rev. James Doyle, D.D., Bishop of Kildare and Leighlin, in March, 1828; it was built on the site of the former Parish Church, and dedicated under the Invocation of the Blessed Virgin Mary assumed into Heaven. Dr. Doyle, who under the signature of "J. K. L." (i.e., James Kildare and Leighlin) became one of the best-known political writers of the day, died on the 15th June, 1834, and was buried in his Cathedral, where a fine statue of him, Hogan's masterpiece, was erected by his Diocese to his memory. (See next page.)

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<sup>1</sup> Benjamin Bunbury, of Killerrig, died on the 3rd April, 1707, aged forty-four. He was the son of Thomas, youngest son of Sir Henry Bunbury, Kt., of Stanney, in Cheshire. He had five sons—Joseph, of Johnstown; Benjamin, of Killerrig; Thomas, of Cloghna; William, of Lisnevagh and Moyle; and Michael, of Kilfeacle, Co. Tipperary.





THE MONUMENT TO THE MOST REV. JAMES DOYLE, D.D., BISHOP OF KILDARE  
AND LEIGHLIN, IN THE CATHEDRAL, CARLOW.

[From a Photograph by Lawrence, Dublin.]

## VIII.

## The holders of the Carlow Title.

In the month of February, 1627, the King sent instructions to the Master of the Wards, for creating William, 2nd Baron Brabazon of Ardee, Earl of Catherlagh; but at the request of Sir Barnaby O'Brien, who objected on the grounds that that place was his inheritance, and who suggested the title of Earl of Waterford, of Ross; of Athy, or of Clonmel, instead, the King in the following month advanced Lord Brabazon to the dignity of the Earldom of Meath.<sup>1</sup>

In 1650 the Hon. Thomas Preston, 2nd son of Christopher, 4th Viscount Gormanston, the distinguished General in the army of the Confederate Catholics, was created Viscount Tara; he is said to have petitioned the King for the Earldom of Catherlough, but did not obtain it.<sup>2</sup>

Thomas Wharton, 5th Baron Wharton, an able statesman, who had devoted himself zealously to accomplish the Revolution, was rewarded by Queen Anne with several honours and dignities; eventually in 1715 he was created Marquess of Wharton, and in the same year he was made a Peer of Ireland as Baron Trim, Earl of Rathfarnham, and Marquess of Catherlough; these titles became extinct in 1731.

At the present time the title of Viscount Carlow (created in 1776) is borne by the Dawson-Damers, Earls of Portarlington.

## IX.

## Engravings of Carlow Castle.

The following works contain either a sketch or an engraving of this Castle :—

“The Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland,” consecutive vol. vii, pp. 39 and 40; in which Dineley’s two sketches, drawn, in 1680, are reproduced.

Francis Grose’s “Antiquities of Ireland,” vol. i, p. 75, drawn by Grose in 1792.

“The Anthologia Hibernica Magazine,” vol. ii, p. 393; drawn by W. Beaufort, 1793. This plate also appears in Seward’s “Topographia Hibernica,” 1795.

<sup>1</sup> Cal. of State Papers Irel., 1647-60, p. 85.

<sup>2</sup> Ryan’s History of the Co. Carlow, p. 183.

Thomas Cromwell's "Excursions through Ireland," vol. iii, p. 66; from a drawing by G. Gabreilli, made early in the nineteenth century.

"The Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland," consecutive vol. x, p. 162; this illustration includes the Castle and old bridge, and was reproduced from a drawing made in 1811.

## X.

### Carlow Clergy.

#### In Pre-Reformation Times.

- |  |                          |
|--|--------------------------|
| 1346. William de Drayton, "Parson."<br>Before 1377 }<br>and         }<br>after 1392. } | Richard Walsh, "Parson." |
| 1392. Thomas Wavertoun, "Vicar."   |                          |
| 1403. Thomas Taillour, "Cleric."   |                          |
| 1435. Henry Vale, "Parson."  |                          |

#### Rectors of Carlow.

[Taken from Robert Malcomson's "Carlow Vestries."]

- 1615. Pierce White, Vicar.
- 1637. Samuel Moseley, Vicar.
- 1669-1679. Richard Jones, "Mynister."
- 1680-1684. Thomas Weston.
- 1686-1694. Jo. Pinsent.
- 1694-1696. John Francis.
- 1696-1712. Robert Harris.
- 1712-1713. John Hayden, "Curate Assistant."
- 1713-1725. Samuel Moland.
- 1725-1735. Richard Grantham.
- 1736-1737. Patrick Bennett, Minister.
- 1738-1777. Dr. Charles Doyne, D.D., Dean of Leighlin.
- 1777-1821. Dr. John Falkiner, D.D.
- 1822-1836. George Venables Vernon, A.M.
- 1836-1848. Joseph Jameson, A.M.
- 1848-1858. Frederick FitzJohn Trench, A.M.
- 1859-1864. William John Purdon, A.M.
- 1864-1877. Adam Bettsworth Perry.
- 1877-1889. William Smyth King, Dean of Leighlin.
- 1889. The Very Rev. John Finlay, Dean of Leighlin, the present Rector (1910).

## XI.

## Parish Priests of Carlow.

(From Dr. Comerford's "Diocese of Leighlin.")

1612. Laghlin 'oge' (i.e. the younger, surname unknown).  
 1713. Joseph Bowen.  
 1731. John Hosey or Hussy, died in 1743.  
 1743. John Taaffe.  
 1751. Nicholas Gernon, Dean of Leighlin; died on the 4th March, 1787, aged 80, having been P.P. of Carlow and Killeshin for 36 years; he was interred in "The Graves" burial-ground.  
 1787. Henry Staunton, Dean of Leighlin; died 1st September, 1814.  
 1814. William FitzGerald, formerly P.P. of Naas, died in 1823.

On the death of Father Fitz Gerald, Carlow became and has since continued to be a mensal Parish.

## Administrators.

- Rev<sup>d</sup>. Terence O'Connell, left in 1832.  
 Rev<sup>d</sup>. James Maher, ,, ,, 1837.  
 Rev<sup>d</sup>. Edward Conroy, ,, ,, 1842.  
 Rev<sup>d</sup>. James Walsh, ,, ,, 1843.  
 Rev<sup>d</sup>. George Hume, ,, ,, 1850.  
 Rev<sup>d</sup>. Daniel McCarthy ,, 1855.  
 Rev<sup>d</sup>. James Hughes ,, ,, 1858.  
 Rev<sup>d</sup>. James Butler, died April, 1860.  
 Rev<sup>d</sup>. Patrick Boland, left in 1865.  
 Rev<sup>d</sup>. Bernard O'Neill, ,, ,, 1869.  
 Rev<sup>d</sup>. Andrew Phelan, ,, ,, 1878.  
 Rev<sup>d</sup>. Arnold Wall, ,, ,, 1883.  
 Rev<sup>d</sup>. Patrick Cosgrave, ,, 1886.  
 Rev<sup>d</sup>. Edward Kavanagh, ,, 1893.  
 Rev<sup>d</sup>. John Cullen, ,, ,, 1901.  
 Rev<sup>d</sup>. James Harris, ,, ,, 1907.  
 Rev<sup>d</sup>. Patrick Gorry, the present Administrator, 1910.

## XII.

**Members of Parliament for the Borough of Carlow.**

- 1613, May. Sir John Bere, Kt., Dublin, Sergeant-at-Law.  
Sir Robert Jacob, Kt., Dublin, Solicitor-General.
- 1634, July. The Hon. Barnaby O'Brien.  
James Rawson, Esq., Dublin.
- 1634, Janr., Edward Harman, Esq., *vice* O'Brien, absent  
in England.
- 1639, Mar., Robert Hartpole of Shrute Castle, Queen's Co.  
Thomas Harman, Esq., of Athy, Co. Kildare.
- 1642, June. Robert Hartpole was disqualified for Rebellion.
- 1661, May, (Sir) John Temple (Kt.), Palmerstown, Co.  
Dublin, afterwards Solicitor-General.  
Thomas Burdett, Esq., Garryhill, Co. Carlow.
- 1689, May, Mark Baggot, Esq.  
John Warren, Esq.
- 1692, Sept., Sir William Russell, Bart.  
Walter Weldon, Esq., Rahinderry, Queen's Co.
- 1695, Aug., Edmond Jones, Esq.  
Robert Curtis, Esq., Roscrea, Co. Tipperary.
- 1703, Sept., Richard Wolseley, Esq., Mount Arran, (now  
Mount Wolseley), Tullow, Co. Carlow.  
The Honble. Charles Howard.
- 1703, Oct., Walter Weldon, Esq., Rahinderry, *vice* Howard,  
not duly elected.
- 1713, Nov., (Sir) Thomas Burdett (Bart.), of Garryhill.  
Walter Weldon.
- 1715, Oct., Richard Wolseley.  
Walter Weldon.
- 1725, Sept., Walter Weldon, Esq.  
John Hamilton, Esq., Holmpatrick, Co. Dublin,  
*vice* Wolseley, deceased.
- 1727, Sept., James Hamilton, Esq., Cloghnowe, Johnstown,  
Co. Dublin.  
(Sir) Richard Wolseley (Bart.), Mount Arran.
- 1761, Oct., Robert Burton, Esq.  
Sir Richard Wolseley, Bart.
- 1765, Oct., Sir Richard Wolseley, Bart.  
Robert Doyne, junr., Esq., Wells, Co. Carlow,  
*vice* Burton, deceased.
- 1768, Oct., John Hyde, Esq., Castle Hyde, Co. Cork.  
Edward Hoare, Esq.  
James Somerville, Esq., *vice* Hyde, who was  
elected for Co. Cork.



- 1776, June, Rt. Hon. John Ponsonby, who made his election to serve for the Co. Kilkenny.  
John Prendergast, Esq.  
Arthur Dawson, Esq., *vice* Ponsonby.
- 1783, Oct., Sir John Browne, Bart.  
Charles Desvoeux, Esq.
- 1790, Jan., Sir John Browne, Bart.  
Sir Charles Desvoeux, Bart.  
The Honble. James Caulfield Browne, *vice* Sir John, created Baron Kilmaine.
- 1790, July, Honble. Augustus Cavendish Bradshaw.  
John Ormsby Vandeleur, Esq., Kilrush, Co. Clare.
- 1796, Jan., Hon. A. C. Bradshaw.  
John Ormsby Vandeleur, Esq.  
Sir Frederick Flood, Bart., *vice* Bradshaw, who accepted an office under the Crown.
- 1798, Jan., Henry Sadlier Prittie, Esq.  
William Elliot, Esq.  
John Wolfe, Esq., *vice* Elliot for Kilkenny.

On the 2nd August, 1800, Parliament was prorogued, and, in consequence of the Act of the Union, did not again assemble in Ireland. From this period to 18[?] the Carlow Borough returned only one Member.

### XIII.

#### Dean Swift's Opinion of Carlow Town.

In a little book, published in Dublin in 1791, called "A Tour in Ireland," by C. T. Bowden, who visited this country in the previous year, he states on p. 100, that—

Dean Swift wrote the following distich on Carlow:—

"A high church and no steeple,  
A poor town and proud people."

Times have greatly changed for the better with Carlow, since the Dean penned these lines.

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*KILDARE MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT,*  
1559-1800.

By THOMAS ULICK SADLEIR.

Those returned for the County, January, 1559.

**Nicholas Eustace.**

**James Flattisbury.**

**Nicholas Eustace**, of Cradokston (Cradockstown), appears to have been son of Richard Eustace, of Cradokston (who was living there in 1535), and grandson of William Eustace of the same place. In 1547 he and John Sutton, of Tipper, obtained a lease for twenty-one years of the tithes of the parish of Tipper. From the Fiants we find that in 1557 he obtained a pardon; and in the following year his name appears as commissioned to be a "keeper of the peace," corresponding to our justices of the peace. He was High Sheriff of County Kildare in 1556, and died in 1559, some months after his election, leaving, by his wife Rose, daughter of — Aylmer, a son, Alexander Eustace, who succeeded to his father's estates, and died in December, 1576. The male line terminated in Col. William Eustace, of Cradocks-town, who commanded a regiment of Grenadiers in Germany in 1762. He had two sisters, his co-heiresses, Mary, wife of Sir Duke Gifford, Bart., of Castlejordan, County Meath; and Anne, who married John Caulfeild, of Lemonstown, County Wicklow. It appears from a pedigree in Ulster's Office that this family was seated at Cradockstown as far back as 1366.

[Authorities:—*KILDARE JOURNAL*, vol. v, p. 44; Fiants of Philip and Mary; Pedigree in Ulster's Office; *Liber Munerum Publicorum*, &c.]

**James Flattisbury**, of Johnstown, was the eldest son of Philip "Flatsbury," of "Johnstowne, near the Naas"—who died in 1521—by Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Wogan, Knt., of Rathcoffey, County Kildare. This Philip, who is described by Stanihurst as "a worthie gentleman, and a diligent antiquaire," was the author of a work called "*Diversos Chronicus*," though he is better known as the compiler of a collection of transcripts from early charters, known as "*The Earl of Kildare's Red Book*,"<sup>1</sup> which was written in 1503, at the request of Gerald,

<sup>1</sup> It is still preserved in the possession of the family at Carton.

the 8th Earl. In 1560, 1564, and 1573, we find the name of James Flattisbury, as one of those commissioned to take "the muster and array" of the inhabitants of County Kildare. He appears to have surrendered his lands in "Johnston, Palmerston, and Sollons," as he subsequently received an assignment of them, by which they were to be held free from "subsidy, coyunny, lyvery," and other charges, under Statute of 3 & 4 Philip & Mary. He married, 1st, Alice, daughter of Robert Barnewall, of Rowestown, County Meath; and, 2nd, Margaret, daughter of Sir Thomas Talbot, Knt. (and sister of William Talbot, of Malahide, County Dublin). By his first wife he had issue (1) Christopher, of Palmerstown and Johnstown, who married Ellen Whyte, and died 23rd January, 1612, leaving issue; (2) Patrick, of Baronrath, County Kildare; (3) Peter; (4) Philip; (5) Thomas; (6) Robert. (1) . . . married Robert Bath; (2) Margaret married Pierce Walsh, of Kilgoban, County Dublin, and died 2nd June, 1623 [F.E.]; (3) Elizabeth married Robert Ash, of Naas; (4) Ellenor married Christopher fitz John Wellesley, of Bishops court, County Kildare. This family held a high position in the county from very early times, "Robert de Flatesbry" being "Senescal" of the County Palatine of Kildare in 1286. Patrick Flatesbury, who was resident at Johnstown in 1386, served as High Sheriff in 1394. Six members of the family were outlawed for taking part in the rebellion of 1641, amongst them being James Flattisbury, of Johnstown (whose father Christopher was the eldest son of James, M.P.), by whom the estate was forfeited. Thus ended the fortunes of the family; and being submerged in the great social upheaval of the Commonwealth period, their subsequent history cannot be traced.

[Authorities:—Funeral Entries, Ulster's Office; KILDARE JOURNAL, vol. iv, pp. 51, et seqq; Stanihurst's "Chronicles of Ireland;" Fiant; Certificate in Rolls Office, printed in Report of Irish Record Commissioners, 1825, &c.]

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Returned for the County, April, 1585.

**William Sutton.**

**Thomas fitz Maurice Fitz Gerald**

**William Sutton**, of Tipper, was the son of John fitz William Sutton, also of Tipper. The family was of long standing in the county, chiefly of Naas and the neighbourhood, and possessed large estates. William apparently was of a predatory disposition, for he received a pardon in 1577 of all "alienations and intrusions" in various lands in Counties Carlow, Kildare, and

Wicklow, which were the "heritage of John Travers, late of Mounton (Monkstown, County Dublin), Knight. On 12th May, 1583, and again in 1584 and 1587, he was appointed a Commissioner of Musters in the County of Kildare, its crosses and marches, to summon all the subjects of each barony, and them so mustered to assess in warlike apparel, arms, horses, horsemen and footmen, according to the quantity of their lands and goods, according to the ancient customs and laws of the kingdom, and the instructions of the lords justices." He married Margaret, daughter of Alderman Christopher Sedgrave, Mayor of Dublin in 1559, by whom he had an only son John (M.P., County, 1613). He died 1st September, 1590, seised of one house, ten messuages, and three hundred acres in Tipper; Bathe alias Hutchenhatch sixty acres; in Naas two messuages and ten acres; Barbyeston six messuages, and one hundred and twenty acres, besides smaller holdings at "Rathmoore" and other places.

[Faints; Inquisitions post mortem; Funeral Entries; Prerogative Wills; and KILDARE ARCHÆOLOGICAL JOURNAL.]

**Thomas fitz Maurice Fitz Gerald**, of Lackagh, was the eldest son of Sir Maurice Fitz Gerald, Kt., of Lackagh, who died on the 26th December, 1575, and was buried in St. Brigid's Cathedral, Kildare, where his effigy, erected by his widow, Margaret Butler (daughter of Edmond Butler, Archbishop of Cashel, illegitimate son of Peirce, 8th Earl of Ormond, and widow of Rory "cæch" O'More, Chief of Leix), still exists.

Thomas Fitz Gerald was twice married :—

First, to Elizabeth, daughter of Mark Barnewall, of Dunbro, in the County of Dublin (Archdall's "Lodge's Peerage of Ireland"); and secondly, to "Margery fitz James" (unidentified), who survived him.

His death took place on the 20th June, 1611; and his heir was his son Maurice.

The Fitz Gerald's of Lackagh were sprung from Sir Thomas Fitz Gerald, Kt., second son of Thomas, 7th Earl of Kildare. Sir Thomas of Lackagh, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, was slain at the battle of Stoke on the 6th June, 1487, fighting for the cause of the impostor, Lambert Simnel.

[Notes by Mr. G. D. Burtchaell, Athlone Pursuivant of Arms; the KILDARE ARCHÆOLOGICAL JOURNAL, vol. i; the County Kildare Chancery Inquisitions.]

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Returned for the County, 13th April, 1613.

**William Talbot.**

**John Sutton.**

**William Talbot**, of Cartowne (Cartón), was son of Patrick Talbot, by Genet, daughter of Thomas fitz Bartholomew Fitz Gerald (which Patrick was third son of William Talbot, of Robertstown, County Meath, who was younger son of Thomas Talbot, of Malahide, County Dublin). In 1602 he was appointed Recorder of Dublin, being also admitted a Freeman of the city, by special grace; but three years later he was removed from the Recordership for refusing to take the oath of Supremacy. Subsequently, having refused to deliver an opinion on the doctrine of Suarez, touching the deposing of kings, he was committed to the Tower. Later on he appears to have regained the confidence of the Government, for he was created a baronet, 4th February, 1622, probably for services while in Parliament. Sir William married Alison, daughter of John Netterville, of Castletown, County Meath, and died 16th March, 1633, being buried 1st April, 163 $\frac{3}{4}$ , "in the Church of Maynooth, in the parish of Laraghbrian" (Fun. Cert.). He had issue eight sons and eight daughters.

I. Sir Robert Talbot, 2nd Bart., M.P., County Wicklow, June to October, 1634; married the Honble. Grace Calvert, daughter of George, 1st Lord Baltimore, and died 21st Octr., 1670, leaving a son and two daughters, viz.:—

1. Sir William Talbot, 3rd Baronet, M.P. for Meath, 1689, a Privy Councillor, and Master of the Rolls, 1689-90. He died on the 18th May, 1691, leaving no issue by his wife Anne Nugent, daughter of Richard, 2nd Earl of West Meath, and widow of Lucas, 6th Viscount Dillon. She died in 1710 or 1711.

1. Frances, married Richard Talbot of Malahide.

2. Mary, married James Nugent of Coolamber, County West Meath.

II. John Talbot, ob. s. p.

III. Garrett Talbot of Haggardstown, County Louth, who by his wife Margaret, daughter of Henry Gaydon, had a son William Talbot of Haggardstown, M.P. County Louth 1689, 4th Baronet and 2nd Earl of



Tyrconnell, who died 26th December, 1724, aged 82. He married Mary, daughter of Nicholas White of Clonmel, and was father of—

Richard Talbot, who was slain in the Scotch Rebellion of 1715, having married Lady Charlotte Talbot, only surviving daughter of Richard, Duke of Tyrconnell (see below), and dying in 1722 left by her a daughter Mary, and a son—

Richard Francis Talbot, 5th and last Baronet, and 3rd and last Earl of Tyrconnell. He died in Berlin on the 12th March, 1752, leaving no issue by his wife, Madelaine de Lys, who died in Paris in 1759.

IV. James Talbot.

V. Thomas Talbot.

VI. Peter Talbot, a priest, born 1620; he became titular Archbishop of Dublin in 1669; was arrested on suspicion of being implicated in the Popish Plot, and died in Dublin, while still a prisoner, on the 1st June, 1680.

VII. Gilbert Talbot, died on the 26th December, 1723. His wife was Dorothy Boyle, 6th daughter of Richard, 1st Earl of Cork, and widow of Sir Arthur Loftus, Kt., of Rathfarnham, who died in 1659; she died on the 16th March, 1668.

VIII. Richard Talbot of Carton, the notorious "lying Dick Talbot," who was born in 1630. He was created on the 20th June, 1685, Baron of Talbotstown, Viscount Baltinglass, and Earl of Tyrconnell, with remainder in tail male to his nephews; and subsequently on the 20th March, 1689, Marquis and Duke of Tyrconnell by James II. He married, first, Catherine, d. of Matthew Boynton (and granddau. of Sir Matthew Boynton, 1st Bart., of Barmston, Yorkshire); she died 17th March, 1679, leaving two daus., viz.:—

1. Lady Catherine, who died 17th June, 1684.

2. Lady Charlotte, born 1676; died 14th February, 1722, having married her kinsman, Richard Talbot (of the Haggardstown branch).

The Duke of Tyrconnell's second wife was the famous beauty, Frances Jennings, sister to Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough, and dau. of Richard Jennings, of Sandridge, Herts; she had been previously married to Sir George Hamilton, Knight, a grandson of the 1st Earl of Abercorn. The Duchess, who had no issue by her second husband, died 6th March, 1730, aged 92, and was buried in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin. Tyrconnell fell at the siege of Limerick on the 14th August, 1691, and was buried in St. Mary's Cathedral in that city, though no monument to him is now in existence.

William Talbot's daughters were:—

- I. Mary m. Sir John Dongan, Bart., of Castletown, Co. Kildare.
- II. Bridget m. John Gaydon, of Irishtown, Co. Kildare.
- III. Margaret m. Henry Talbot, of Templeogue, Co. Dublin.
- IV. Frances m. 1st, James Cusack, of Cushinstown, Meath, and 2nd, Brigadier the Rt. Hon. Sir Thomas Newcomen, P.C., of Sutton, Co. Dublin.
- V. Elizabeth.
- VI. Jane.
- VII. Catherine m. Jenico Rochford, of Kilbride, Co. Meath.
- VIII. Eleanor m. 1st Sir Henry O'Neill, Bart., of Killyleagh, Co. Down, and 2nd, Hon. James Netterville.

[Mr. G. D. Burtchaell's (Athlone Pursuivant of Arms) Notes on the Talbot Family; Co. Kildare Chancery Inquisitions; Funeral Entries; Wills' "Illustrious Irishmen"; Commons' Journals, etc.]

**John Sutton**,<sup>1</sup> of Tipper, was the only son of William Sutton (M.P. County, 1585), whom he succeeded in 1590. He was born in 1568. By Fiant 15th February 1598, James Fitz Gerald, of Drinnanstown (3rd son of Redmond Fitz Gerald, of Rathangan and Timahoe) obtained licence to alien to certain uses the lands of "Harreiston, Ballirichard, and Ballimalier (Mylerstown), and a mill in Harreiston, parcel of the possessions of the Dempsies in Clanmalirry, King's Co.," to Christopher Flattisbury, of Johnstown, and **John Sutton**, of Tipper. He appears to have been

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<sup>1</sup>In the Commons' Journals he is described as "in Legibus eruditi."

concerned in Desmond's Rebellion, but received a pardon 22nd February 1602, "murder committed before the rebellion, intrusion on Crown lands, and debts to the Crown" being excepted. By his wife Mary, daughter of John Alen, of St. Wolstan's, County Kildare, who died 29th September 1616 [Funeral Entry], he had an only son William, who married Katherine, daughter of Nicholas Wogan, of Rathcoffey, County Kildare, and d. v. p. leaving a son, Nicholas, of Tipper (M.P. Naas, 1639-42). John Sutton died 13th June 1637 [Funeral Entry].

[Authorities :—Chancery Inquisition, 17th July 1630 ; Funeral Entries ; KILDARE JOURNAL ; Commons' Journals, &c.]

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Returned for the County, 13th June, 1634.

**Sir Nicholas Whyte.**  
**Maurice FitzGerald.**

**Sir Nicholas Whyte**, of Leixlip, was the eldest son of Andrew Whyte, who died 31st July, 1599, by Margaret, daughter of Patrick Finglas, and grandson of the Rt. Hon. Sir Nicholas Whyte, Master of the Rolls (M.P. Kilkenny County, 1559). His father died while he was under age, as appears from a Fiant of 17th August, 1599, when Sir George Carey, Knt., Treasurer-at-Wars, got a grant of wardship and marriage of the minor, with the custody of his lands during minority, his education to be at Trinity College, and £15 per annum being allowed for maintenance. Being a man of large property, he held a prominent position in the county, and on 30th September, 1609, the honour of knighthood was conferred upon him "at Loghroer," by Sir Arthur Chichester, the Lord Deputy. He married Hon. Ursula Moore, eldest daughter of Garret, 1st Viscount Drogheda. Sir Nicholas died 24th February, 1654, and was buried in Leixlip Church, where a monument to his memory still exists. He left issue two sons and four daughters, viz., (1) Nicholas, of Leixlip (M.P. Kildare Borough), of whom hereafter ; (2) Arthur, M.P. Swords, 1642, but unseated 1644 ; he d. s. p. 1658. (1) Frances, married, 1635, Thomas, 4th Viscount Dillon ; (2) Mary, married Theobald Taaffe, 1st Earl of Carlingford ; (3) Eleanor, married 1st Sir Arthur Aston, Governor of Drogheda (who was killed at the siege in 1649) ; and 2nd Edward Butler, 2nd Viscount

Galmoy; (4) Anne, married May, 1636, Christopher Fagan [Funeral Entry].

[Burtchaell's "Kilkenny Members of Parliament"; Fiant's; Inquisitions post mortem; Ball's Judges; KILDARE JOURNAL.]

**Maurice FitzGerald**, of Kilmauge (Kilmeage, near the Hill of Allen), County Kildare, was son of Gerald Fitz Gerald of Alloon (Allen), County Kildare, by Joan, daughter of John Walsh, of Shanganagh, County Dublin. There are singularly few references to him in the records of his time. He was a member of what was probably the first Parliamentary Commission on Trinity College, which was appointed "to repair the College of Dublin, as well as for examining of all charters granted, and patents belonging to, the said College, as Statutes and Ordinances now of force therein."

He appears to have taken the side of the Confederates, being expelled the House for rebellion, 22nd June, 1642.

[Information kindly supplied by Lord Walter Fitz Gerald; Commons' Journals, &c.]

Returned for the County, 28th July, 1642.

**Henry Warren** (*vice* Fitz Gerald).

**Henry Warren**, of Grangebeg, County Kildare, appears to have been the founder of his family. According to the "History of the Warren Family," which does not appear to be altogether reliable,<sup>1</sup> he was probably son of a certain John Warren who died in 1638. His name first appears in 1618, when he was appointed Joint Remembrancer of the Court of Exchequer, probably through the influence of his wife's relations. He does not appear to have been possessed of any real property prior to 1626, when he obtained a grant of Grangebeg; but three years later he purchased the lands of Laraghteigue and Kilbreckan, County Carlow, and on July 19th, 1660, obtained a lease of Ballysax (property of Matthew Nangle, attainted) and Brownstown (property of Gerald FitzGerald, attainted), County Kildare.

<sup>1</sup> One of the authorities quoted by the author is "With Essex in Ireland" (a novel by the Hon. Emily Lawless), with the apparent idea of its being an historical work!

He was some time Deputy Clerk of the Crown, and held lands of Ballymoone from the Earl of Kildare at £60 per annum. He married Elizabeth, daughter of John Eustace, of Harristown, sister of Sir Maurice Eustace, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, by whom he had issue:—

- I. William, 2nd Remembrancer of the Court of Exchequer, in which he succeeded his father. Married Anne, daughter of Colonel Richard Stephens, and had, with other issue, a son, Henry, of Grangebeg, father of Richard Warren (M.P. Kildare Borough).
- II. Henry, Barrister-at-Law, admitted King's Inns, 2nd May, 1668; married, February, 1665, Ellinor, daughter of Patrick Tallant, and had issue.
- III. Richard, Lieutenant in Col. Eustace's Regiment.
- IV. John, of Nurney, County Carlow (M.P. Carlow, 1689), Captain in Sir Maurice Eustace's Infantry in the army of James II, and, being a Jacobite, was attainted by William III. He married, 1st, daughter of Sir Edmund Butler, 2nd Baronet, of Garryhendon, County Carlow; and, 2nd, 1668, Mary, daughter of Thomas Walsh, of Pilltown, and died, leaving issue.
- V. Maurice, of Giblinstown, Co. Kildare, m. Sarah, d. of Gilbert Rawson, and died 1704, leaving issue.
- VI. Robert.
  - I. Charity, m. Capt. the Hon. John Annesley, of Ballyshannon, Co. Kildare.
  - II. Anne, m. Dudley Colley, of Castle Carbury, Co. Kildare.

[Authorities:—"History of the Warren Family," KILDARE JOURNAL, Malcolmson's "Carlow Parliamentary Roll," and information kindly supplied by G. D. Burtchaell, Athlone Pursuivant of Arms.]

*(To be continued.)*



*THE LEGEND OF THE WIZARD EARL OF  
KILDARE.*

By THE REV. CANON J. F. M. FFRENCH, M.R.I.A.,

Treasurer of Ferns.

THE following legend was told me in the County Kildare ; it struck me as a particularly striking and interesting one :— Now in these days, when there are so many students of folklore, a story full of incident coming near to our own times can scarcely fail to interest. The great House of Kildare (Leinster) has always been a most prominent landmark in Irish history, standing, as it does, with the house of Butler, above all others ; and nowhere does it seem more suitably seated than in the beautiful old Anglo-Norman Castle of Kilkea, one of the finest of its kind ever erected in Ireland. There the Earls of Kildare have kept watch and ward over their broad acres for centuries, and surely it is not surprising that legend and story have gathered round that ancient pile. Among these ancient lords, who were indeed princes in the land, there were two earls who were known by sobriquets which tell us of certain peculiarities which distinguished them from others. One was known as the Fairy Earl, whose picture shows us a bearded little man clothed in the most dainty of velvet and lace, and looking as if he ought to be king of the revels of the little white-robed throng that are said to dance in silent raths beneath the glistening moonlight. The other Earl is even more generally known as the Wizard Earl, who lived in the sixteenth century. An iron man, clad in polished steel, looking like the armour he wore, cold and hard—a man no one would take liberties with ; even now, as he is looking down from the canvas, he seems a man born to rule ; and it is about him our legend has gathered.

In those old days beautiful Kilkea Castle, with its towers reaching up into the sky to such a height that the rooks have mistaken the chimney-pots for the tops of trees and have built their nests between them—in those old days the Castle had sitting-rooms on the ground-floor ; and in one of these the Earl and his Countess were seated. The Countess, like all clever ladies, was of an inquiring turn of mind ; and, knowing that her

husband possessed great and unusual powers, she had pressed him again and again to give her a more convincing proof of his wonderful gifts than any she had yet seen, but without avail. This day she was more than usually pressing, and at last he said to her: "If I give you a convincing proof of my power, and you show any fear, you will never see me any more." She at once promised to show no fear. He then said: "I will put you to three tests, and if you are able to stand the tests, I will give you a convincing proof of my power." All who are acquainted with Kilkea Castle know that a beautiful stream of sparkling spring water flows near the Castle, and winds just without the walls. What a precious possession that stream must have been at times when the Castle was invested by enemies, and when the guardians could not pass in safety outside the walls. This little stream the Earl caused to rise up within the walls where the Countess was seated on a couch until it reached her mouth, and she showed no sign of fear. The next test was that he caused a gentleman friend who had died to open the door and walk up to the Countess and shake hands with her. And she showed no fear. The third test was he caused a great slimy snake to creep out from under the seat where she was sitting and to coil itself round and round her until its head reached her shoulder, and it hissed into her face, and she showed no sign of fear. The Earl then acknowledged that she had stood the tests right valiantly, and with steady courage, and that he was willing to give her a convincing proof of his power. "Now," said he, "shut your eyes, and do not open them until you hear me give three stamps on the floor; but remember, if you show any fear, you will see me no more." She did as she was directed; and when she heard the signal, she opened her eyes, and the Earl was not visible, but there was a little bird perched on her shoulder and singing beautifully. In an instant a large black cat crept out from under a piece of furniture and sprang at the bird. The Countess fainted from fear, and the Earl was seen no more. Once in seven years he visits the scene of his former exploits, and, mounted on a powerful white war-horse shod with silver shoes, he is seen riding across the country from the Rath of Mullaghmast to Kilkea Castle; and up the stairs he rides to the haunted room into which he passes, and is seen no more for another seven years.

Tradition says that it is much safer not to meet him; for it tells of men who displeased him by a curious and inquisitive stare being caught up by the collar, and whisked up behind on the white charger, and borne down into the spirit-world to be seen no more. Now when the rattle of the silver horse-shoes is

heard on the rough stones, the little children draw close together in their beds for mutual protection ; and the trembling housewives draw the blinds closer together until the man of uncanny power has ridden by.

I was told that in Kilkea Castle itself no one has ever yet ventured to open a door when the noise of the horse-shoes is heard on the stairs.

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ST. PATRICK'S CHAPEL AT ARDARA AFTER THE REPAIRS OF 1889.

[From a Photograph by Lawrence, Dublin.]



## THE STONE-ROOFED CHURCH AT ARDRASS.

By OMURETHI.

**T**WO miles from Celbridge, in the Straffan direction, lies the hill of Ardrass, which, low as it is, forms a conspicuous feature in the landscape, as it rises steeply to the height of a hundred feet in a very flat part of the County Kildare.

At the base of this hill the Celbridge road branches off; one road leads to Straffan, and the other brings one to Barberstown. From the Straffan road, at the back of Mr. M'Cloughery's farm building, a small stone building is visible in a field which, as far as our county is concerned, is unique of its kind, being (to use the words of my informant) "thatched wid stone." This building is marked down on the six-inch Ordnance Survey Map as "St. Patrick's Chapel."

Previous to its restoration in 1888 by the late Major Hugh Barton of Straffan, this little church might easily have been mistaken for a dilapidated stone hovel, as its roof was covered with a growth of weeds and grass, and the little belfry as seen from a distance closely resembled a chimney; it was unenclosed, and there were no headstones or traces of graves.

The roof and walls are built of small flat stones of "green-flag," about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches in thickness. The interior measurements show it to have been  $23\frac{1}{2}$  feet long by 11 feet in breadth; the walls are 2 feet 10 inches thick. The height of the building, outside, to the peak of the east gable is close on 18 feet; at the sides the eaves are 8 feet above the level of the ground. There was a chamber, or loft, under the roof, which was lighted by a square-headed window at the east end. Along the north and south walls runs a ledge 7 feet from the ground, which supported the floor; in addition to these there were joist holes (now built up) in the east and west walls. The roof internally was steeply pitched; the mortar still adhering to it shows the impressions of the wattle-work on which it was constructed. Externally the roof much resembles an up-turned boat; the stones it is built of, like the walls, are thin little slabs laid step-fashion; the eaves project about three inches to throw off the drip from the walls.

The west gable is surmounted by two little pillars of masonry,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet high, between which hung the bell; a square hole through the roof shows where the bell-rope passed, being pulled from the inside. There is a square-headed window of uncut



stone, four feet from the ground, in the west wall, which has a curious feature in being splayed both internally and externally; at the narrowest part it is 5 inches wide and 2 feet 2 inches high.

The doorway is a pointed arch, placed at the west end of the south wall; just inside the jambs are holes 6 inches square, from one of which a bar was drawn across the door and inserted in the opposite hole, thus barricading the doorway. There is a square niche on either side of the doorway, low down in the walls on the inside.



ST. PATRICK'S CHAPEL AT ARDRASS BEFORE ITS RESTORATION.

[From a Photograph by W. FitzG., October, 1888.]

At the eastern end of the south wall is a little ogee-headed window of cut stone. A similar window of two lights is in the east wall. Before the restoration the east window was a gap in the wall to the very ground; among the *débris* lay the central portion of the window-head in a single stone: the jambs and sill had been carried off. This window has, however, been restored to its original form. There were no windows in the north wall.

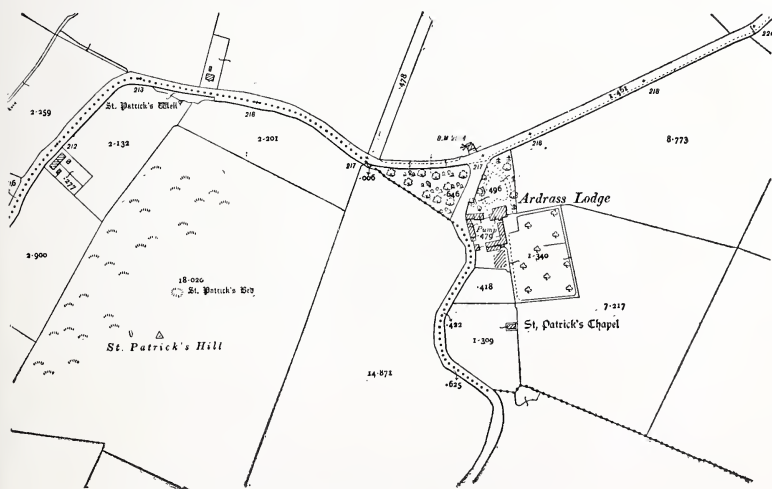
Where the altar stood there are three large undressed boulders which probably formed a portion of it. To the left of the altar in the north wall there is a niche (the locker); on the opposite side in the south wall there are two niches (the credence and the piscina) nearly above one another; at the bottom of the lower one (i.e., the piscina) there is a saucer-like slab with a hole in the centre.

The date of the building is the thirteenth or fourteenth century.

This little church was very judiciously restored, even to the re-opening of two windows which had been built up, viz., the one in the east gable and the one in the west wall. The credit is all the greater to the late Major Barton, as the work was carried out three years before our Society came into existence. By him, too, was erected the iron railing which surrounds the building, thus preventing cattle from taking shelter inside and from using the corners as scratching-posts. Though there are now no traces of any graves, yet human bones were turned up when sinking holes for the uprights of the railing.

The only tradition in connexion with St. Patrick's Chapel, which I heard on the spot, was that it was built in a single night by our national saint, and that next morning an evil-disposed pagan attempted to demolish it. He commenced by making a hole in the middle of the roof, through which he fell and broke his neck; thus the remainder of the building escaped. The damage referred to was made good at the restoration.

A few perches away in the northerly direction is the low hill,



already mentioned, from which the place takes its name of "Ardrass," i.e., the hill (or height) of the brambles. This little hill rises abruptly on the north side to about 100 feet, and slopes away gradually in the opposite direction. In one place on the summit is a hollow which goes by the name of "St. Patrick's Bed," while at the foot of the hill by the side of the Barberstown road is "St. Patrick's Well." This Blessed Well is circular, built round with masonry and partially covered by a large flag-stone. Judging by the bits of rags tied to the bushes around, this well is still held in great repute.

Our Society visited this locality during their Annual Excursion on the 12th of September, 1899.

## Ballads and Poems of the County Kildare.

No. 11.

### The Devil and Tom Conolly : an Eighteenth-Century Legend of Castletown.<sup>1</sup>

By "A BROTH OF A BOY" (RUSSELL).

"A SOUTHERLY wind and a cloudy sky.  
What a beautiful day for the scent to lie !"  
Says a huntsman old, with a very keen eye,  
And a very red nose, to a whipper-in by,  
As he sits on the back  
Of a very spruce hack,  
And looks with delight on a beautiful pack  
Of foxhounds as ever yet ran on a track.  
There were Howler and Jowler, and Towser and Yelper,  
And Boxer and Pincher, and Snarler and Skelper.  
But alas ! and alack ! that it rests to be said,  
The last of that pack is some eighty years dead !  
And the huntsman that sat on the back  
Of that hack  
Died very soon after the last of that pack,  
Having kept up the chase by good humour and mirth,  
Till Death one fine afternoon ran him to earth.  
Rest to his bones ! he has gone for aye,  
And the sod lies cold on his colder clay ;  
He lists no more to the deep-mouthed bay,  
Nor wakes the hills with his "hark away !"  
But never did man a hunting-whip crack  
That I'd back at a fence against red-nosed Jack.

The cover is reached, and a better array  
Of sportsmen it never has seen than to-day.  
'Tis as gallant a field  
As all Ireland could yield :  
The horsemen to all kinds of devilment steeled,  
The best of the senate, the bench, and the bar,  
Whose mirth even Petty and Coke couldn't mar.  
Bright spirits ! regarded with pride by a race  
That loved Genius unmasked by Stupidity's face ;  
Nor fancied that Wisdom high places should quit,  
If she flung round her shoulders the mantle of wit !  
The hunting-cap triumphs to-day o'er the wig,  
The ermine is doffed for a sportsmanlike rig ;  
But enough of the horsemen : the nags that they ride  
Are as noble as horsemen might ever bestride ;  
In bottom or speed  
Few could match them indeed,  
And if put to the pound wall of Ballinasloe,  
There are plenty amongst them would never look—  
"No."

<sup>1</sup> This ballad first appeared in 1843 in the "Dublin University Magazine," vol. xxii, p. 677 ; it was reprinted among "The Kishoge Papers" in 1877.

But the best-mounted man at that gay cover-side  
 Is honest Tom Conolly, Castletown's pride ;  
 And mirth and good fellowship beam in his eye,  
 Such a goodly collection of guests to descry ;  
     For guests shall be all  
     In Tom Conolly's hall,  
 Who keeps "open house" for the great and the small ;  
 And none who takes share in the fox-hunt to-day  
 Ere midnight from Castletown's mansion shall stray.  
 Right warm are the greetings that welcome the squire,  
 As he rides up—but all this preamble will tire ;  
 Besides that the hounds through the brushwood are dodging,  
 And making inquiries where Reynard is lodging ;  
     Some snuffing the ground  
     With a caution profound ;  
 Some running and poking their noses all round ;  
 And now of the whole not a vestige is there,  
 But a number of tails cocked up in the air ;  
 And now there's a bark, and a yelp, and a cry,  
 And the horsemen are still standing anxiously by ;  
     And some of the pack  
     Are at length on the track ;  
     And now there's a shout !  
     Sly old Reynard leaps out.

"Hold hard !" "Don't ride over the dogs !" What a scramble !

Away go the hounds in the wake of the fox !  
 Away go the horsemen thro' brushwood and bramble !  
 Away go they all, o'er brooks, fences, and rocks !  
     Afar in the plain  
     They are stretching amain :

Each sinew and nerve do the gallant steeds strain,  
 While the musical cry of the fleet-footed hound  
 Is ringing in chorus melodiously round,  
 And the horseman who rides at the tail of the pack  
 Is a very tall gentleman, dressed all in black !  
 Away ! away ! On his restless bed  
 His wearied limbs let the sluggard spread,  
 His eyes on the glorious morning close,  
 And fancy ease in that dull repose !  
 Give me to taste of the freshening draught  
 Of the early breeze, on the green hill quaffed !  
 Give me to fly, with the lightning's speed,  
 On the bounding back of the gallant steed !  
 Give me to bend o'er the floating mane,  
 While the blood leaps wild in each thrilling vein !  
 Oh ! who that has felt the joy intense,  
 To tempt the torrent, to dare the fence,  
 But feels each pleasure beside give place  
 To the manly danger that waits the chase ?

Onward still—'tis a spanking run,  
 As e'er was seen by morning's sun !

Onward still  
     O'er plain and hill—  
 'Gad, 'tis a pace the devil to kill !  
 A few of the nags it will puzzle, I trow,  
 To ride at that neat bit of masonry now.  
 Steady there, black fellow !—over he goes ;  
 Well done, old bay !—ho ! the brown fellow toes,  
 And pitches his rider clean out on his nose !



Eighteen out of fifty their mettle attest,  
 There's a very nice view from the road for the rest.  
     And now the "boreen"  
     With that rascally screen  
 Of furze on each bank—by old Nim, that's a poser!  
 There's the black fellow at it—'Gad, over he goes, sir.  
 Well done, Conolly! stick to the nigger, you dog!  
 Though he does seem old Beelzebub riding incog.  
     Ha! the third fellow's blown—  
     No go, doctor, you're thrown,  
 And have fractured your "dexter clavicular" bone;  
 'Gad, here's the Solicitor-General down on him:  
 Who could think that he ever had got wig or gown on him?  
 Cleared gallantly! but, sure, 'tis plain common sense,  
 Bar practice should fit a man well for a fence.  
 Five more show they're good ones, in bottom and speed;  
 But that tall, strange, black gentleman still keeps the lead!

Ha! Reynard, you're done for, my boy! at your back  
 Old Jowler and Clinker come, leading the pack;  
     Ay, close at your brush  
     They are making a rush;  
 Come face 'em, old fellow, and die like a thrush!  
     Well snapped, but won't do,  
     My poor "modereen rue!"  
 That squeeze in the gullet has finished your breath;  
 And that very black horseman is in at the death!

The very black horseman dismounts from his steed,  
 And takes off Reynard's brush with all sportsman-like heed;  
     Then, patting the nag  
     With the air of a wag,  
 Says, "This is cool work, my old fellow, to-day!"  
 At which the black steed gives a very loud neigh;  
     And it is odd indeed,  
     Neither rider nor steed  
 Seems one whit the worse of their very great speed;  
     Though the next four or five  
     Who this moment arrive,  
 Their horses all foaming, themselves all bemired,  
 Look beyond any doubt pretty heartily tired,  
 As they think, "Who the deuce can be this chap in black,  
 Who has ridden all day at the tail of the pack?"

The group has come up with the stranger the while,  
 Who takes off his hat to the squire, with a smile,  
 And hands him the brush, with an air most polite,  
 Expressing his joy at transferring the right,  
 Which only the speed of his hunter had won,  
 To him who had shown them so noble a run,  
     And whose name, he would add,  
     He had heard, from a lad,  
 As a toast through all Ireland for humour and fun.

"'Gad, sir," says the squire,  
 "Whether most to admire  
 Your politeness or daring I'm puzzled to say;  
 But though I've seen hunting enough in my day,  
     All I've met with must yield  
     To your feats in the field.

I trust I at least can induce you to dine,  
 And your horsemanship pledge in a bumper of wine;  
 And if longer you'll honour my house as a dweller,  
 All I promise you is you'll find more in the cellar."

"Thanks, Tom!—I beg pardon, I make so d——d free,  
 When a man of your thorough good nature I see!  
 But excuse it"—"Excuse it, my excellent friend!  
 'Tis the thing of all others I wish you'd not mend;  
 None but a good fellow had ever the trick.  
 But your name by the way?"—"Mine! oh, pray call me Nick."  
 "Very good—there's a spice of the devil about it!"  
 "A spice of the devil! ay, faith, who can doubt it?"  
 I'm dressed by the way in his livery sainted;  
 But they say the old boy's not as black as he's painted;  
 And this clerical suit ——"—"You're no parson, sure—come?"  
 "Ah, no pumping on that, my friend, Conolly—mum!  
 This clerical suit, faith, though sombre and sad,  
 Is no bad thing at all, with the women, my lad!"  
 "Well done, Nick, on my life,  
 I'll look after my wife  
 If you come in her way."—"Gad," says Nick with a laugh,  
 "To look after yourself would be better by half."  
 "Look after myself!" says the Squire; "Lord! why so?  
 You've no partnership, sure, with your namesake below?"  
 "No," says Nick, with a squint,  
 "I mean only to hint;  
 But I'll do it more plainly, for fear of mistake—  
 If we play at blind-hookey, be d——d wide awake."  
 Then, with laughter and jest,  
 Honest Tom and his guest  
 Ride along, while their humour is shared by the rest,  
 Who vow, one and all,  
 Master Nick to install,  
 As the prince of good fellows; and just at nightfall  
 They reach most good-humour'dly Castletown Hall.

'Tis a glorious thing when the wintry sun,  
 Ashamed of himself, has cut and run;  
 When the drizzling rain falls thick and fast,  
 And the shivering poplars stand aghast;  
 No sight abroad, but the landscape bleak,  
 No sound, save whistle, and howl, and creak;  
 'Tis a glorious thing, in that dismal hour,  
 To be snugly housed from the tempest's power,  
 With a blazing fire, and a smoking board,  
 With "all the best things of the season" stored!  
 Not costly, mind, but a good plain dinner,  
 To suit the wants of an erring sinner.<sup>1</sup>

But enough, to their dinner the hunting-folk sit!  
 With a silence displaying more wisdom than wit:  
 But with the dessert  
 Wit begins to assert  
 His claims to attention; and near to its close  
 Takes the field while old Wisdom goes off in a doze.

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<sup>1</sup> Fifty-one lines follow here, describing wines and dishes generally; but as they have no bearing on the legend, they are omitted.

Then, after a couple of bumpers of wine,  
 Ye gods, how the urchin commences to shine !  
 While, as for the stranger, his feats in the field  
 To his feats at the table unspeakably yield ;  
 In drinking, in laughing, in frolic, and jest,  
 He seems but the sun who gives light to the rest ;  
 And, after a while, when the squire begs a song of him,  
 He sings for them this, which grave folk will think wrong of him :—

A fig for Philosophy's rules !  
 Our stay is too brief upon earth,  
 To spare any time in the schools,  
 Save those of Love, Music, and Mirth :  
 Yes ! theirs is the exquisite lore  
 We can learn in life's summer by heart ;  
 While the winter of gloomy fourscore  
 Leaves us fools in Philosophy's art.  
 Oh ! surely, if life's but a day,  
 'Tis vain o'er dull volumes to pine ;  
 Let the sage choose what studies he may,  
 But Mirth, Love, and Music be mine !

What a fool was Chaldea's old seer  
 Who studied the planets afar !  
 While the bright eye of woman is near ;  
 My book be that beautiful star !  
 The lore of the planets who seeks  
 Is years in acquiring the art ;  
 While the language dear woman's eye speaks  
 Is learned in a minute by heart !  
 Then surely if life's but a day,  
 'Tis vain o'er dull volumes to pine ;  
 Let the stars be his book as they may,  
 But the bright eye of woman be mine.

The chymist may learnedly tell  
 Of the treasures his art can unmask ;  
 But the grape-juice has in it a spell  
 Which is all of his lore that I ask.  
 In gazing on woman's bright eyes  
 I feel all the star-student's bliss ;  
 And chymistry's happiest prize  
 I find in a goblet like this !  
 Then fill up—if life's but a day,  
 What fool o'er dull volumes would pine ?  
 Love and mirth we can learn on the way,  
 And to praise them in music be mine !

“ Hip, hip, hurrah ! ”

How they're cheering away.

“ Hip, hip ”—They're growing uncommonly gay,

“ Hip—'tis a way we've got in the ”—hic-hiccup—

Lord ! what a deuce of a shindy they kick up !

But at length they have done,

And drop off, one by one,

From their chairs, overcome by the claret and fun :

And at a quarter to four

All lie stretched on the floor,

Enjoying in chorus a mighty fine snore ;

While still to the claret, like gay fellows, stick

The warm-hearted squire and his jolly friend Nick.

There's a cooper of wine by Tom Conolly's chair,  
 And he stoops for a bottle—At what does he stare?  
     Can it be? Oh! no doubt,  
     My fine lad, you're found out!  
 There's the cloven foot plainly as eye can behold.  
     "Cut your stick,  
     Master Nick,  
     If I may make so bold!  
     'Pon my life, what a jest  
     To have you for my guest—  
 You, toping by dozens Lafitte's very best!  
 Be off, sir, you've drunk of my wine to satiety"—  
 "No, thank you," says Nick; "Tom, I like your society,  
 I like your good humour, I relish your wit,  
 And I'm d——d but I very much like your Lafitte.  
     You may guess that your wine  
     Has more bouquet than mine:  
 And I'll stay, my old boy, in your mansion a dweller,  
 While a drop of such claret remains in your cellar!  
 I've my reasons for this, but 'twere needless to state 'em,  
 For this, my dear fellow, is my ultimatum!"

Tom rings for the flunkies: they enter,—what now?  
 He looks at old Nick, with a very dark brow,  
 And says, while the latter complacently bears  
 His glance—"Kick that insolent rascal downstairs."  
     At their master's behest,  
     They approach to the guest,  
 Though to kick him downstairs seems no joke at the best;  
     But when they draw near,  
     With a humorous leer  
 Nick cries—"My good friends, you had better be civil.  
 'Tis not pleasant, believe me, to deal with the devil!  
 I'm that much-abused person—so do keep aloof,  
 And, lest you should doubt me, pray look at my hoof."  
 Then lifting his leg with an air most polite,  
 He places the cloven hoof full in their sight,  
     When at once, with a roar,  
     They all rush to the door;  
 And stumbling o'er wine-coopers, sleepers, and chairs,  
 Never stop till they've got to the foot of the stairs.

The parson is sent for—he comes—'tis no go—  
 Nick plainly defies him to send him below:  
     With a comical phiz  
     Says he'll stay where he is,  
 And bids him begone, for an arrant old quiz!  
 Asks how is his mother, and treats him indeed  
 With impertinence nothing on earth could exceed.

A pleasant finale, in truth, to a feast,  
 There's but one hope remaining—to send for the priest;  
 Though the parson on hearing it says 'tis all fudge,  
 And vows that *he* ne'er will induce Nick to budge.  
 Still, as 'tis the sole hope of getting a severance  
 From Nick, the squire sends off at once for his reverence,  
     And would send for the Pope  
     If he saw any hope  
 That his power could induce the old boy to elope.

Father Malachy, sure that for Nick he's a match,  
 Doesn't ask better sport than to come to the scratch ;  
 And arrives at the hall  
 In the midst of them all,  
 While the frightened domestics scarce venture to crawl :  
 And, learning the state of affairs from the Squire,  
 Says he'll soon make his guest from the parlour retire,  
 If he'll only agree  
 To give him rent free  
 A plot for a chapel ; but if he refuses,  
 Master Nick may stay with him as long as he chooses.  
 " A plot for a chapel ! " Tom Conolly cries :  
 " Faith, I'll build one myself, that will gladden your eyes,  
 If old Nick  
 Cuts his stick."  
 " That he shall double quick,  
 If you'll undertake to stand mortar and brick."  
 " Agreed ! " says the Squire ; so the priest takes his book,  
 Giving Nick at the same time a terrible look—  
 Then th' exorcism begins,  
 But old Nick only grins,  
 And asks him to read out the Table of Sins ;  
 " For between you and me,  
 Holy father," says he,  
 " That's light and agreeable reading, you see,  
 And if you look it carefully over, I'd bet,  
 Your reverence will find you're a bit in my debt ! "  
 At an insult so dire,  
 Father Malachy's ire  
 Was aroused in an instant ; so, closing the book,  
 He gives the arch-rascal one desperate look,  
 Then, with blessed precision, the volume lets fly,  
 And hits the arch-enemy fair in the eye !  
 There's a terrible yell  
 That might startle all hell !  
 A flash, and a very strong brimstony smell !  
 And, save a great cleft,  
 From his exit so deft,  
 Not a trace of the gentleman's visit is left ;  
 But the book which was flung  
 In his visage has clung  
 To the wainscot, and sticks so tenaciously to it,  
 You'd fancy some means supernatural glue it ;  
 And his reverence in fact finds it fixed in the mortar,  
 To the wonder of all, a full inch and a quarter !  
 Where the mark of it still to this day may be seen,  
 Or if not, they can show you where once it has been ;  
 And if after that any doubts on it seize you,  
 All I can say is—"Tis not easy to please you.  
 The delight of the Squire I, of course, can't express.  
 That 'tis boundless indeed you might easily guess.  
 The very next day  
 He gives orders to lay  
 The chapel's foundation ; and early in May,  
 If in his excursions Nick happened to pass there,  
 He might see Father Malachy celebrate Mass there ;  
 And it stands to this day, slate, stone, mortar, and brick,  
 By Tom Conolly built, to get rid of old Nick.  
 Since the period that Nick got this touch in the eye,  
 Of displaying his hoof he has grown very shy ;  
 You can scarce find him out by his ill-shapen stump,  
 For he sticks to the rule—" Keep your toe in your Pump."



## Miscellanea.

### Concerning the lands of Donore, near Carragh, in the Barony of Clane.

The following account of the proprietorship of these lands in the sixteenth century is taken from the County Dublin Exchequer Inquisition, No. 59 (94) of Henry VIII, which was held in Dublin in 1536. The Donore branch of the FitzGerald's are supposed to have been descended from Thomas, fourth son of Maurice, fourth Earl of Kildare; the latter died in 1390.

The names of the Jurors on this Inquisition were :—

William Browne of Newton de More.  
 Walter Yong of the same place.  
 Peter Walshe of Morton.  
 Nicholas Colgaghe of Ballygorn.  
 John England of Kyldroght.  
 Thomas Hart of Naas.  
 Alexander Chever of Lexlype.  
 Thomas Burges of the same place.  
 Richard Heler of Kyll.  
 John Allen of Oghtyard.  
 Nicholas Bath of the same place.  
 William Ewstace of Blakhall.  
 Nicholas Slow of Kyldrought.  
 Robert Hasquin of Sherlokyston.  
 John Whyt of the same place.  
 William Baly of Rathmore.

The Jurors, on their oath, say :—

That Gerald ffitzGerald of Dunowre, gent., was seised in his demesne as of fee of the towns and lands of :—

Donowre, 160 acres.  
 Keroaghe, 80 acres.  
 le Newton, 80 acres called ffitzherres landes.  
 Kypatrike, 14 acres.  
 Gyngeriston, 13 acres of which Gerald Welesley, lord of Deyngyn, receives the head-rent.  
 Kyllmagarroke, 40 acres.  
 Loveston or Lowestown, 15 acres.  
 Corkraneston.  
 Leveteston & } the head-rents of.  
 Ballyscolloke, }

That all the lands and tenements of Dunowre, Newton, & Keroaghe are held of the King as of his Manor of Rathcoffy by knight's service.

That the Manor of Rathcoffy aforesaid is now in the King's hands, owing to the minority of Nicholas Wogan, grandson (consanguinis) and heir of Sir William Wogan, K<sup>t</sup>, late deceased.

That the Jurors are unaware how, or of whom, the remainder of the above-named lands are held.

That the said Gerald, by his Deed dated the 26th day of May H. VIII 15<sup>o</sup> (i.e., 1523), enfeofed the lands and tenements of Keroaghe and le Newton by Dunowre, in Oliver Eustace, Rector of Rathangan, and John Tyrre Vicar of Maynan, to the use and intention as is hereunder expressed :—

Be hyt knowen to all mene that this presentts shall on gretynge that where I Gerot sone to Shane sone to William oge fitz Thomas of Donowre, Gent., have gewyn and graunteyde to S<sup>r</sup> Olyver Ewstace parson of the Chyrche of the Blessed Vergyn Mary of Rathangan, and to S<sup>r</sup> John Tirre Vicar of Maynan ther heyrs and assignes for ever, all the mes<sup>s</sup>, lands, ten<sup>ts</sup>, rents, and . . . , with ther appertences, which I have in Keroaghe and the Newton by Dunowre in the Com. of Kyldare as more playnele by a dede of feoffement by me ther upon made to the sayd Olyver and John it doth apere. The veray consyderacion and extent of the sayd feoffement is this: I the sayd Gerot by thys presentts do declare to you the sayd Olyver and John I wyll that you and your heyres be my feoffes and stand seysed of all the sayd lands, ten<sup>ts</sup>, rents, and . . . with ther appertences to myne use and behof duryng my lyf, and aftyre my decease to the use of my wyf Alianore Ewstace of nyne marks to be received of the issues and profitts of the said Keroaghe and Newton on the festis of Michelmas and Ester by ewyn porcons yerly duryng the lyf of the sayd Alianore for her joyntur. And yf it shold fortune that the sayd Keroaghe and Newton by reason of the wars or any othyr cause shold not be yerly of the value of nyne marks, then I wyll what should take of the same to be received of the Issues Rentts and profitts of the sayd Donnower, and so to contynue yerly to be received at the sayd festis by ewyn porcons to the use of the sayd Alianore duryng her lyf. In witnes wher of to thys presentts I have put my seall, dated the xx<sup>th</sup> day of May the fyfteen yere of the regn of King Henry thegth.

In consequence of which Deed, the said Oliver & John became so seised, and the Jurors say that the said Gerald died on the 4th June, H. VIII 27 (i.e., 1535), seised of the above lands, excepting Donnower, Keroghe, and Newton.

That James fitz Gerald is his son and heir, and aged twelve years at the time of the death of John fitz Gerald, his brother, son, and heir of the said Gerot, and not married.

W. FITZG.

## Notes.

### The Millicent and Firmount Townlands.

There are preserved in the Dublin Record Office some volumes of hand-drawn "Trustee Maps" of estates forfeited in 1688, and sold in 1702. In the volume for the County Kildare, among others, are drawn maps of what are now the townlands of Millicent and Firmount with adjoining townlands.

On comparing these maps with the 6-inch Ordnance Survey sheets, I ascertained that the northern portion of the townland of Millicent (including the demesne) was the townland of *Newtown*, and the present southern portion was the townland of *Horestown*.

That portion of Firmount adjoining the southern portion of Millicent was the townland of "*Keapoge*," and that portion adjoining Moatfield was the townland of "*Crustany*."

By whom, when, or why the present modern names were applied I have not discovered.

W. FITZG.

### Monacrannoge and Elm Hall.

The authority mentioned above makes "*the Commons of Monacrannoge*" to correspond with the present townland of Commons, lying to the west and south of the townland of Loughlinstown (near Donaghcomper); and at that time the present townland of Elm Hall formed a part of Loughlinstown.

W. FITZG.

### Ellenor Lynch, wife of Lisagh O'Connor, of Leixlip.

In the pedigree opposite to p. 241 of this volume of the JOURNAL, Ellenor Lynch (Lince, or Leyns) is shown as being only married three times, whereas she had as many as five husbands. This has been brought to my notice by Mr. G. D. Burtchaell (Athlone Pursuivant of Arms), who has kindly supplied the names of the other two husbands, making her marriages take place in the following order:—

- I. David mac Teige Reagh O'Dowd (or O'Dowda), of Castle Connor, Lord of Tireragh, in the County Sligo, and chief of his name: slain in 1594.
- II. Sir Lional Guest (or Ghest), Kt., who was knighted at Leixlip by the Lord Deputy, Sir George Cary, Kt., on the 5th May, 1604. She was his second wife.
- III. Captain William May, of Castle Connor, aforesaid.
- IV. Lisagh O'Connor, of Leixlip, who died in 1626. She was his second wife.
- V. Garrett fitz Maurice FitzGerald, of Glassealy, County Kildare, who died on the 10th of September, 1637. She was his second wife, and he outlived her.

Ellenor Lynch was the daughter of Patrick, eldest son of Peter Lynch, of the Knock (now Summerhill) in the County Meath.

W. FITZG.

### The Will of Lord Edward FitzGerald.

The Will is in the possession of the Rev. C. W. Murray, of the Rectory, Blaston St. Giles, Uppingham, a nephew of Mr. Thomas R. Murray, who owned the Museum of Irish Antiquities, formerly at Edenderry, which was sold for £200 to the Cambridge University in 1900, for a description of which see pages 325 to 333 of volume iii of the JOURNAL. The Will is written on a folio sheet now torn in two at the fold of the paper. It is dated 27th May, 1798. In it Lord Edward leaves all his lands at Kilrush, County Kildare, &c., to his brother, Lord Henry FitzGerald, in trust to the use of his wife Pamela; his children, two daughters and a son, are not mentioned. Lord Edward's signature is in a very shaky hand. This is not surprising, as he was then dying of the wounds received at the time of his arrest, his death taking place on the 4th June, just eight days after he had signed the Will. The witnesses to the latter were:—

1. Alexander Lindsay (a Surgeon-General, and one of the medical attendants on Lord Edward).
2. George Stewart (also stated to have been a Surgeon).
3. Samuel Stone (a Lieutenant in the Derry Militia, and for some time in charge of Lord Edward in Newgate Prison).

Thomas Moore, the poet, in his *Life of Lord Edward*, gives the wording of the Will (vol. ii, p. 121, third edition, 1832); but it is not quite the same as the one in the possession of Mr. Murray. How the latter came into the possession of his family is not known, and it was owing to his courtesy that I had the opportunity of examining it in August, 1910.

W. FITZG.

### Queries.

**Kildare Members of Parliament.**—I am unable to identify the following, and should be glad to have particulars of their parentage:—John Abelles, M.P., Kildare Borough, 1559; Rowland Cussyn, Athy, 1559; John Gore, Kildare Borough, 1559; Richard Mothill, Athy, 1559; John Sherlock, Naas, 1559; Walter Lewes, Naas, 1585; Thomas Farbach, Kildare Borough, 1614; John Peeke, Kildare Borough, 1661; William Palmer, Naas, 1695; William Smith, Athy, 1762; Thomas Allan, Naas, 1776; John Charles Crowle, Harristown, 1777; Colonel Arthur Ormsby, Athy, 1790; and Jones Harrison, Kildare Borough, 1796.

THOMAS U. SADLEIR.

**Smith Family.**—In the list of patents given in the “*Liber Munerum Publicorum Hiberniae*” is one dated 5th April, 1797 :—“ Peter Aylmer to have pardon for provoking Mr. Smith to fight a duel.” I should be obliged to any reader who can furnish me with information relating to this Mr. Smith. Could he be identical with William Smith, returned for Athy, 1762?

THOMAS U. SADLEIR.

**Letters to Archbishop King (of Dublin, from his contemporaries), 1680-1722.**—Among a collection of these letters were originally included three written to him by the Ven. Archdeacon Michael Hewetson, Armagh, dated, respectively, 22nd March, 1698, 31st July, 1700, and 17th September, 1700; but, unfortunately, though figuring in the index to the letters, they are missing, and it is assumed that they were either *loaned* or *given away*. The letters are not now in the possession of the King family.

I shall, therefore, be infinitely obliged to any member of our Society, or their friends, who may be able to enlighten me as to their whereabouts, as I desire to obtain copies.

JOHN HEWETSON.

## Answer to a Query.

**A Wooden Castle in the Sixteenth Century.**—A query on this subject was inserted on page 249 of this volume of the JOURNAL. Judging by the following entry in the “*Annals of the Four Masters*,” under the year 1544, a wooden castle was either a palisaded rath, or a crannoge, i.e., a fortified artificial island in a lough or bog.

The entry in the “*Annals*” runs thus :—

A.D. 1544. An army was led by O'Donnell (Manus mac Hugh mac Hugh “roe”) into the Route (a district in the northern portion of the County Antrim, belonging to the Welsh clan of Mac Uidhilin or Mac Quillin), and took Inis-an-lochain (i.e., the island of the little lake), whereon MacQuillin had a *wooden castle* and an impregnable fortress. O'Donnell took this castle, and gave it up to O'Kane.

That this surmise is correct is almost proved by another entry in the “*Annals of the Four Masters*,” under the year 1530, where it is stated that the above Manus O'Donnell's father, Hugh, Chief of Tirconnell (the County Donegal) entered the County Leitrim with an army, and burned “*the best wooden house in all Ireland*,” i.e., the house of Mac Consnava (now Mac Kinaw and Forde) in Lough Allen.

Thus, in the case of Derrymullan, there being no lough there, the *wooden castle* was either a rath or a crannoge in a bog.

W. FITZG.



## NOTICE.

Communications respecting the "Journal" should be addressed to the Hon. Editor, The Ven. the Archdeacon of Kildare, Sherlockstown, Sallins.

Persons wishing to join the Society are requested to communicate with either of the Hon. Secretaries.

The "Journal" can be obtained by Non-Members from the Publisher, E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116 Grafton Street, Dublin.

At the Annual General Meeting held on the 18th of January, 1893, it was decided that in future two Numbers of the "Journal" should be issued each year, in January and July. The Council, therefore, would request Members and others having communications for insertion to send them in without delay to the Editor.

The first Six Parts of the "Journal," comprising Volume I; the Seven Parts comprising Volume II; the Seven Parts comprising Volume III; the Six Parts comprising Volume IV; and the Six Parts comprising Volume V, can be obtained by Members of the Society for the sum of 10s. each complete Volume, from the Publisher, E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116 Grafton Street, Dublin.

The price of any single number is 2s. 6d., as heretofore. The Index to the Second Volume is issued separately, and, if required, is to be obtained from the Publisher for the cost of its Postage (1d.).

# Treasure-Trove.

## REWARD

TO

## FINDERS OF ANTIQUITIES.

1. Finders of Ancient Articles of Gold, Silver, Bronze, Brass, or Iron; Crocks; Coins, &c., will receive, provided the articles are considered suitable, their full market-value if they are sent to THE SECRETARY OF THE ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY, 19 DAWSON STREET, DUBLIN. The Academy will pay the cost of carriage to Dublin, and if the articles are not purchased, they will be returned to the finder, carriage paid. If they are purchased, they will be exhibited in the National Museum, Dublin.

2. In the case of Gold and Silver articles, the Royal Irish Academy is fully empowered by the Treasure-Trove Regulations to give THE FINDER the full market-value of the articles, which is always greater than the value of the weight of gold or silver contained therein: and if the articles are purchased by the Academy, no claim can be made on the finder in respect of them.

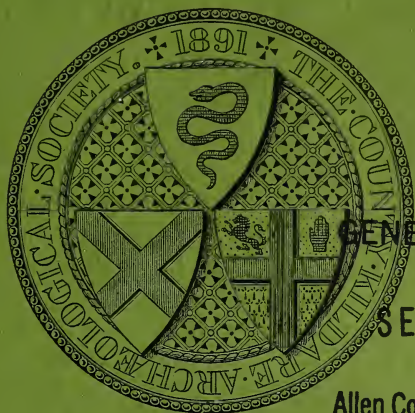
3. Antiquities lose much of their value and interest if scraped or broken. They should always be sent exactly as found, without any attempt at cleaning, and accompanied by a written statement of the exact locality, date, and circumstances of their discovery.

4. The Royal Irish Academy has for many years past endeavoured to preserve for the Nation articles illustrative of the Ancient History and People of Ireland; and trusts that everyone throughout the country will co-operate in this National object.

# JOURNAL

OF THE

## COUNTY KILDARE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.



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JOURNAL

OF THE

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AND

SURROUNDING DISTRICTS.



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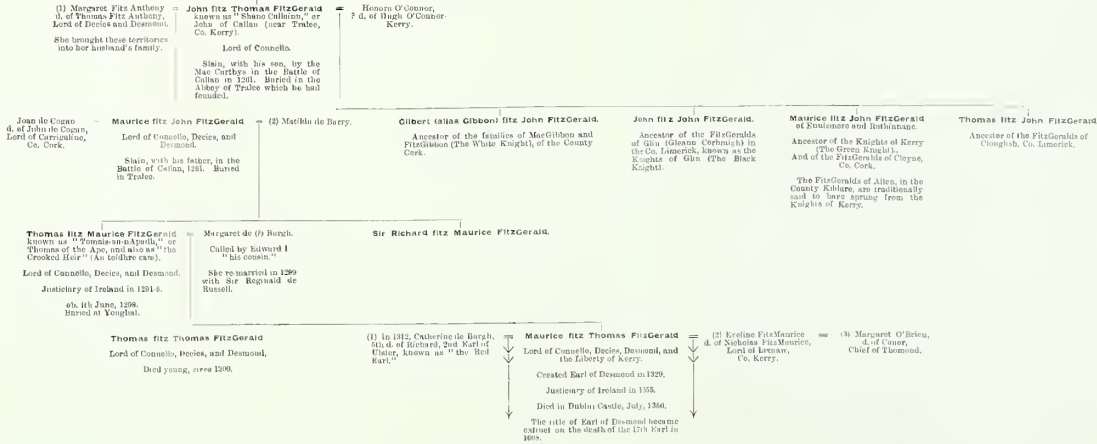
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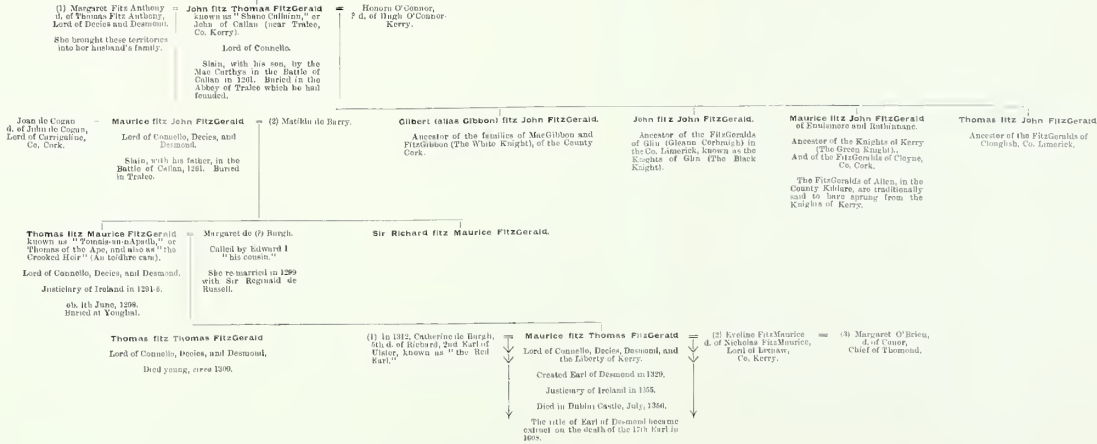
Gerald Fitz Maurice FitzGerald == Catherine de Valois,  
d. of Hamon de Valois  
1st Baron of Offaly, Justiciary of Ireland  
from 1197 to 1199

Possessed the Manor of: -  
Maynooth, Rathnage, Rathmore,  
in the Co. Kildare.  
Merrett and Lee,  
in the Queen's Conny  
Gaeshill, in the King's County

oh. 1203 (Col. of Docs., Ire.,  
Vol. I, p. 39).



Thomas Fitz Maurice FitzGerald known as "Tomás Mór," or Thomas the Great,  Lord of Connello, Co. Limerick.  oh. 1315.	Eleanor de Marisco, d. of Jordan de Marisco.  Heiress of lands in Kerry
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# THE BARONS

rald fitz Maurice FitzGerald

1st Baron of Offaly.

essed the Manors of: —  
 faynooth, Rathangan, Rathmore,  
 in the Co. Kildare.  
 Morett and Lea,  
 in the Queen's County.  
 Geashill, in the King's County.

ob. 1203 (Cal. of Docs., Ire.,  
 Vol. I, p. 30).

Margaret de Quincy,  
 Robert de Quincy, Earl  
 of Winchester.

m. 1st John fitz Roger  
 ey, Earl of Lincoln  
 240), and 2ndly Walter  
 all, Earl of Pembroke  
 245).

1257 she came to an  
 ment with the Lord  
 rd, son of King  
 7 III, regarding the  
 ly of castles and lands  
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 erald in Offaly, which  
 laimed by reason of  
 nority of Maurice, his  
 d heir, and by reason  
 dower in the County  
 e (Cal. of Docs. Ire.,  
 I, p. 92).

ob. ante 1270.

Gerald fitz Maur

? ob. 1243 (Carew M  
 Book of Howth, p.  
 Annals).

? ob. 1251 (Annals  
 Gerald "Sugach,"  
 mortuus est).

..... Maurice fitz  
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 med, but not  
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 s Red Book"  
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 Drowned in  
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 [Annals of

rald fitz Maurice FitzGerald,  
 alias "Rochfalyaght,"

4th Baron of Offaly.

ob. s. p. 1287,  
 at Rathmore, Co. Kildare.  
 [Clyn's Annals.]



bert =  
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Delicia Ge  
Daughter and  
heiress.

Barons Hastf  
Huntingdon



s. p., leaving his sister's son, Ralph de Hastings, his heir.

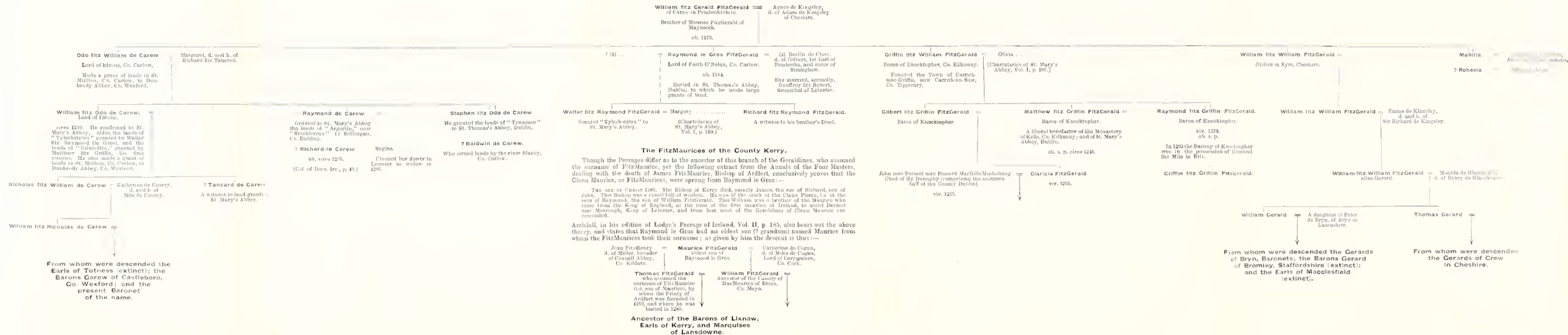
## nity of Gerard.

11.

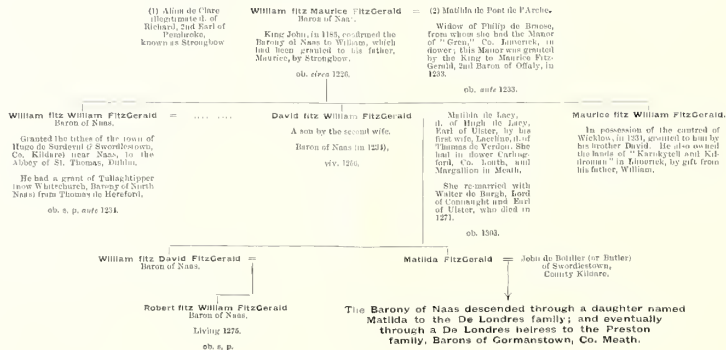
\* *The Earls of Kildare's Red Book*, compiled in 1593.  
*Calendar of Documents*, Ireland.  
 \* *Earls' Annals of Ireland*.  
 \* *O'Donovan's Annals of the Four Masters*.  
 \* *Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland* —  
 Volume for 1809 (for the Earls of Desmond)  
 " " 1810 and 1807 (for FitzMaurice of Kerry).  
 " " 1809 (for Mr. G. D. Baruchall's Articles on the FitzGerald  
 " " 1807 County of Kilkenny).  
 \* *The Corporation Register* (Historical Manuscripts Series), for the  
 Barons of Naas.  
 \* *The Barons' Volumes I and II*, (for J. H. Romm's Articles on  
*The Origins of the FitzGerald*).  
 \* *The Genealogist*, Vol. XV, Part 1, 1896, for J. H. Romm's Articles on  
 Lynch's Pseudal Dignities in Ireland (for the Earls of Desmond).  
 \* *Archives of the Earls' Feoffee of Ireland*, Vol. 1, Part FitzGerald, Vol. II  
 of FitzGerald.  
 \* *Burke's Peerage* (for the Carwys and Gerard families), and \* *Extinct  
 Peerage* (for the Carwys and Gerard families).  
 \* *Deham's Baronetage* (for Gerard).  
 \* *Privat and Drinker's Visitation of Cornwall*. (for Carwys).  
 \* *Robert's Register of St. Nicholas, Abbey, Dublin*.  
 \* *Chartularies of St. Mary's Abbey, Dublin*.  
 \* *G. F. O'Grady's Song of Dermot and the Echo*.  
 \* *G. F. O'Grady's Story of the Conquest of Ireland*.

# PEDIGREE II.

## DESCENTS OF WILLIAM FITZGERALD OF CAREW.



# PEDIGREE III. THE BARONS OF NAAS.







# JOURNAL

OF THE

Archæological Society of the County of Kildare

AND

Surrounding Districts.

—♦—♦—♦—

## Proceedings.

THE Annual General Meeting of the Society was held in the Court-house, Naas, on Wednesday, the 1st of February (St. Brigid's Day), 1911, by the kind permission of the High Sheriff, Major Hugh Montgomery, of Ravensdale.

The Earl of Mayo, K P., in the Chair.

The following Members of Council were present:—Lieut.-Colonel Thomas J. de Burgh, Mr. Nicholas J. Synnott, Mr. John S. O'Grady, the Very Rev. the Dean of Kildare, Mr. Hans Hendrick-Aylmer, *Hon. Treasurer*; the Ven. the Archdeacon of Kildare, *Hon. Editor*; and Lord Walter FitzGerald, *Hon. Secretary*.

The Minutes of the previous Meeting in January, 1910, were read and confirmed.

The Report of Council for the year 1910 was read by the President, and adopted.

The Hon. Treasurer read his report, which showed a balance in favour of the Society of £44 16s. 1d. The report was adopted, and the thanks of the Society were conveyed to the Hon. Treasurer and the Hon. Auditor for their continued services to the Society.

Mr. Synnott and Mr. O'Grady, the retiring Members of Council, were unanimously re-elected.

The undernamed were elected Members:—

Mrs. Taaffe and Miss M. Lynch.

In addition the election of the following at the August Excursion Meeting was confirmed:—

Mr. Laurence A. Waldron.

The following places, as suitable for the Autumn Excursion, were discussed:—Rathangan and the Hill of Allen; Ballyadams Castle and Churchyard, in the Queen's County.

The latter place was eventually decided on; the Excursion to take place in the month of September.

The undernamed Papers were read:—

“Place-names in the County Kildare,” by Archdeacon Sherlock.

“The Priory of Graney, County Kildare,” by Lord Walter FitzGerald.

A Paper entitled “Notes on the legend of ‘Tristram and Isoud,’ with identification of the place-names therein mentioned,” by Miss Eileen Grace O’Mahony, was taken as read, and referred to the Hon. Editor for his opinion on it.

A resolution was moved by Colonel de Burgh, and seconded by the Dean of Kildare, thanking those who had contributed Papers, and the High Sheriff for the use of the Court-house.

Mr. O’Grady exhibited a silver coin, which had been discovered some time ago by workmen employed in demolishing the ruins of an old house at Walshestown, near Newbridge. This coin, which was very thin, and about the size of a shilling, was a sixpenny-piece (English) of James I, and dated 1622.

Archdeacon Sherlock exhibited a pair of American-Indian bead-worked moccasins, and a stone adze-head, fixed by cord to a wooden handle, from New Zealand, illustrating how the Irish stone celt may have been secured to its handle.

The proceedings were then brought to a close.

#### REPORT OF COUNCIL FOR 1910.

THE past year has been a very unfortunate one for the Society, as since its foundation, in 1891, we have not had to chronicle such a reduction in the roll of membership, amounting to sixteen, through deaths and resignations. In a Society such as ours, however, resignations must be expected, as members from various causes leave the district for work elsewhere, and we must only hope for new recruits to fill the gaps.

The Council regret to have to record the death of eight members in the past year. Dr. Edward Percival Wright was one of Ireland’s most distinguished botanists, having been

Professor of Botany in Trinity College from 1869 to 1904. Dr. Wright's time was so actively employed as a member of the Royal Irish Academy, of which he was twice Secretary, and of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, of which he was President from 1900 to 1902, and was so zealous a worker on the Council of our sister Society, that he could scarcely have been expected to take any active part in the work of the Kildare Society; but by his death the country loses an able botanist, zoologist, and antiquary.

Mr. W. R. J. Molloy was an ardent supporter of the Society, and was one of the most regular attendants at the Excursion Meetings. He held the important position of a Commissioner of National Education.

In Colonel Mervyn Tynte we lose the representative of the Pratt and Bulkeley families, who in past centuries owned so much property in the district around Dunlavin. Only a few years back we visited Old Bawn, in the County Dublin, of which he was head landlord.

Father Conmee was an erudite scholar, and at one time Rector of Clongowes Wood College. Many of us will remember that he was one of those who gave us a kindly welcome on the occasion of the Excursion Meeting to Clongowes in 1899.

We have also to record the deaths of the Hon. Mrs. Swinton, Mr. Robert White, Mr. Robert Longfield, and Mrs. Pratt.

The roll of Membership at present stands at 145, including twenty-eight Life Members

The Hon. Treasurer's report shows that our finances are fairly satisfactory; and in this connexion we have again to tender our thanks to the Duke of Leinster, who has generously defrayed the expense of the illustrations in the JOURNAL.

By the majority of votes at the Annual General Meeting in January, the Excursion took place at the Rock of Cashel in August. This was the first time the Society held its Excursion outside the confines of its district, and it was very much in the nature of an experiment—the wisdom of which many questioned, as by the Rules the operations of the Society are confined to the County of Kildare and surrounding districts.

The distance to be traversed, no doubt, deterred many from taking part in the expedition, for only nineteen attended, of whom twelve were members.

The time may not be far distant when we shall have exhausted all the available Excursions in our district, in which event we shall have to begin again and go over old ground, for we must not lose sight of the fact that a very large number of our members have been recruited since the foundation of the

Society in 1891. We have already been in existence as a Society for twenty years.

The Council do not set so much importance on the Excursion Meetings, at which there is no great opportunity for solid Archæological Work. They are more in the nature of Social Archæological Gatherings, to provide means for intercourse among members. The real solid work of the Society is to be found in the pages of the JOURNAL.

The Annual General Meeting was held in the Court House, Naas, on the 19th January, at which Papers were read, and routine business of the Society transacted.

Two members of the Council retire by rotation—Mr. Nicholas Synnott and M. J. S. O'Grady—both of whom are eligible, and recommended for re-election.

Signed on behalf of the Council,

MAYO, *President*.

ARTHUR VICARS,

WALTER FITZGERALD,

} *Hon.  
Secretaries.*

#### THE EXCURSION MEETING OF 1910.

The Annual Excursion of the above Society took place on Wednesday, August 17th, on one of the few fine days with which we have this summer been favoured. The object was the famous "Rock of Cashel," with its unique group of ancient ecclesiastical buildings, now in charge of the Board of Works.

Among the members present were :—

*The President*, the Earl of Mayo ; S. A. Quan-Smith, Dr. R. L. Woolcombe, LL.D. ; Miss Woolcombe, John Carolan, Rev. Canon Adams, Rev. T. J. Kelly, P.P. ; W. X. White, Rev. T. V. Nolan, S.J., Rector of Clongowes Wood College ; Lord George FitzGerald. Rev. E. O'Leary, P.P. ; and Archdeacon Sherlock, *Hon. Editor*.

Cashel was reached shortly after 12 o'clock. At the modern Cathedral the Very Rev. Dean Day courteously received the Society, and showed them the Church Plate and other objects of interest.

After an early luncheon at Ryan's Hotel, the members proceeded to climb the Rock, visiting on their way the residence of the Dean, formerly the Palace of the Archbishops of Cashel.



Arrived at the celebrated Chapel of the Bishop-King, Cormac MacCarthy, the Archdeacon of Kildare read the description of the building given by Lord Dunraven in his "Notes on Irish Architecture," and pointed out its various features of interest. The two crofts above the Chapel and its chancel were then visited, and the visitors proceeded to inspect the remains of the Cathedral, which Archbishop Price, to his eternal disgrace, unroofed in the year 1749. The Dominican Priory was viewed on the route from the Cathedral to the town, and some of the members afterwards visited the ruins of Hore Abbey, in the low ground near the railway station.

Thus ended one of the most interesting and instructive Excursions made by the Society; the only thing to be regretted being that so few of the members were able to take part in it, owing to the impossibility of completing this Excursion in the one day, by those on the Tullow and Kilkenny branch lines.

One new Member was elected:—Mr. Laurence A. Waldron.

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H. HENDRICK-AYLMER IN ACCOUNT WITH THE COUNTY KILDARE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY  
FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1910.

Receipts.		£	s.	d.
To Balance to credit, 31st December 1909		55	15	9
„ Subscriptions :—				
1 Life Member	5	0	0	
109 Annual Members	54	10	0	
13 „ „ in arrear	6	10	0	
„ „ „		66	0	0
„ Donation from His Grace the Duke of Leinster (cost of illustrating last two numbers of the JOURNAL)		14	1	0
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I have examined the above Accounts, compared them with the Vouchers, and certify them as correct.

ALFRED WARMINGTON, Hon. Auditor.

## LIST OF HONORARY OFFICERS AND MEMBERS

(CORRECTED TO JULY, 1911.)

---

### President :

THE EARL OF MAYO, K.P., P.C.

### Vice-President :

THE REV. MATTHEW DEVITT, S.J.

### Council :

(IN ORDER OF ELECTION.)

GEORGE MANSFIELD, ESQ., D.L.

THE REV. EDWARD O'LEARY, P.P., M.R.I.A.

LT.-COL. THOMAS J. DE BURGH, D.L.

NICHOLAS J. SYNNOTT, ESQ.

JOHN SHIELL O'GRADY, ESQ.

THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF KILDARE.

### Hon. Treasurer :

HANS HENDRICK-AYLMER, ESQ., KERDIFFESTOWN, SALLINS.

### Hon. Auditor :

ALFRED A. WARMINGTON, ESQ., MUNSTER AND LEINSTER BANK, NAAS.

### Hon. Secretaries :

SIR ARTHUR VICARS, K.C.V.O., F.S.A., GRANGE CON, CO. WICKLOW.

LORD WALTER FITZGERALD, M.R.I.A., KILKEA CASTLE, MAGANEY.

### Hon. Editor :

THE VEN. THE ARCHDEACON OF KILDARE, M.A., SHERLOCKSTOWN,  
SALLINS.

## Members, 1911.

[Members of the Council are indicated by heavy type; Life Members by an asterisk (\*).

- Adams, Rev. Canon, Kill Rectory, Straffan.  
 Archbold, Miss, Davidstown, Castledermot.  
 \*Ardilaun, The Lord, St. Anne's, Clontarf, Co. Dublin.  
 Armstrong, Edmund C. R., M.R.I.A., F.S.A., Cyprus, Eglinton-road, Dublin.  
 Aylmer, Miss, Donadea Castle, Co. Kildare.  
 Aylmer, Algernon, Rathmore, Naas.  
**AYLMER, H. HENDRICK-**, *Hon. Treasurer*, Kerdiffstown, Sallins.
- Barbor, The Rev. H. A. D., The Rectory, Castledermot, Co. Kildare.  
 \*Barton, Bertram H., Straffan House, Straffan.  
 Barton, R. C., Glendalough House, Annamoe, Co. Wicklow.  
 Barton, Miss D., Glendalough House, Annamoe, Co. Wicklow.  
 Betham, Mrs., 9 Belgrave-square, Monkstown.  
 Bland, Mrs. J. L., Dysartgallen, Ballinakill, Queen's Co.  
 Bonham, Colonel J., Ballintaggart, Colbinstown, Co. Kildare.  
 Brooke, J. T., C.I., R.I.C., Ennerdale, Constable Road, Ipswich, England.  
 Brown, Stephen J., Ardcaien, Naas.  
 Burke, Very Rev. Monsignor E., P.P., Bagenalstown, Co. Carlow.  
 \*Burtheall, G. D., M.A., Athlone Pursuivant of Arms, 44 Morehampton-road, Dublin.  
 Burton, Philip, Railway-terrace, Naas.  
 \*Byrne, Rev. Vincent, S.J., St. Francis Xavier's, Up. Gardiner-street, Dublin.
- Campbell, Miss Helen, Oatlands, Abbeyleix, Queen's Co.  
 Carroll, Major John W. V., Moone Abbey, Moone.  
 Carolin, John, 77 North King-street, Dublin.  
 Carrigan, The Rev. W., P.P., D.D., M.R.I.A., Durrow, Queen's County.  
 Castletown of Upper Ossory, Lord, K.P., P.C., Grantstown Manor, Abbeyleix, Queen's Co.  
 \*Clarke, Mrs., Athgoe Park, Hazlehead, Co. Dublin.  
 \*Clements, Henry J. B., D.L., Killadoon, Celbridge.  
 Cochrane, Robert, LL.D., F.S.A., M.R.I.A., President R.S.A.I., 17 Highfield-road, Rathgar, Dublin.  
 Colley, G. P. A., Faunagh, Rathgar, Dublin.  
 Coote, Stanley V., Burley, Ringwood, Hants, England.  
 Cosby, Colonel R. A. G., D.L., Stradbally Hall, Stradbally, Queen's County.  
**COWELL, Very Rev. G. Y.**, Dean of Kildare, The Deanery, Kildare.  
 Cruise, Francis, M.D., Baltinglass, Co. Wicklow.  
 Cullen, Rev. John, P.P., Tinryland, Co. Carlow.

Daly, C., 25 Westmoreland-street, Dublin.

Dames, R. S. Longworth, 21 Herbert-street, Dublin.

Dane, J. Whiteside, Abbeyfield, Naas.

Day, Robert, F.S.A., M.R.I.A., Myrtle Hill House, Cork.

Day, Lieut.-Col. J. D., 1 Duncairn-terrace, Quinsborough-road, Bray,  
Co. Wicklow.

DE BURGH, THOMAS J., Lt.-Col., D.L., Oldtown, Naas.

\*DEVITT, Rev. MATTHEW, S.J., Vice-President, Milltown Park, Milltown,  
Co. Dublin.

Dobbs, Archibald E., Castle Dobbs, Carrickfergus, Co. Antrim.

Dorrian, Robert, Main-street, Naas.

Drogheda, The Dowager Countess of, Moore Abbey, Monasterevan.

Drury, Charles M., Barraderry, Kiltegan, Co. Wicklow.

Dunne, Rev. John, P.P., Borris, Co. Carlow.

Elliott, George Hall, Chief Librarian, Free Public Library, Belfast.

Fayle, Edwin, Kylemore, Orwell-park, Rathgar.

Fenton, Miss, Knockareagh, Grange Con, Co. Wicklow.

French, Rev. Canon, M.R.I.A., "Rostellan," Greystones, Co. Wicklow.

Field, John, Kilcock, Co. Kildare.

\*FitzGerald, Lady Eva, Kilkea Castle, Maganey, Co. Kildare.

FitzGerald, Lady Henry, Babergh Hall, Sudbury, Suffolk, England.

\*FitzGerald, Lady Mabel, Kilkea Castle, Maganey, Co. Kildare.

\*FitzGerald, Lady Nesta, Kilkea Castle, Maganey, Co. Kildare.

\*FitzGerald, Lord Desmond, Carton, Maynooth, Co. Kildare.

\*FitzGerald, Lord Frederick, Carton, Maynooth, Co. Kildare.

\*FitzGerald, Lord George, Kilkea Castle, Maganey, Co. Kildare.

FitzGerald, Lord Henry, Babergh Hall, Sudbury, Suffolk.

\*FITZGERALD, LORD WALTER, M.R.I.A., *Hon. Secretary*, Kilkea Castle, Maganey,  
Co. Kildare.

\*FitzGerald, Gerald Otho, 30 St. James's-square, London, S.W.

\*FitzMaurice, Arthur, Johnstown House, Carlow.

Fogarty, Most Rev. M., Bishop of Killaloe, Ennis, Co. Clare.

Foley, Most Rev. Patrick, D.D., Bishop of Kildare and Leighlin, Braganza, Carlow.

Freeman, Francis J., Calverstown, Kilcullen.

\*Gannon, J. P., M.R.I.A., Laragh, Maynooth, Co. Kildare.

Garstin, J. Ribton, D.L., F.S.A., M.R.I.A., Braganstown, Castle Bellingham,  
Co. Louth.

Glover, Edward, County Surveyor's Office, Court House, Naas.

Geoghegan, Mrs., Bert, Athy.

Goulding, Sir William, Bart., Millicent, Sallins.

Governey, Michael, Barrowville, Carlow.

Greene, Thomas W., Millbrook, Maganey, Co. Kildare.



Hade, Arthur, C.E., Carlow.

Hannon, J. A., Ardreich House, Athy.

Heighington, Colonel W., Donard House, Donard, Co. Wicklow.

Hewetson, John, 32 Cornwall-road, Bayswater, London, W.

Hobson, C. J., 518 West 179th Street, New York, U.S.A.

Howard, F., Collinstown House, Leixlip.

Jackson, F. R., Kilkea, Castledermot.

Joyce, Patrick Weston, LL.D., M.R.I.A., Barnalee, 18 Leinster-road, W., Rathmines, Dublin.

Kelly, Rev. Thomas J., P.P., Emo, Queen's County.

Kirkpatrick, William, Donacomper, Celbridge.

Lamb, Mrs., Maudlin's Farm, Naas.

\*Leinster, the Duke of, Carton, Maynooth.

\*Luxmoore, Allan Aylmer, Shincliffe, Durham, England.

Lynch, Miss M., Royal Terrace House, Kingstown, Co. Dublin.

MacDonald, Rev. Walter, D.D., Librarian, The College, Maynooth.

Maguire, P. A., 2 Oldtown-terrace, Naas.

Mahony, George Gun, Kilmorna, Co. Kerry.

Manders, R. W., Castlesize, Sallins.

MANSFIELD, GEORGE, D.L., Morristown Lattin, Naas.

Maunsell, Richard J. C., Oakley Park, Celbridge, Co. Kildare.

MAYO, The EARL OF, K.P., P.C., *President*, Palmerstown, Straffan.

Molony, Thomas F., K.C., 35 Fitzwilliam-place, Dublin.

Mooney, William, The Castle, Leixlip.

\*Moran, His Eminence Cardinal, Sydney, N. S. Wales, Australia.

Murphy, Rev. A., C.C., Baltinglass, Co. Wicklow.

Murphy, W. A., Osberstown House, Sallins.

Nolan, Rev. James, C.C., Athy, Co. Kildare.

\*Nolan, Rev. T. V., S.J., Rector of Clongowes Wood College, Sallins, Co. Kildare

Norris, Rev. M., P.P., Naas.

Nugent, Hon. R., Stacumney, Celbridge.

Odlum, Henry M., Kilmoney, Rathangan.

\*O'Ferrall, Dominick More-, Kildangan, Monasterevin.

O'GRADY, JOHN SHIELL, Rickardstown, Newbridge, Co. Kildare.

O'Kelly, E. P., M.P., St. Kevin's, Baltinglass, Co. Wicklow.

\*O'LEARY, Rev. E., P.P., M.R.I.A., St. Michael's, Portarlinton, Queen's County.

O'Mahony, Peirce, D.L. Grange Con, Co. Wicklow.

\*Palles, Right Hon. C., Lord Chief Baron, Mount Annville, Dundrum.  
 Palmer, Charles Colley, D.L., M.R.S.A.I., Rahon, Edenderry.  
 Poer, Rev. H. S. M., The Rectory, Ballyburley, Edenderry, King's County.  
 Ponsonby, Lady Maria, 3 Stratford-place, London, W.

Quan-Smith, S. A., Bullock Castle, Dalkey.

Roper, Charles E. A., 55 Leeson-park, Dublin.

\*Sadleir, Thos. U., Newcastle, Hazlehead, Co. Dublin.  
**SHERLOCK**, The Ven. William, Archdeacon of Kildare, *Hon. Editor*, Sherlocks-town, Sallins.

St. George, Mrs. R. J. Ker, 11 Breffni Terrace, Kingstown, Co. Dublin.

Staples, William, Naas.

Sweetman, E., Longtown, Sallins.

Sweetman, Mrs., Longtown, Sallins.

**SYNNOTT, NICHOLAS J.**, Furness, Naas.

Synott, Mrs., Furness, Naas.

Taaffe, Mrs., Breffni, Eglinton Road, Donnybrook, Dublin.

Tynan, The Right Rev. Monsignor Thomas, Newbridge, Co. Kildare.

\*Vanston, G. T. B., LL.D., K.C., Hildon Park, Terenure, Co. Dublin.  
 Verschoye, W. H. F., Woodley, Churchtown, Dundrum, Co. Dublin.  
**VICARS, SIR ARTHUR**, K.C.V.O., F.S.A., *Hon. Secretary*, Grange Con,  
 Co. Wicklow.

Vigors, Mrs., Holloden, Bagenalstown, Co. Carlow.

Waldron, Rt. Hon. L. A., P.C., 10 Anglesea Street, Dublin.

Walker, Miss S., 23 Hatch Street, Dublin.

Wall, Colonel J., 60 Russell-terrace, Leamington Spa, England.

Waller, Rev. Canon E. H., The Rectory, Athy.

Walsh, Rev. Martin, P.P., Castledermot, Co. Kildare.

Walshe, R. D., 42 Bloomfield-avenue, S.C.R., Dublin.

**WARMINGTON, ALFRED A.**, *Hon. Auditor*, Munster and Leinster Bank, Naas.

Weldon, Lt.-Colonel Sir Anthony A., Bart., D.S.O., C.V.O., Kilmorony, Athy.

Weldon, Dowager Lady, Tyrrellstown House, Mulhuddart, Co. Dublin.

Wheble, Mrs., Monasterevin, Co. Kildare.

White, W. X., 2 Park Villas, Maryborough.

White, W. Grove, 13 Upper Ormond-quay, Dublin.

Wolfe, George, Ranger of the Curragh, Forenaghts, Naas.

Woolcombe, Miss A. C., 14 Waterloo-road, Dublin.

\*Woolcombe, Dr. Robert Lloyd, M.A., LL.D., M.R.I.A., F.R.S.A.I., 14 Waterloo-road,  
 Dublin.

Wright, Richard, Prumplestown House, Castledermot, Co. Kildare.

*The following Libraries and Societies also receive THE JOURNAL:—*

- The Editor, "Ulster Journal of Archæology," Ardrie, Belfast.  
The Worcester Diocesan Architectural and Archæological Society.  
The Society of Antiquaries of London.  
The Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire.  
The Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, 6 St. Stephen's-green, Dublin.  
The Royal Irish Academy, 19 Dawson-street, Dublin.  
The Library, Trinity College, Dublin.  
The National Library of Ireland, Kildare-street, Dublin.  
The Galway Archæological and Historical Society (W. F. Trench, Esq.,  
Queen's College, Galway).  
Le Bibliothécaire, Société des Bollandistes, 14 Rue des Ursulines, Bruxelles,  
Belgium.  
The British Museum, London, W.C.  
The Advocates' Library, Edinburgh.  
The Bodleian Library, Oxford.  
The University Library, Cambridge.  
The Cambridge Antiquarian Society (*Secretary*, J. E. Foster, Esq.,  
10 Trinity-street, Cambridge).  
The Waterford and South-East of Ireland Archæological Society (The  
Rev. P. Power, John's Hill, Waterford).  
The Office of Arms, The Castle, Dublin.  
The County Louth Archæological Society. (*Secretary*, Rev. J. Quinn, c.c.,  
Grange, Carlingford).  
The Library, King's Inns, Henrietta-street, Dublin.
-

## RULES.

- I. That this Society be called "The County Kildare Archæological Society."
- II. That the purpose of the Society be the promotion of the study and knowledge of the antiquities and objects of interest in the county and surrounding districts.
- III. That the Society consist of a President, Vice-President, Council, Hon. Treasurer, two Hon. Secretaries, and Members. Ladies are eligible for Membership.
- IV. That the names of ladies and gentlemen desiring to become Members of the Society shall be submitted, together with the names of their proposers, to the Council, and, if approved by them, shall then be submitted to the next Meeting of the Society for Election.
- V. That the affairs of the Society be managed by the President, Vice-President, Hon. Treasurer, and Hon. Secretaries, together with a Council of seven Members. That for ordinary business two shall form a quorum; but any matter upon which a difference of opinion arises shall be reserved for another meeting, in which three shall form a quorum.
- VI. That two Members of the Council shall retire by rotation each year, but shall be eligible for re-election.
- VII. That Members pay an Annual Subscription of Ten Shillings (due on the 1st of January), and that the payment of £5 shall constitute a Life Member.
- VIII. That Meetings of the Society be held not less than twice in each year, one Meeting being an excursion to some place of archæological interest in the district.
- IX. That at the first Meeting of the Society in each year the Hon. Treasurer shall furnish a balance-sheet.
- X. That a JOURNAL of the Society be published annually, containing the Proceedings and a column for local Notes and Queries.
- XI. That the Meetings of the year be fixed by the Council, due notice of the dates of the Meetings being given to Members.
- XII. That Members be at liberty to introduce visitors at the Meetings of the Society.
- XIII. That no Member shall receive THE JOURNAL whose Subscription for the previous year has not been paid.

*SUMMERHILL, COUNTY MEATH, AND ITS  
NEIGHBOURHOOD.*

PART III.

THE CAMPAIGN OF DUNGAN HILL, 1647.

BY THE REV. MATTHEW DEVITT, S.J.,  
Vice-President of the County Kildare Archæological Society.

THE war-cloud that hung for eleven years over Ireland, from 1641 to 1652, burst in thunder over the district of Summerhill on two memorable occasions. The grim fight at the storming of Lynch's Castle, in June, 1642, was followed five years later by the Battle of Dungan Hill, or Dunganstown, close to the southern entrance gate of Summerhill demesne.

The public road running south to Kilcock rises almost immediately on passing that gate, to cross the ridge of Drumlorgan Hill, passing, on the left, the ruined church of Drumlorgan, and on the right—where the hill reaches its highest level—a wood, locally known as the Crookahane, which fixes the centre of the townland of Dunganstown, or Dungan Hill.<sup>1</sup> On this ridge, the axis of which runs N.E. S.W., almost at right-angles to the road, the main action was fought, on Sunday, 8th August, 1647. It resulted in a disastrous defeat for the Confederate Army of Leinster, commanded by General Thomas Preston, uncle of the sixth Viscount Gormanston, and in a momentous victory for Colonel Michael Jones, Commander-in-Chief of the Parliamentary Forces, then serving in the Leinster Province. The high estimate formed of Jones's achievement appears in contemporary references to the battle. Sir Patrick Wemys, writing from Dublin (8th August, 1647), calls it "the bravest victory ever England had since the Conquest." Val Savage, on August 9th, writes: "This was the greatest victory that ever was obtained in this Kingdom."<sup>2</sup> Borlase considered it "the greatest and most signal victory the English ever had in Ireland."<sup>3</sup> The sympathy of these writers was, no doubt, entirely with the victors; but, in the main, the Irish historians of the same period give a similar verdict; and there is no dissentient voice as to the disastrous nature of Preston's reverse.

<sup>1</sup> See vol. vi, p. 215.

<sup>2</sup> Egmont MSS., vol. i, Part ii, 44, 3, 444.

<sup>3</sup> Borlase, "History of the Rebellion," p. 186.



The result, however, had a special significance at the time, in that it was an emphatic assertion of the might of the Parliament of England, which had recently acquired possession of the Irish capital, and assumed exclusive control of English administration in this country. Hitherto the forces arrayed against the Irish enemy had been divided in their allegiance. Ormond, the Viceroy, and Commander-in-Chief of the King's Army in Ireland, fought for the prerogative of his royal master and the supremacy of the Established Church. Inchiquin, in Munster, had abandoned the royal cause, and was fighting vigorously for the Parliament. In Ulster the Scottish regiments, commanded by Munro, acknowledged no authority but the Parliament of Scotland. The English, or "Old English," forces in the same province, though subscribers to the Covenant, cordially detested the Scottish intruders, and bitterly resented their attempts to appropriate the choicest quarters for their accommodation, and to suppress every trace of episcopalian religion. In such circumstances co-operation against the common enemy could not be relied on. General Owen Roe O'Neill had withdrawn his army from Ulster after his victory at Benburb, 5th June, 1646; but the Irish still garrisoned Dungannon and the Forts of Mountjoy and Charlemont, from which they raided their enemies' quarters; and these enemies could not combine to drive them from their strongholds. Ormond, pressed by the Irish army closing fast round the walls of Dublin, appealed in vain to Ulster for relief. He could not hope for a troop of horse or a barrel of powder while he held Dublin for the king.

Early in 1647 the political situation in England underwent an important change. The English and Scottish Parliaments agreed to a common line of action. The Scots, in whose camp the unfortunate Charles had taken refuge, abandoned him; and, on 30th January, the king was a prisoner in custody of the English Parliament. To Ireland alone he still looked with hope of military succour from a combination of Ormond's army with that of the Confederate Catholics; but he hoped in vain. Ormond, who had been, since September, 1646, negotiating with the Parliament, at last, on 6th February, 1647, agreed to their terms, and placed Dublin, and all the royal garrisons under his command in Ireland, at the disposal of the Parliamentary Commissioners. The military situation at once developed a principle of cohesion. The Sub-Committee of both kingdoms sitting at Derby House took up the administration of the Irish war, and made immediate provision for occupying Ormond's garrisons and reinforcing them with English regiments, raised from the disbanded troops of the army of the New Model, and with

1,000 foot and 600 horse from Ulster. The Ulster troops moved to Dublin without delay<sup>1</sup>; but the mobilization in England presented considerable difficulty. The splendid fighting force that had placed the supreme power in the hands of the Parliament now became a menace to the Parliament itself, and the veterans of Fairfax showed little inclination to disband, and still less to volunteer for service in Ireland. They refused to disband until they had received satisfaction for arrears of pay, guarantees of indemnity for acts of war liable to be questioned in courts of law, compensation for widows and orphans, and the redress of many minor grievances. The invitation to serve in Ireland was viewed with misgiving as a contrivance to lure them from their strong position—perhaps into a death-trap. And this sinister suspicion seems to have had some foundation. Percevall, writing, March 9th, 1647, from London to Lord Inchiquin, gives him a glimpse of the situation: "The head-quarters," he wrote, "are now at Saffron Waldon, and 10,000 men quartered thereabouts. Much ado and great hopes that that unhappy climate (Ireland) will ease us of most of them, though many do think it will not be very suddenly."<sup>2</sup> But the new and rising power of the Independent Party in Parliament came to the assistance of the soldiers, and by concessions and promises a crisis was averted, and a considerable number of men were soon on the way to Bristol and Chester to embark for Ireland. By 8th April the regiments of Colonels Castle and Hungerford had landed at Dublin, and mustered about 2,000 men. Colonel Long with another 1,000 was on his way; and, on 7th June, Colonel Michael Jones arrived with 600 horse and 1,400 foot.<sup>3</sup>

Jones had been commissioned on 23rd March "to command the Parliamentary Forces in Leinster, and those parts of the Kingdom in the hands of the Marquis of Ormond," and, in April, had been appointed "Governor of the city and castle of Dublin."<sup>4</sup> He was brother of Dr. Henry Jones, then Bishop of Clogher, and of Sir Theophilus Jones, who later settled at Osberstown, Co. Kildare, but at the time of his brother's arrival was a prisoner of war in the Irish quarters. Michael Jones had served the king as a cavalry officer in the early stages of the Irish war; but, in 1644, he deserted to the Parliament, which he served with great distinction; and his marked abilities, as well as

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<sup>1</sup> Carte's "Life of Ormond," p. 603.

<sup>2</sup> Egmont MSS. i, Part ii, p. 369.

<sup>3</sup> Cox ii, p. 193; Carte's "Ormond" i, p. 603; Ormond MSS. i, pp. 199-200; Egmont MSS. i, Part ii, p. 386.

<sup>4</sup> S.P.L., p. 610; Egmont MSS., p. 389.

his popularity with the army, fully justified his appointment to the Leinster command. He had now control of eleven old regiments, hitherto serving with Ormond in Dublin, of the new English and Ulster reinforcements, amounting to over 5,000 men, and of the garrisons of Trim and Naas. The material at his disposal required skilful handling. The impression made by the latest arrivals on the Dublin citizens was not favourable. The typical Puritan soldier, who, in the interval of slaughtering the ungodly, was a model of rigid decorum, and incapable of excess—except, perhaps, in giving mystic testimony—was not always in evidence. The conduct of the men as they marched across England to the ports of embarkation was far from edifying. “From 1646 to 1649,” writes Professor Frith, “there were continual complaints of the plunderings and outrages committed by the new regiments raised for service in Ireland.”<sup>1</sup> On 14th May the High Sheriff of Somerset was obliged to summon the *posse comitatus* “for the apprehension and bringing to condign punishment of divers soldiers of Colonel Townshend’s regiment going for Ireland, who have quartered themselves up and down, and committed many misdemeanours, breaches of the peace, and outrages on His Majesty’s subjects.”<sup>2</sup>

Three regiments exacted fourteen days’ free quarters in the neighbourhood of Bristol, and were finally broken up by club-men.<sup>3</sup> This unruly spirit now began to assert itself in the streets of Dublin. On June 8th the horse and foot that had just arrived with the new Commander-in-Chief “fell a plundering the Mass-houses and divers Papist houses, and under colour of them many a Protestant did suffer the loss of all he had.”<sup>4</sup> This was followed by a mutiny on 2nd July, when payments promised in England were not forthcoming. The soldiers beat and abused their field officers that came to appease them. Jones himself led horse and foot against them. The mutineers returned his fire, and held “the mount on the College Green” until after midnight, when they asked and received pardon.<sup>5</sup>

The Parliamentary Commissioners and the new Commander-in-Chief had much to contend with. In a joint letter to the Derby House Committee, on 6th July, they complain of “the uncomfortableness of our employment in commanding men guided neither by rules of reason or conscience, but hurried by their own lusts to whatever pleases their fancy.”<sup>6</sup>

<sup>1</sup> “Cromwell’s Army,” p. 297.

<sup>2</sup> Egmont MSS. i, Part ii, p. 403.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid., 407-8.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid., p. 410.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid., 425.

<sup>6</sup> Portland MSS., vol. i, 429.

Some of the old Royalist troops, on the other hand, submitted with difficulty to the new control ; for this meant reform and reorganization. From eleven, the regiments were reduced to seven ; many officers were degraded ; some were cashiered without satisfaction for arrears of pay ; and all were stung by the arrogant tone of the newcomers, to whom the Royal army of England had surrendered, and who held the King a prisoner in their power.

The regiment of Sir John Borlase openly refused to submit to reduction, and assumed a mutinous attitude on parade. But Jones treated this disorder with contempt ; he estimated, or affected to estimate, their efficiency as worthless ; he told them plainly that he would gladly see them disband, and find himself relieved of the charge of supporting them ; and he merely tolerated their presence in the ranks out of pity for men who were incapable of finding employment elsewhere. Disdain was more effective than force, and killed the spirit of mutiny.<sup>1</sup>

Notwithstanding so many disquieting circumstances, the Commissioners were soon able to report favourably on the military situation. The forces now ready to take the field, exclusive of those required to man garrisons, amounted to 3,000 foot and 1,000 horse ; and if they could be furnished with a train of artillery, they had little fear of facing the enemy in the open country. Without artillery, however, they wrote, "no considerable service can be done, but to waste the enemy's corn, nor can the rebels be matched in the field."<sup>2</sup> The shortage complained of was soon made good, and the time was fast approaching when Jones could make his first trial of strength with the Irish enemy.

The Irish army in the field in the summer of 1647 was composed of three Provincial Divisions, commanded by three Generals, under the supreme command of the Confederate Council of Kilkenny. In Munster Lord Taaffe commanded the forces opposed to Lord Inchiquin ; in Connaught General Owen Roe O'Neill had encamped with the Ulster army at Boyle ; and in Leinster General Preston was now mobilising the troops of that province at Carlow, which had recently surrendered to him. The following remarks on the military resources of the Irish were contained in a Report presented to Parliament by its Commissioners in December, 1646 :—"Touching the state of the Irish in general, they have now under their power, in a manner, all the artillery of the Kingdom, except what is in Ulster and

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<sup>1</sup> Rushworth, pt. iv, vol. i, p. 630.

<sup>2</sup> Portland MSS., vol. i, p. 430.



some in Munster. They have their men in a better order of war, and better commanded by captains of experience and practice of war, than ever they were since the Conquest; and these, emboldened by late successes as well in the field as against fortresses. . . Many of their bodies for service are well trained and manned, and those well armed; the relations of the numbers of their armed men much vary, but the best estimate makes 20,000 foot and horse, though certainly they have besides great numbers of foot and horse appointed to their ill ends. The Parliament have yet in Ulster 17 regiments of foot, containing about 8,000 men, whereof the Scotch army intermixed with the inhabitants, [are] 3,500, and of the old British, 5,000, or thereabouts, and 17 troops of horse, about 50 in a troop.”<sup>1</sup> The actual strength of General O'Neill's army in Connaught was about 10,000 foot and 1,200 horse;<sup>2</sup> and the standing army in Leinster commanded by Preston numbered 6,000 foot and 800 horse.<sup>3</sup>

As this army was chiefly concerned with the fortunes of Jones, it now claims our attention. While the Parliamentary reinforcements were pouring into Dublin, the Irish Council at Kilkenny were taking measures to meet the pressure made imminent by the new situation. It was resolved to increase the Leinster army by 1,000 foot, and to muster the entire force at Carlow on 20th May. Five hundred of the new reinforcements were furnished by the Marquis of Antrim, from the brigade which he had raised in Antrim and the Scottish islands for Montrose's campaign in 1644. They were commanded in that campaign by his kinsman, Alaster MacDonnell, whom history knows as “Colkitto”; and under this dashing leader, by their endurance and desperate courage, they had proved a match for any force that Highland or Lowland could muster against them, until the fatal battle of Philiphaugh, 13th September, 1645.

The remnant of this splendid fighting force—recruited, no doubt, after the Scottish campaign—was, in 1647, divided into two regiments; and of these one commanded by Colkitto was sent to act with Lord Taaffe in Munster; the other, as already mentioned, was now attached to Preston's army, and was commanded by Colonel Glengarry, whose Major was Hugh Oge MacCormack. This latter division was still spoken of as “Colkitto's,” and both regiments were commonly called “Redshanks.”<sup>4</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Portland MSS., vol. i, pp. 399-400.

<sup>2</sup> Aph. Disc., i, p. 150.

<sup>3</sup> Gilbert's Bellings, v, 223-233.

<sup>4</sup> Aph. Disc., i, p. 153.



The muster appointed for 20th May did not take place until 31st, and we have no means of accurately determining the numbers present. The paymasters' lists, dated 21st May, have been preserved ;<sup>1</sup> but it is certain the figures therein contained were not verified on parade. The Lieutenant-General of the Leinster Army, Colonel Hugh mac Phelim O'Byrne, of Ballinacor, was absent up to 16th June, at Bray, where the Wicklow regiment was kept well occupied in protecting their native county from incursions of the Dublin Garrison.<sup>2</sup>

How best to employ the mustered army became now an interesting and urgent problem with the Supreme Council at Kilkenny. In this matter the Council had the assistance of another important body called "the Committee of Leinster," who dealt immediately with the General in command, and many of whose despatches are preserved among the State Papers. The Leinster Committee strongly urged the recall of General O'Neill and his army from Connaught to Leinster. Their letters show a manifest distrust of Preston's capacity to deal with Jones in the field, or to outmanœuvre him if he pressed an engagement. Preston's record in Ireland had not been favourable, and especially at Ross in 1643 he had shown gross incompetency in his selection of ground. On the other hand, O'Neill's capacity was unquestioned ; he was, in the words of Lord Clarendon, "incomparably the best soldier and wisest man among the Irish rebels."

At all events to expose the Leinster army to the chances of the field, without reserves or supports, must have seemed highly imprudent, and to keep O'Neill with his powerful army in Connaught at this juncture left the road between Ulster and Dublin open, and made a junction of Jones with the Ulster garrison an apparently easy matter. Everything seemed to demand that O'Neill should move either to unite immediately with Preston, or at least to checkmate any move by the Parliamentary forces in the North.

The Leinster Committee had evidently the best military reasons for their view, but other considerations prevailed, and the Supreme Council decided that O'Neill's intervention was needless.<sup>3</sup>

The motive for this extraordinary decision was, as is well known, the deep aversion and distrust entertained by the Palesmen towards the "Old Irish" and their Military Chief.

<sup>1</sup> Bellings, vii, 343-47.

<sup>2</sup> S. P. I., 636-676.

<sup>3</sup> S. P. I. (Mahaffy), p. 674.

The inherited dissensions between the two races were perhaps never more rife than at this moment when they were nominally allied, and when the fate of both parties for all future time seemed to depend on their cordial co-operation. The consequent isolation of the Leinster army boded ill for the successful issue of the campaign; but a still greater source of weakness was to be found in its own ranks. It is now absolutely certain that a considerable number of its officers had no desire or ambition to lead their men against Jones's army. "They thought," writes Borlase, "that if they would offer themselves as instruments to destroy the Old Irish, they might at any time have good conditions from England."<sup>1</sup>

An alternative prospect was held out to them by Ormond. This ingenious diplomatist, having surrendered all the King's garrisons to Jones, offered to still further serve the Parliament, by removing 5,500 soldiers, "the best of the rebels' several armies," to foreign parts, in his own words, "leaving the Irish but a despicable and very inconsiderable number of rebels."<sup>2</sup> In this he had the hearty support of a large party of Palesmen. Many of these considered themselves still in his service, though nominally serving in the Irish army. It was by his express directions that some of them remained at their posts, and, to serve his interests, endeavoured "to become considerable among the Irish, and to get and keep an interest among them."<sup>3</sup>

The Parliament, distrusting Ormond's intentions, declined his offer. But on the part of the Leinster officers, he met with ample support. Lord Digby, who acted as intermediary, writing to Ormond after the disaster at Dungan's Hill, observes significantly:—"I confess my great grief [for the disaster], having so great a part of Preston's army sure for foreign employment."<sup>4</sup> This absolute confidence among Ormond's friends establishes conclusively a widespread complicity in his design, and throws a strange light on the movements of Preston's army. What could be expected from the counsels or the action of men thus compromised, when the moment came that demanded the highest standard of moral and military behaviour in the presence of the enemy? Indecision and insincerity cannot be completely hidden, and the mere suspicion of these defects in the leaders must inevitably demoralize an army.

On 31st May a council of war at Carlow decided that an

<sup>1</sup> Borlase, p. 186, Carte's "Ormond," ii, pp. 3 and 4.

<sup>2</sup> S. P. I. (Mahaffy), 1647-52, p. 755. Bellings, vii, p. 326.

<sup>3</sup> Carte's "Ormond," ii, 284-5. Cox ii, p. 194.

<sup>4</sup> Carte's "Ormond," iii, p. 574.

advance should be made without delay towards the Parliamentary quarters in Kildare and Meath, to prevent the inhabitants making terms with the enemy, and to secure the markets and supplies.<sup>1</sup> On 25th June the army had moved to Monasterevan, and remained in camp until the second week in July. Preston then advanced over the Curragh of Kildare<sup>2</sup> in the direction of Naas, and on 11th July crossed the Liffey and encamped about a mile west of Jigginstown, having sent out parties to occupy Harristown and Coghlanstown, which were immediately abandoned by the enemy.<sup>3</sup> The camping ground was well chosen, and inaccessible from the front except through a bog traversed by a narrow togher, which was easily commanded from the higher position of the camp. In the early morning of 12th July Preston awoke to find Jones with about 500 horse and 2,000 foot<sup>4</sup> drawn up beyond the bog. This intrepid commander had marched out from Dublin to reconnoitre his enemy, and, if possible, by feigning a retreat, to lure some detached pursuers into a trap.<sup>5</sup> He was beaten off with some loss, and the pursuit was not pressed beyond Johnstown Inn. Naas immediately surrendered, and was garrisoned by Preston, who now marched towards Meath, sweeping all before him. In Dublin there were grave apprehensions after Jones's defeat. Sir Patrick Wemys wrote on 17th July to Sir Philip Perceval:—"We are in no condition to meddle with our powerful enemy, who carry all before them. They have taken all our garrisons towards the Naas, have put men into your house (Castlewarden), are now before Maynooth, and will undoubtedly this week spoil all our quarters and coop us up in this city, where there is nothing but jealousies and fears."<sup>6</sup> Maynooth in its turn yielded, and was occupied by an Irish garrison, and before the end of July Preston had laid siege to Trim. The importance of this position—the only inland town in Leinster that was now held for the Parliament—made an attempt to relieve it imperative; and, notwithstanding the misgivings of his friends, Jones was equal to the occasion. He lost no time in arranging a junction with his Ulster allies, and on Sunday, 1st August, marched out from Dublin with two regiments of horse, 3,800 foot, two culverins (16lb.-20lb.), two demi-culverins (9lb.-12lb.), one saker (5lb.), and four sakerets

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<sup>1</sup> S. P. I. (Mahaffy), p. 639.

<sup>2</sup> Bellings, viii, 28.

<sup>3</sup> Aph. Disc. i, p. 150.

<sup>4</sup> Rushworth says "3,000 horse and foot," iv, vol. i, p. 613.

<sup>5</sup> Bellings vii, p. 28.

<sup>6</sup> Egmont MSS. ii, 430.

(3½lb.). Taking the Northern road by Swords and Garristown, he reached the Hill of Skreen in Meath on 4th August. There he was met by the Northern forces, amounting to 700 horse and 1,200 foot, and two guns, all furnished by the garrison of Drogheda, under Sir Henry Tichbourne, and by that of Dundalk under Colonel Moor, while Colonel Conway brought a mixed contingent of English and Scots. The combined battalions mustered on the plain between Macetown and Tara, and were found to number in all 1,500 horse and 5,000 foot. A detailed account of Jones's movements from 1st to 10th August is given in the official despatches of Matthew Rowe, Secretary to the Parliamentary Commissioners in Ireland, which was subsequently sent to the Derby House Committee, with a covering letter from Jones.<sup>1</sup>

On the same day Preston, abandoning the siege of Trim, withdrew to the "great and secure fastness of Portlester," about six statute miles further west. This place, from which the Eustaces, Barons of Portlester, took their title, is not to be found on the ordnance survey map, but was situated at Earl's Mill, near Earl's Bridge on the Stonyford River, and was, writes Bellings, "naturally so fortified with bogs and marshes as an army might sooner be starved in it than forced out of it." On Friday, 6th August, Jones arrived at Trimblestown, within two miles of Portlester, and sent on a body of horse to reconnoitre the position. They found that the two "passages that lead into that fastness" had been fortified the night before,<sup>2</sup> and there was no hope of a successful attack. Hoping to draw the foe from his lurking-place, Jones laid siege to Barnewall's Castle, Trimblestown, and wasted the surrounding country. A quaint contemporary drawing, preserved in "Ulster's" Office, shows a Parliamentary soldier in the act of cutting down the green corn, his eye the while steadily fixed on the neighbouring Castle of Portlester. But everything for the moment seemed to favour Preston. The northern troops had engaged to act with Jones for ten days only, as he could not guarantee their pay for a longer period. After three clear days they would leave him facing superior numbers, while Dublin in his rear was in perilous position, the flower of its garrison being now engaged in the field. If at this crisis the co-operation of General O'Neill's army had not been banned, there can be little doubt of the result of the campaign. O'Neill, though far away from the theatre of war,

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<sup>1</sup> Printed in appendix to Meehan's "History of the Confederation of Kilkenny."

<sup>2</sup> Bellings, vii, p. 31.



took in the situation at a glance. He had the earliest information of the compact between Jones and the Ulster troops, of which Preston seems to have been ignorant, and he at once sent full information to the Leinster General. On 5th August his letter reached Portlester Camp, beseeching Preston on no account to leave his stronghold before 10th August, and offering to send him by that date 500 horse and 4,000 foot, under the command of his son Major-General O'Neill.<sup>1</sup>

If Preston had taken this offer, there was ample time to retrieve the mistaken policy hitherto adopted. "Had he stayed in Portlester-pass," writes an officer then serving against the Irish, "as Mac Art (O'Neill) sent him advice, till himself would come to him with his army, they had been too many for Jones; but he did not, and thought to do the work himself, but his fate was otherwise."<sup>2</sup> Preston having rejected the overtures of O'Neill held a council of war at which the unanimous voice of the officers declared for lying close within their entrenchments. This view was, however, opposed by the Bishop of Ferns and Sir Nicholas Plunkett, who had come to the camp as delegates from the Supreme Council to supervise the muster and pay of the troops.

They represented the "little hope there was of the army being supplied with any further means in a long time," and urged that some action should be quickly undertaken. The suggestion was, of course, quite groundless in the circumstances, and it is difficult to believe that it could have been seriously considered. Preston, however, reversing the decision of his military advisers, and apparently guided by an ecclesiastic and a lawyer, broke up his camp on Saturday, 8th August, and marched to Agherpallis, about ten miles eastward. He carried out this movement with such skill that, though he started at 10 o'clock in the morning, Jones was not informed of departure until 4 o'clock in the evening. On his way, according to Bellings, but before he moved, according to most other accounts, he received a message, probably from Lord Digby, urging him to advance at once on Dublin,<sup>3</sup> which was now guarded by only 500 men. I am inclined to believe that the message reached him before he moved, and was the true cause of his sudden departure from the plan advised by the council of war. This new objective appealed strongly to Preston, and was, no doubt, acceptable to many of his officers. If Dublin was in their hands, the Parliament would almost certainly come

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<sup>1</sup> *Aph. Disc.*, p. 154.

<sup>2</sup> "The War of Ireland," by a British Officer, p. 59.

<sup>3</sup> *Borlase*, 186.



to terms, and their united forces would confidently encounter O'Neill.

Jones, on hearing of Preston's departure, at once sent out Major Harman with 500 horse to follow him. Harman, however, missed his road, and it was not until late at night that he located his enemy encamped at Agherpallis. Here once more Preston found a secure position. Entrenched on high ground, surrounded by a bog, traversed by only two "fords," or passes—the Pass of Agher and the Pass of Ardrums—he might easily hold his own against superior numbers.<sup>1</sup> Harman reported "the enemy quartered behind a very great bog, so as no approach could be made to him."<sup>2</sup> "He encamped," writes Bellings, "on a ground to which there was no access, but by a ford defended by a castle, and by another narrow passage which five hundred musketeers might have kept against an army."<sup>3</sup> The author of the *Aphorismical Discovery*, himself a soldier, describes the position as "a strong place by nature—a very commodious and safe place from any incursions of all enemies."<sup>4</sup>

Early on the following morning of Sunday, 8th August, Jones, with his whole army, was on the march from Scurlogstown (one mile west of Trim), which he had reached in the night, and Preston, as if unaware of Jones's vigilance, started at break of day on his course towards Dublin. But his columns in traversing the narrow pass leading through the bog to the Killocock Road were blocked by the breakdown of a waggon, and the advance was delayed for two hours. A priest now appeared on the scene with intelligence that the enemy was approaching, and solemnly warned Preston of the folly of abandoning at such a moment his impregnable position. "I tell you," he cried, "in the name of God Almighty, if forward you march you shall be vanquished."<sup>5</sup> The infatuated General, who seems to have paid little attention to scouting, affected to treat his informant as a maniac, and proceeded on his way. Jones meanwhile was hurrying along the road through Laracor, and the rattle of cannon and musketry from the neighbouring castle of Dangan must have at last convinced Preston of his enemy's approach. The stronghold of the Wellesleys attempted to enfilade the Parliamentary army on their way, but with little success, and by ten o'clock Lynch's Knock was reached.

By this time Preston having passed the bog had occupied the ridge of Dungan Hill, which is separated from Summerhill by

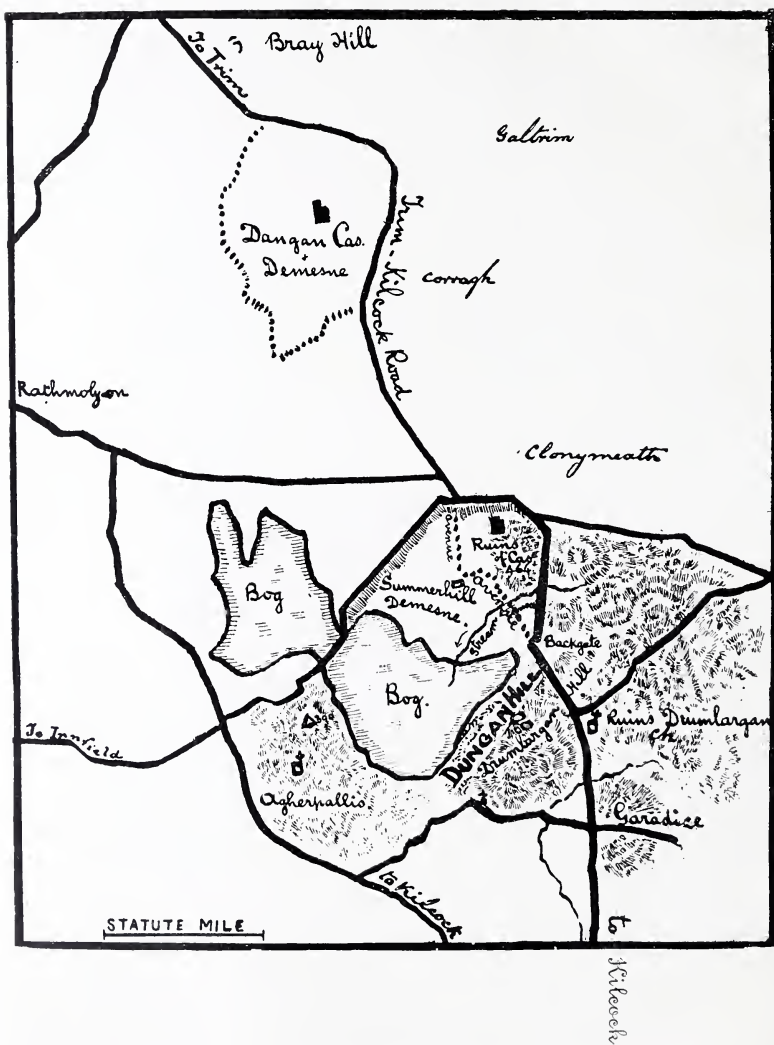
<sup>1</sup> JOURNAL, vol. vi, p. 221.

<sup>2</sup> M. Rowe's "Despatch."

<sup>3</sup> Bellings, vii, 31.

<sup>4</sup> Vol. i, pp. 150, 153-54.

<sup>5</sup> Aph. Disc. i, p. 155.



SUMMERHILL AND ITS NEIGHBOURHOOD.  
 [Showing the position of Dungan Hill.]

a shallow valley, finally expanding into the bog. His position was thus flanked on one side partially by the bog, and had the advantage of high ground, with a wood and many hedges and ditches to cover the defence or block an assault. Preston is said to have considered the position very strong, and the Parliamentary historians, for obvious reasons, agree with this estimate; but when they tell us later that the hill was swept by a charge of 1,500 horsemen at the opening of the battle, they put a strain on our credulity as to the nature of the ground. Except on the north-west side, where it rises abruptly from the bog, the slope of the hill is gentle and gradual, and the summit a broad table-land on which, at the time of the battle, there was a large field of wheat and another of fallow land.<sup>1</sup>

Jones, keeping the road that passed by Lynch's Castle and through the present demesne of Summerhill, proceeded to form his line of battle between the latter place and the ruined church of Drumlargan.<sup>2</sup> His numbers, according to the official account, were 5,000 foot and 1,500 horse and eleven pieces of artillery. Bellings, however, gives him 7,000 foot, 2,300 horse, and 600 dragoons. It is most likely, at all events, that he was strongly reinforced by the garrison of Trim, which seems to have numbered about 1,500 horse and foot.<sup>3</sup> Preston is said to have had 7,200 foot, about 1,300 horse, and four demi-culverins. His muster-rolls returned 1,040 horse at Portlester, and Rowe says that he was afterwards further reinforced. No rolls concerning the infantry have been preserved, except those prepared for the muster at Carlow, and these give the figures cited by Rowe. On the other hand, the "British Officer" makes his total strength 5,000. The truth probably lies between these figures. The discrepancy between the muster on paper and the muster on the field is thus accounted for by the author of the "Aphorismical Discovery":—"Two or three companies of his were in Waterford, a strong garrison in Carlow, to no purpose, another in the Naas, Harristown, Coghlanstown, Maynooth, and others. Some of his very best horse absent—Finglas, Scurlog, and several others—never a regiment full nor company complete; the officers and commanders had their fighting men crying out upon touch in silver tune in their pockets. This was publicly known, but never reformed by Preston, having still muster-masters of his own stamp, sharing among themselves the profit but not the honour or service."<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Aph. Disc. i, p. 155.

<sup>2</sup> Bellings vii, 32.

<sup>3</sup> Ormond MSS. i, p. 198, and S. P. I., p. 618.

<sup>4</sup> Vol. i, p. 154.

This statement seems to have been substantially correct. Lord Inchiquin, commanding for the Parliament in Munster, in a letter of 18th August, 1647, says: "About three days before the fight Preston's confidence was such that he suffered part of the Leinster forces to come into this province."<sup>1</sup> Major Finglas and his company were certainly absent during the fight. From the sworn deposition of a Parliamentary spy we learn that they were at Ballynaskeagh, about five miles away, where the Major was hearing Mass, when the news of Preston's defeat reached him.<sup>2</sup>

Preston seems to have been relatively weak in cavalry. The allowance of 800 or 1,000 horse to 7,000 foot in the Leinster Army would never have satisfied the great Parliamentary Generals, who assigned the highest value to this arm. Monk laid it down as a principle that a field army should have one horseman to two footmen; Essex, in 1644, had 3,000 horse with 7,500 foot; Fairfax, in the army of the New Model (1645), 7,600 horse with 14,500 foot. They attached the highest importance to the cavalry command, which was usually reserved for the General or Lieutenant-General of the army. Cromwell was General of Horse, and first established his military reputation by his superior handling of the cavalry at Marston Moor. Under his training the Parliamentary horsemen developed a striking power, before which Rupert and his dashing cavaliers eventually collapsed. Two principles the great Puritan master persistently impressed upon his troopers—that they should always take the initiative, and charge the enemy instead of letting him charge them; and that they should reserve their fire until they came to close quarters.

But the fruits of his teaching were, perhaps, never so apparent as in the marvellous discipline with which, even when beaten and routed, they presently rallied and stood in good order, awaiting the next word of command. With such men Jones—himself a distinguished cavalry officer—had served in England, and, with his own regiment of horse in the field, would probably have not hesitated to face even superior numbers. To appreciate the importance of cavalry and the teaching of Cromwell, it must be remembered that in the seventeenth century long-range firing from musket or cannon was practically harmless, and that no effective impression could be made on an enemy in the field, except at close quarters. The first impact was, therefore, usually produced by a well-delivered charge of cavalry. But the charge of the Cromwellian horsemen bore little resemblance to the headlong gallop that in paintings and field-day manœuvres

<sup>1</sup> Egmont MSS. ii, p 454.

<sup>2</sup> Ormond MSS. ii, p. 74.



impresses the imagination of the civilian. Encased in defensive armour, with a short sword and two cases of pistols, these stern old troopers moved forward at an easy trot—never at a gallop—heedless of shot and shell, close up to the firing line, or to the grim hedge of pikes grounded to receive them. Here they coolly discharged their pistols into the faces of their opponents. If the latter held their own, the troopers, at the word of command, either deployed to make way for their supports and formed behind to re-load, or flung their discharged pistols in the faces of the pikemen and musketeers. It was only when by these tactics the front line was opened that, as Cromwell put it, they “got in with the sword.”<sup>1</sup>

It would be a mistake, however, to consider the Leinster cavalry as unable to give an account of themselves. Under the command of a gallant gentleman of the county of Kildare (Colonel Piers FitzGerald, of Ballysonan), they had done good work, at Bunratty, and especially while on service in Connaught, where FitzGerald, with Majors Finglas and Barnewall and 600 troopers, attacked and utterly routed 1,200 English horse, under Major Ormsby.<sup>2</sup> “Ormsby” (writes the British Officer), “like a brave fellow, called aloud for his brother Barnewall, who quickly answered him, and, after discharging their pistols, went to their short swords very manfully; but, at last, Barnewall gave him that cut on the small of his sword hand which maimed him during his days.” This episode seems to show that good leaders were not wanting, and that, if well handled, the Leinster horsemen should not be easily driven off the field.

Though Jones had reached the foot of the hill by ten o’clock, two hours were spent on both sides, according to the usage of that time, in drawing up the “battalia.” “Meanwhile,” writes Rowe, “the enemies’ cannon played hot at us, but with little loss, other than two men and a horse.” “Colonel Jones,” says Val. Savage, “drew up our ordnance and played very hot with them, but did the enemy very little hurt with them, more than terrify them.”<sup>3</sup> Spring carriages had not yet come into use, and the cumbersome guns of the seventeenth century, drawn by long teams of horses or oxen at a walking pace, lacked effective mobility in the field, and in the event of defeat were always abandoned to the victor.

The opposing armies were marshalled after the invariable

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<sup>1</sup> Firth’s “Cromwell’s Army,” chap. v, on cavalry.

<sup>2</sup> “Warr of Ireland,” by a British Officer, pp. 54, 55. Aph. Disc. i., 109.

<sup>3</sup> Egmont MSS., ii, 445.



fashion of the day: the infantry massed in the centre; the horse, in two divisions, flanking them on each wing. Jones's left wing seems to have extended as far as the ruined church of Drumlargan<sup>1</sup>—a high point on the ridge—and his line seems to have been facing westward, "the sun and wind being against them,"<sup>2</sup> after twelve o'clock.

Preston is said to have been sanguine of success; his only doubt was if the enemy would attack him; he was disposed if they hesitated to challenge them, or charge down on them. It is very questionable if he inspired his men with similar confidence. He was acting, not only against the weighty counsel of O'Neill, but directly against the instructions he had received from the Leinster Committee, as his dispatches captured on the battlefield afterwards revealed.<sup>3</sup> He had, in the face of the enemy, abandoned, for the second time, a safe and almost inaccessible position; and the governing idea in these ill-considered tactics—that he could rush the city of Dublin, while a formidable army furnished with first-class cavalry was hanging on his rear—points to very poor capacity for high command. But his final arrangements for battle seem to have almost courted disaster.

On the previous day he was joined in his camp by Lord Dillon of Costello-Gallen, who, like many already alluded to, had attached themselves to the Irish army in the interest of Ormond. This nobleman, during the first years of the war, had attended the Court of the King at Oxford, from whom he had commendatory letters to Ormond, and, on the latter's advice, had worked himself into the confidence of the Irish Supreme Council. He had previously conformed to the Established Church, but presented himself at Kilkenny as a penitent prodigal, and he now appears on the scene masquerading as a "rebel." His conduct in the final stages of the war confirmed the suspicions entertained of him from the beginning, and he was absolutely devoid of military experience, having never seen active service up to this time. This man, Preston, at the last moment, placed in command of the cavalry, supplanting Colonel Piers FitzGerald, their tried and trusted leader.<sup>4</sup>

In the placing of the field Preston has incurred severe criticism. Rinuccini states that, according to report, overconfidence and hurry produced an irregular formation, and that some of

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<sup>1</sup> Bellings vii, 32.

<sup>2</sup> Rowe's Despatch.

<sup>3</sup> Rowe's Despatch. Egmont MSS., ii, 444.

<sup>4</sup> Aph. Disc., p. 15<sup>d</sup>

the army were not directly facing their assailants.<sup>1</sup> This probably means that during the two hours devoted to the disposition of the field, Jones had outmanœuvred his opponent, and under cover of the artillery fire and smoke had pushed his left wing well up on the hill as far at least as the ruined church. Preston may easily have believed that the main attack would be delivered from the north, along the line of the present public road, instead of at right angles to this line; and a tardy attempt to rearrange his formation would be clumsy and productive of disorder.

His cavalry on the left wing, under Col. Piers Fitz Gerald, were placed in a narrow lane, fenced, in the rear and on either side, with quick-set hedges of twenty years' growth. The main body of the infantry was massed in a large field of standing corn surrounded by high hedges. Toward the rear, near the bog, and in an isolated position—perhaps to act as a reserve—stood Colquitto's regiment of Redshanks, under Col. Glengarry and Major Hugh Oge MacCormack. The hedges and ditches commanding the ordinary approaches to the hill were lined with musketeers.<sup>2</sup> Col. Talbot Butler and Sir James Dillon were posted with the cavalry reserve about a quarter of a mile behind, on the low ground where there was a pass into the bog.

As twelve o'clock the battle began. As a rule the struggle between the main body of two armies began in those days by what was called a "forlorn hope." A strong body of skirmishers advanced, on one side to break the force of the attack, on the other to keep the enemy engaged in his front, while the main body might halt, take breath, and finally form for a charge.<sup>3</sup> At Dungan Hill this action was performed by cavalry. The "British Officer" records with pride how the major of his own regiment—Major James Clotworthy—with five hundred English horse led the first charge, and "in going on had his horse killed under him, but was quickly remounted."<sup>4</sup> From the mouth of the narrow lane already mentioned the Irish "forlorn" issued to meet the attack, in two companies. These were led by Captain James Geoghegan of Westmeath, and Captain Garret Crone FitzGerald, a native of the county of Kildare, who had been trained to war in the Low Countries, "now a captain of horse in his native county, a strong, valiant and a forward man."<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup> "Con non molto buon ordine . . . con non tutto il numero del esercito in faccia dell inimico" (Nunzeatura in Irlanda, 243).

<sup>2</sup> Egmont MSS. 443.

<sup>3</sup> Firth's "Cromwell's Army," 102-3.

<sup>4</sup> "Wars of Ireland," 58, 59.

<sup>5</sup> Aph. Disc., i, 54 and 155.

When they met the two Irish captains fell—FitzGerald dead, Geoghegan mortally wounded—and their horsemen fell back in confusion to the mouth of the lane.<sup>1</sup> At the sight of this reverse, the whole body of Jones's cavalry, without waiting for the word of command, advanced to the charge, and were at once followed by the infantry. At the same moment all the Irish horse, except FitzGerald's division, galloped off the field. Even the reserve under Butler did not stand, and conspicuous among the fugitives was General Preston himself.

They rode well, though not bravely, and not one of them seems to have been killed, wounded, or taken prisoner.

Meanwhile, Col. Piers FitzGerald was in a desperate plight. Hemmed in by impenetrable hedges, and his front blocked by the routed "forlorn" and their pursuers, he was unable to manœuvre, and seemed caught in a death-trap. He was at last, however, observed by some of the Irish pioneers, who are described as "his followers" (surely Kildare men), and who "ran towards him on the other side of the lane, and opposite unto him made a gate (gap) in the ditche," and he so escaped, "desertinge the place as seeinge no reliefe to come."<sup>2</sup>

The infantry, in the meanwhile, stood immovable in the wheat-field. It seems that, owing to their position and surroundings, they were not aware of the sudden collapse on the wings, and that, for a similar reason, the advancing enemy swept by them, the infantry following the cavalry in their unchecked career. These soon fell in with the Redshanks, posted close to the bog, who, numbering at most 800, had now to meet the attack of vastly superior numbers, and of the enemy's horse that wasted little time in pursuit. Colkitto's men nobly upheld the splendid tradition of their regiment, and three times repelled the charge; but, finding no hope of support, by a last desperate effort they cut their way through horse and foot,<sup>3</sup> and escaped through the bog, leaving 400 of their comrades dead on the field.

By this time the main body of the infantry had become engaged, and now held their ground alone until two o'clock against the horse and foot of the enemy. About that hour they broke up and fled into the bog, which Jones at once surrounded with his horse. The Irish "threw down their arms," writes Carte, "and begged for quarter."<sup>4</sup> Other accounts say that quarter was

<sup>1</sup> Gilbert's "Billings," vii, 32.

<sup>2</sup> Aph. Disc., i, 156; Ormond mss., ii, 74.

<sup>3</sup> "Wars of Ireland," p. 59; Aph. Disc., p. 156.

<sup>4</sup> Carte's "Ormond," ii, 5.



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<sup>4</sup> Carte's "Ormond," ii, 5.



Drawn up for Dr. Lewis Jones, Bishop of Killaloe (father of Colonel Michael Jones), on which is given a description of the Battle of Dungan Hill, and a list of the prisoners taken by the Parliamentarians on the 8th of August, 1647.

[Photographed by T. F. Geoghegan, Dublin, by the permission of Ulster King of Arms, April, 1911.]



promised before the arms were thrown down.<sup>1</sup> But, at all events, the victory was sullied by the inhuman massacre of about 3000 common soldiers. The author of the "Aphorismical Discovery," however, records that one "prime commander of the enemy protested and with all force and power" in vain set himself against this butchery. It is regrettable that he does not give his name, as it would merit an honourable mention in the history of the gruesome scene. I think, however, we may fairly conclude that he alluded to Colonel William Flower (ancestor of Lord Ashbrook), by whose intervention quarter was secured for the officers and about 228 soldiers. Bellings describes the transaction as follows:—"All of them had perished in that place, if Colonel Flower, that rid up to Captain Farrell, who, by waving his hat and approaching the red colours of Colonel Flower's regiment, had not made a sign that he desired to parley. The sum of his speech was that the Earle of Westmeath, Lieutenant-General Hugh mac Phelim O'Byrne, and the rest of the officers had sent to desire they might have quarter. To which Colonel Flower answered, that it was not in his power to grant them quarter, but that he would preserve such as would come to him until he had brought them to his commander-in-chief. Whereupon, most of the officers and some soldiers repaired to the red colours, and, to preserve them, Colonel Flower commanded his regiment to stand to their armes in a body; and having brought them to Colonel Jones, they had quarter, whilst in the meantime, the Scotch, Colonel Tichbourne, and Colonel John Moore of Bankhall's regiment, without mercy put the rest unto the sword."

"The number of prisoners," says Rowe, "is, of Colonels five, whereof is the Lieutenant-General of Leinster and the Earle of Westmeath; four Lieut.-Colonels, six Sergeant-Majors, thirty-two Captains, twenty-three Lieutenants, twenty-seven Ensigns, two Coronets, twenty-two Sergeants, two Quarter-Masters, two Gunners, the Clerk of the Stores, thirteen Troopers and 228 common soldiers,"

On the field were captured "carriages and cannon, being four demi-culverins, each carrying 12-pound bullet, and sixty-four fair oxen attending the train, which are to us of very great use, we being till now in that kind very short provided; there was also taken Preston's cabinet of papers much valued in discoveries therein made."

This very complete, but not very brilliant, victory was won

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<sup>1</sup> Aph. Disc., i, p. 156; Gilbert's "Billings," vii, 33.



with an almost incredibly trifling loss of life to the Parliamentarians. Their accounts put the number as killed as from twenty to fifty.<sup>1</sup> There were many wounded, and of some Val Savage gives particulars: "Sir Robert King's son," he writes, "is shot in the arm, run into the hand, and his nose almost cut off; Col. Hungerford shot in the mouth; Col. Long in the leg; Lieut. Sacheverall hath lost a piece of his nose, and many others hurt which will be too tedious to name."<sup>2</sup> Major Clotworthy, who led the forlorn, fought his way up to the cannon, his horse, that was killed, received seventeen wounds, and he himself had two shots in his armour,<sup>3</sup> but he came off unscathed. "Our loss," wrote Jones, "was not in men but in horses, many whereof were killed and rendered unserviceable." From these details it is reasonable to infer that the cavalry had the chief part throughout the engagement, and that they justified the value assigned to them by the best military opinion of the time. How the riders escaped seems a puzzle. We have, however, a partial explanation in the fact that their armour was impervious to the bullet, and in the invariable instruction which Professor Firth<sup>4</sup> states was at that time given to musketeers: that when attacked by cavalry they should aim at the horse rather than the man.

After protracted correspondence General Owen Roe reluctantly consented to release Lord Montgomery of Ardes and Sir Theophilus Jones, whom he held as prisoners of war, in exchange for the Earl of Westmeath and Lieutenant-General Byrne.

It will have been observed that throughout the whole engagement there was evidence of little skill or foresight in Preston's disposition of the field. The several units of his army were so placed that the enemy succeeded in dealing with each separately and unsupported. A strong commander might have linked them up before it was too late, and rallied his cavalry in sufficient numbers to, at all events, cover a retreat. But Preston's ignominious flight must have made the situation hopeless. His extraordinary recklessness in placing the cavalry in a *cul-de-sac* was, strange to say, but a repetition of his blunder at the Battle of Ross, where the horse narrowly escaped annihilation in a lane, the mouth of which was covered by the enemy's cannon.<sup>5</sup>

But a strong suspicion was entertained that something worse than incompetence and cowardice must account for the unsoldierly conduct of the Leinster Horse, and the abandonment of the

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<sup>1</sup> Rowe, Egmont MSS., 445, 447, 450.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, 445. <sup>3</sup> Cox ii, 196.

<sup>4</sup> "Cromwell's Army."

<sup>5</sup> Carte's "Ormond," 15, 403, 406.

infantry. Treachery was openly spoken of.<sup>1</sup> It is, perhaps, difficult to prove the charge with absolute certainty. Yet we know enough to be convinced that many who fell into line on that August morning on Dungan Hill had no heart for the cause or for the fight, and that if the enemy really had them in his pay he got excellent value for his money.

The news of the victory evoked an outburst of enthusiasm in the English Parliament. On 18th August a messenger having arrived from Ireland with Rowe's despatch, it was laid before the House, and "the Commons, upon consideration of this great victory, ordered Tuesday come Fortnight to be a Day of Thanksgiving for the same throughout the Kingdom. They likewise ordered several gratuities to the chief commanders for their good service, viz.: £1,000 to Colonel Jones; Col. Fenwick (Governor of Trim), £1,000; Col. Conway, £500; to Sir Henry Titchburne, £200; and Lieut.-Col. Culme, who brought the letter, £100. Dr. Temple and Mr. Simpson were ordered to preach before the House on the Day of Thanksgiving for Ireland."<sup>2</sup>

The victory seemed certainly to promise far-reaching results. The line of Preston's garrisons from Maynooth to Carlow was abandoned, and the country from Dublin to the seat of the Confederate Government at Kilkenny, and from Kilkenny to Clonmel, was open to the advance of the victorious army of the Parliament. Lord Inchiquin at once pushed forward to beleaguer Clonmel, confident that he would there be joined by Jones, and carry all Munster before him. But it was impossible to follow up the victory on the spot. The English and Scotch troops from Ulster had bargained for only ten days' service, and as Jones had no money to pay for more at the time, they marched off to their quarters in the North. In the meanwhile the Council of Kilkenny sent urgent messages to Boyle, informing O'Neill of their desperate condition, and commanding him to move to their relief. Sensible though he was of their sinister attitude towards him, he considered that as a soldier he was bound to obey, and he was soon on his way southward to relieve Clonmel. No attempt was made to intercept him. On his approach Jones kept close within the walls of Dublin, and Inchiquin immediately raised the Siege of Clonmel. "O'Neill," says Carte, "laughed at Preston for being drawn into an engagement, and resolved not to be drawn into the same error himself, declaring that if all the forces of England were there they should not make him fight but when

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<sup>1</sup> Aph. Disc., i, 156.

<sup>2</sup> Rushworth, Part iv, vol. ii, 778.



he pleased.”<sup>1</sup> His boast was soon put to the test. General Monk, now commanding in Ulster, soon united his forces with Jones, and these two able commanders took the field against him. But in a series of marchings and counter-marchings O'Neill completely out-mancœuvred them. They finally withdrew their exhausted forces to their respective quarters for the winter, leaving O'Neill undisputed master of Leinster, and so terminated the campaign of Dungan Hill, suggesting to the historian a bootless reflection on what “might have been.”

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<sup>1</sup> Carte's Ormond, ii, 5.

*THE CUSACKS OF RATHGAR, IN THE COUNTY OF DUBLIN, AND THEIR DESCENDANTS.*

By CHARLES E. A. ROPER.

**T**HE Cusacks of Rathgar were directly descended from Sir Walter Cusack, seventh Lord of Gerrardstown, in the county of Meath, as appears from the following pedigree notes<sup>1</sup> :—

Early descents are given, by different authorities, of this family, deducing the line from the Sieurs de Cusac, who are stated to have been one of the most ancient and illustrious families in Guienne at the end of the ninth century, and where there are several towns of the name ; a member of which family is said to have come over to England with William the Conqueror (1066), his descendants afterwards going to Ireland with King John (1210). The name was certainly in good repute several centuries afterwards in France ; for we find Charles Cusake summoned to a Conference of the Three Estates of the Realm by the Duke of Normandy, to take measures for the release of the King of France, taken prisoner at Poitiers (1356), and mentioned as “one who bore the principal rule in the city (Rouen), and a leader in all discussions in the Estates,” at which Conference he made so bold a speech against the King’s Officer that he was imprisoned ; and in the year 1451 the Sieur de Cusac, one of the Generals of the army of Count Gaston de Foix, besieged Bayonne, and was made a Knight for his valour by the Count. The name was spelt in several different ways, viz. :—Cusac, Cusak, Cusacke, Cusack, Cusake, Cusacque, Cussac, Cusaack, Cuisac, Cuysac.

In the province of Guienne, in the South of France, there stood at the close of the twelfth century the Castle of Cusack, which, surrounded by vast domains, gave its name to its proprietor. The first of this house, then ancient, who came to England was Geoffrey. He accompanied King John in his expedition against the Welsh.

The family of Cusack of Rathgar derives, from the marriage of Sir John Cusack, Knight, Lord of Gerrardstown, county

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<sup>1</sup> I beg to acknowledge, with many thanks, the great assistance I have derived in the compilation of this Paper from Burke’s Landed Gentry, M. Aairé’s Archives de la Noblesse de France, D’Alton’s History of the County of Dublin, Ball’s History of the County of Dublin, and especially from Mr. G. D. Burtchaell, Athlone Pursuivant of Arms.

Meath (son of Walter Cusack) with Joan, eldest daughter of Sir Simon De Geneville, Knight, Baron of Culmullin, in right of his wife, Joan Fitz-Leons. The Genevilles descended from the old Counts of Joigny, Seneschals of Champagne, to one of whom, the fourth Count, King Richard I. (1189-99) gave the right of quartering the English arms, in recompense for his conduct at Acre (1191), which is recorded on his tomb at Clervaux, in France.

Geoffrey De Cusac, living at the time of the invasion of Ireland (1176); his name appears in the early Charters of St. Mary's Abbey, Dublin, relative to various disputes concerning tithes; and again as a donor of vestments to the Altar of the Abbey (MSS. British Museum). He had issue:—(1) Adam, his heir; (2) Armory, witness of the Agreement of Marriage made in 1214 between King John and the Earl of March; (3) William, who, in 1216, gave 100 marks for his marriage with Agnes, his wife.

Adam De Cusack, named in the same Roll as his brother William. He left issue:—Geoffrey De Cusack, Lord of Killeen, Gerrardstown, Folystown, Clonard, &c., all held under Hugh De Lacy, in Meath, and of Tyrawly, in Connaught. He married the daughter and heir of Adam Petit, and had with her the manors of Clony and Gonock in frank-marriage. He was summoned to the first Parliament held in Ireland in 1295; he left issue:—(1) Adam, his heir, surnamed "Giosagack," or "The Head of the Cusacks." His granddaughter and heir, marrying Sir Richard Tuite, Kt., conveyed Killeen to her husband. She had an only daughter, Joan, Lady of Killeen, who married Walter Cusack, a Cadet, of Gerrardstown; and their granddaughter and heir, Joan, marrying Sir Christopher Plunkett, conveyed to him Killeen Castle, which is still in possession of the Earls of Fingall and Barons Killeen; (2) Andrew, Lord of Gerrardstown; (3) Nicholas, who died 1299, twenty years Bishop of Kildare; (4) Geoffrey, died 1300, Bishop of Meath; (5) William, ancestor of the line of Cushingstown.

The second son, Sir Andrew Cusack, inherited Gerrardstown, and died in 1295, leaving issue:—(1) Sir John, his heir; (2) Sir Simon; (3) Sir Walter, living in 1290-99, who married Maud, co-heir with her sister Isabella, Lady Howth, of William Pilate, of Pilatestown, and was ancestor of the Cusacks, Lords of Culmullin, Dangan, and Dunsany.

Sir John Cusack, second Lord of Gerrardstown. He and his two brothers took part in the Battle of Dundalk, 1316, where Edward Bruce was defeated and slain, and where Sir John and his brothers, Simon and Walter, were made Knights on the field

of battle for their distinguished valour. Sir John left issue by Margaret, his wife, daughter of Thomas, second son of Maurice, Lord of Offaly, (1) Sir John, his heir, third Lord of Gerrardstown; (2) Sir Walter, married Joan, heiress of Killeen; (3) Sir Simon, and eight other sons.

Sir John Cusack, 3rd Lord of Gerrardstown, had several summonses to Parliament; he left issue by Isolda, his wife and co-heir of Barnaby Withington, Walter, his heir, and Adam, a friar, Bishop of Meath, who died 1430.

Sir Walter Cusack, fourth Lord of Gerrardstown, was knighted by the Justiciary, Lionel, Earl of Ulster, in 1361. Campion says that he and those knighted with him were the worthiest then in chivalry, and that their deeds were even to his days held in great worship. He left a son and heir Barnaby Cusack, fifth Lord of Gerrardstown, who also held Folystown, Ross, Brognolkstown, Morvill, and Robynstown. He paid five marks as fine for pardon of intrusion into Gerrardstown in 1407. He married Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of Nicholas Crompe, of Ardrath, and his wife Ela, daughter and co-heir of Simon Cusack, Lord of Dangan, and had issue by her an only son David (6th), who died before his father in 1438, leaving issue (1) Walter, 7th, heir to his grandfather Barnaby Cusack; (2) Thomas, died young; (3) Christopher of Taragh, who married Rosanne Bellew, of Westown, and had issue (1) Barnaby Cusack; (2) Walter Cusack, who was Treasurer and Archdeacon of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin. He had pardon 25 Hen VIII, Pat. Rolls; (3) James Cusack of Macetown, married Elizabeth Luttrell of Luttrellstown, County Dublin. Barnaby Cusack, senior, died in 1454, and was succeeded by his grandson.

Sir Walter Cusack, 7th Lord of Gerrardstown, who was made Coroner of the Cross of Meath, 3rd October, 1450, by Richard, Duke of York, Viceroy of Ireland. He died on St. John's Day in 1487, having married 1st Joan, daughter of 2nd Lord Killeen, of the Plunkett family, by whom he had issue; (1) Nicholas, his heir; (2) Thomas, ancestor of the Rathaldron Line. Sir Walter married 2ndly Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Mareward, Baron of Skreen, who was killed 10th May, 1414, at the head of his troops in the rebellion of O'Connor Faly, and had issue by her, who had Ballymolgan in frank-marriage, Richard of Ballymolgan, which he inherited in right of his mother; he (Richard) was the ancestor of the Rathgar Line.

Walter Cusack, of Gerrardstown, had two wives, by both of whom he had issue; his second wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Mareward, Baron of Skreen, by whom he had Ballymolghan, in the County of Meath, in frank-marriage; his eldest son by her

was Robert Cusake, of Ballymolghan, in the County of Meath, who had issue :—

Richard Cusake, of Ballemolghan, who had issue Richard Cusake, father of John Cusake, who married Margery, daughter of Veldon of Raffin, and had issue :—

Nicholas Cusake, of Ballymolghan, living in 1607, who married Maude, daughter of Thomas Plunkett, of Laghgoure (Lagore), mother by him of seven sons, named John, Edward, Michael, James, Patrick, Thomas, George, and three daughters, Anne, Gennet, wife to Thomas Betagh of Kenles, and Eleanor.

John Cusake, eldest son and heir of Nicholas, Alderman of Dublin in 1607, had to wife Margaret, daughter of Giles Allen, Alderman and Mayor of Dublin, first wife to John Gogh, Alderman and Mayor of the same city, by whom he had issue three sons, Robert, Walter, and Benedict, and two daughters, Begnet and Barbara.

John Cusack became Mayor of Dublin, 1608, and obtained Rathgar, in fee, by letters patent of 1609 ; and by an inquisition held at Dublin Castle, January 20th, 1620, he was found seated there. He died May 30th, 1626, and is buried in St. Audoen's Church, Dublin, in the south aisle.

Robert Cusack, eldest son and heir of John Cusack, succeeded him at Rathgar. He was born in 1600. He married Alice, daughter of John Eustace, of Harristown, County Kildare, and sister of Sir Maurice Eustace, Lord Chancellor of Ireland ; was entered as a student at Lincoln's Inn ;<sup>1</sup> became High Sheriff of the County Dublin. He died February, 1673, and is buried at St. Audoen's Church.

The Honourable Adam Cusack, Robert Cusack's second son, succeeded him at Rathgar. He was Chief Justice of the Provincial Court of Connaught, and became a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in Ireland in 1672. He married on the 15th of February, 1675, Katherine Keating, sister of John Keating, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas. Adam Cusack was one of the early Fellows of Trinity College, Dublin, 1654. He died 27th December, 1681, and is buried in St. Audoen's Church. His will, dated 30th March, 1682, was proved 2nd January, 1632.

Adam Cusack suffered a recovery of the lands of Rathgar in 1674. By his marriage settlement, 15th February, 1675 (Cusack and Keating), he settled the devolution of the Rathgar and other estates as follows :—Rathgar, houses and other lands in County Dublin, City of Dublin, County Meath, County

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<sup>1</sup> See "Ball's History of the County Dublin," "Rathgar."



Kildare, County Down, to his wife for life (with exception of Meath and Down Estates, which were to go at once to Robert Cusack), remainder to the said Robert Cusack, the son of John Cusack, the son of Edward Cusack, of Connaught.

Katherine Cusack, Adam Cusack's widow, married Nicholas Cusack, and he succeeded in right of his wife at Rathgar; he was outlawed in 1690, when his interest in Rathgar was forfeited on account of his treason.

Robert Cusack in 1700 made good his claim to Rathgar, forfeited as above.<sup>1</sup> He was the heir male of Adam Cusack, who had no children, and I think was his nephew, or grand-nephew. Robert died in 1707.

Adam Cusack now succeeded; he married Anne Donovan, and died 1717, and was succeeded by his son, John Cusack, born 1711, High Sheriff of County Dublin, 1738, married, 1731, Elizabeth Armstrong, daughter of William Armstrong, of Stonestown, second son of Edmund Armstrong, of Gallen, King's County.

John Cusack died in 1773; she died in 1776. By this marriage John Cusack had an only daughter and sole heiress, Anne Cusack, who was married in 1748 to John FitzGerald, Esquire, of Knavinstown, County Kildare, of an ancient family in that county, claiming alliance with the Earls of Kildare through the FitzGerald of Puncher's Grange, and thus brought Rathgar into the FitzGerald family.<sup>2</sup>

John FitzGerald was born in 1720; he died in 1777; his wife, Anne, died in 1764.

Charles FitzGerald, his only son, succeeded to Lackagh, Knavinstown, and Rathgar; was born 1760; married, 1785, Elizabeth, daughter of William Hodson of Old Court, County Wicklow, and Tuitestown, County Westmeath, by his wife, Harriett, daughter of Hartley Hutchinson of County Dublin. Charles FitzGerald died in 1821, leaving two sons, Charles and Robert, the latter got Knavinstown by his father's will, and died in 1869.

Charles FitzGerald, of Rathgar and Lackagh, born 1787, married 26th October, 1826, Jane, only daughter of George Walsh, of Castleblaney, County Monaghan. She died 1858, he died 3rd May, 1861, leaving issue:—

(1) Frederick Lattin FitzGerald, of Rathgar and Lackagh,

<sup>1</sup> See "Forfeitures of 1688 Book of Claims, No. 889," for his title, in full, under Settlement of 15th February, 1675

<sup>2</sup> See Pedigrees xv. 140 in Ulster's Office, and Burke's "Landed Gentry of Ireland."

late Lieutenant 63rd Regiment of Foot, with which he served in the Crimea; and Captain in the Royal Ayr and Wigton Rifles, born 19th June, 1832; died 10th March, 1908. (2) Charles Edward Otho, died unmarried 1884. (3) Henry, died unmarried 1855. (4) Geraldine Sophia. (5) Caroline, younger daughter, died unmarried 1856.

Geraldine Sophia FitzGerald, the elder daughter of Charles FitzGerald, married in 1854, Alexander Roper, Esquire, of Drax, County Kent, and of Villa Brancas, Seine et Oise, France, elder son of the late Charles Roper by Anne, his wife, daughter of the Honourable George Hamilton; and he descended from the ancient family of Roper, of Well Hall, Eltham, Kent.

Mrs. Geraldine Sophia Roper died on the 19th of January, 1898; her husband, Alexander Roper, died on the 30th of June, 1899. There is issue surviving this marriage:—

1. Charles Edward Alexander Roper, called to the Bar of Ireland, King's Inns, Hilary, 1889, now of Rathgar, County Dublin, and of Lackagh, County Kildare.
2. Frederick Hamilton De Lacy Roper.
  1. Alexander Fanny Roper.
  2. Mary Georgina Roper.
  3. Lucy Hamilton Roper.

(See Pedigrees xv. 145 in Ulster's Office, 26th October, 1906.)

#### A R M S.

##### FITZGERALD, of RATHGAR and LACKAGH.

FitzGerald—Argent, a saltire Gules, within a border gobony of the first and azure, quartering Cusack of Rathgar, Geneville, De Lacy, Pylatte, and Petit.

Crest—On a wreath, a monkey passant in front of an oak-tree all proper.

Motto—Crom-a-Boo.

Cusack—Per pale or and azure, a fesse counterchanged.

Crest—A mermaid sable, holding in the dexter hand a sword, sinister a sceptre.

Motto—En Dieu est mon espoir.

Roper—Per fesse azure and or, a pale counterchanged, three roebucks' heads erased of the second with a crescent for difference.

Crest—A lion rampant sable, holding in the dexter fore-paw a ducal coronet, or.

Motto—Spes mea in Deo.

## KILDARE MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT,

1559-1800.

*(Continued from p. 406.)*

By THOMAS ULICK, SADDLEIR.

**D**URING the Commonwealth period changes were made in the representation of Ireland, the members being summoned to a united Parliament at Westminster. In the Parliament of 1653, only six members were returned for the whole country, Kildare not being individually represented; but in the three subsequent Parliaments the counties were grouped, Kildare and Wicklow being allotted two members. At the Restoration the old system was restored in every respect.

Returned for the Counties of Kildare and Wicklow, 3rd September, 1654.

**Major William Meredith.**

**Major Anthony Morgan.**

**Major William Meredith** was the elder son of Sir Robert Meredith, Knight, of Greenhills and Shrowland, County Kildare (M.P. Athy, 1639), by Anne, 6th dau. of Sir William Ussher, Clerk of the Council. Having served in the Cromwellian army, he changed sides at the Restoration, and received a patent of baronetcy, 20th November, 1660. As one of the officers of the Dublin Headquarter Staff, he signed a loyal address to Charles II, 20th April, 1661. In the following year he was appointed to the command of a troop of horse. Sir William was the author of a "Narrative of Passages in Ireland, 1649-1653," which has been printed by the Historical MSS. Commission in the "Report on the MSS. at Trinity College, Dublin." He married, November, 1655, Mary, dau. of Sir Robert King, M.P., and by her, who married secondly William, 3rd Earl of Denbigh, had issue a son:—

Sir Richard, of Shrowland, 2nd Bart.; married, 1717, Sarah, dau. of Jeffrey Paul, of Bough, County Carlow; and died 1739, leaving issue:—

Sir William Meredith, died at Kilcullen in 1665.

[Authorities:—"Complete Baronetage;" D'Alton's "Irish Army Lists," &c.]

**Major Anthony Morgan** was son of Rev. Anthony Morgan, D.D., Rector of Cottesbrook, Northants, Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford. He was born in 1621, and graduated B.A. at Magdalen twenty years later. He served as a Captain in the Royalist Army, but joined the Parliamentarians in 1645, being promoted Major in 1652. While with his regiment in Ireland, he became a favourite with Henry Cromwell, the Lord Deputy. Morgan was also returned for this constituency in 1656, and was one of those who voted that Cromwell should be King. Having been sent to inform the Protector as to the state of Ireland, he was knighted at Whitehall in 1656, and three years later he was returned as one of the members for Meath and Louth. On 6th November, 1657, he was admitted to the King's Inns. At the Restoration Morgan was knighted by Charles II, and appointed Commissioner of the English Auxiliaries in France. According to Pepys he was "a very wise man," so it is not surprising that he should have been an original member of the Royal Society, which was founded in 1663. Sir Anthony died in 1668.

[Authorities :—Dictionary of National Biography ; King's Inns Records ; "Pepys' Diary," &c.]

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Returned for the Counties of Kildare and Wicklow, 17th September, 1656.

**Sir Hardress Waller.**

**Major Anthony Morgan** (see *ante*).

**Sir Hardress Waller** was son of Sir George Waller, of Groombridge, Kent, by Mary, dau. of Richard Hardress, and cousin of Sir William Waller, the Parliamentary general. He served as a young man in the royal army, and was knighted by Charles I, 6th July, 1629. In 1641 we find him taking part against the rebels in Ireland, and he went to England in the following year to solicit aid from the King. Soon after his return he was appointed Governor of Cork; but a year later, in 1645, he was appointed to command a regiment of foot in the New Model army. Although he fought under Fairfax till the end of the war, he is better known as having been one of the judges at the trial of Charles I. As a Major-General he took part in the Campaign in Ireland in 1650-51. His Parliamentary career had begun as early as 1634, when he was returned for Askeaton; he also sat for County Limerick 1639-48, and Kerry, Limerick, and Clare, 1654-56. At the Restoration he stood his trial as a regicide; he escaped with his life, but died in prison

some six years later. He married Elizabeth, dau. and co-heiress of Sir John Dowdall, of Kilfinny, County Limerick. By her, with whom he acquired the Manor of Castletown, County Limerick, he had issue :—

- I. John, Governor of the Fort of Limerick.
- II. James, of Castletown, Governor of Kinsale Fort, M.P., Kinsale; m. Dorothy, dau. of Colonel Randall Clayton, and was ancestor of the family still seated at Castletown.
- I. Elizabeth, m. 1st, Sir Maurice Fenton, and 2nd, Sir Wm. Petty. She was created Baroness Shelbourne in her own right.
- II. Bridget, m. 1671 Henry Cadogan, of Liscarton, County Meath, ancestor of Earl Cadogan, K.G.

[“ Dictionary of National Biography ”; Burke’s “ Landed Gentry ”; Shaw’s “ Catalogue of Knights,” &c.]

Returned for the Counties of Kildare and Wicklow, 1659.

**Dudley Loftus, LL.D.**

**Colonel Henry Markham.**

**Dudley Loftus** was the 3rd son of Sir Adam Loftus, of Rathfarnham, County Dublin, by Jane, dau. of Walter Vaughan. He was born 1619, educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and Oxford, and early distinguished himself by his extraordinary aptitude for languages. In 1647, being then M.P. for Naas, he was deputed by Ormonde to lay before the Council at Derby House the conditions of the surrender of Dublin to the Commissioners of Parliament. Under the Commonwealth he was appointed Deputy Judge Advocate; Commissioner of Revenue; Judge of the Admiralty; and Master in Chancery. At the Restoration he was returned for the Borough of Bannow, and re-appointed to his legal offices; in the Parliament of 1692 he represented the Borough of Fethard. While hopelessly improvident, and even dissipated, Loftus won a European fame by his proficiency in Greek and Armenian, from which he published many translations. He also supplied the Ethiopic version of the New Testament in Walton’s Polyglot Bible of 1657. Loftus married Frances, who died 18th June, 1691, daughter of Patrick



Nangle. He died in 1668, leaving an only surviving child Letitia, Mrs. Bladen.

[Authorities :—Lodge's Peerage; Dictionary of National Biography; Wills' "Illustrious Irishmen."]

Colonel Henry Markham was probably related to William Markham, who obtained grants of land under the Act of Settlement, and appears to have been of the family of Wm. Markham, Archbishop of York. He came to Ireland in the army of the Commonwealth, and the references in Prendergast's "Cromwellian Settlement" show him to have been an energetic officer. He appears to have had no other connexion with the County Kildare, nor is his name to be found in any other Parliament. On 28th April, 1658, he was admitted to the King's Inns, but after the Restoration he disappears, very probably having returned to England.

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Returned for the County, 17th April, 1661.

**Hon. Robert FitzGerald.**

**Sir Paul Davys, Knight.**

**Hon. Robert FitzGerald**, of Grangemellon, County Kildare, was second son of George, 16th Earl of Kildare ("The Fairy Earl"), who died 1655, by Lady Joan Boyle, 4th daughter of Richard, 1st Earl of Cork. He was born in 1637, and served in the army of the Commonwealth, as a Cornet in Colonel William Warden's regiment. In 1661 the Lord Lieutenant appointed him Comptroller of the Musters and Cheques of the Army, and, that "he might with more sincerity proceed in the execution of the said office," admitted him, with his brother Wentworth, into the Privy Council. Subsequently he was given command of a troop of horse, and on August 8th, 1674, was joined with his nephew in the government of County Kildare, of which, on 1st May, 1680, he was made Custos Rotulorum. On the accession of James II he was, by Tyrconnell's advice, divested of his estate and offices, of a yearly value of £3,300, and imprisoned in Newgate. Owing to ill-health, he was removed to Grangemellon, where he was for five months kept a prisoner in his own house. On William's landing he was deprived of his lands, and confined, with a number of other leading men, in Trinity College, Dublin, from which he managed to escape after the Boyne. He was much praised for his exertions at this crisis, in preserving the magazines, with the great plunder taken from the Protestants

and the goods of the Roman Catholics, from destruction. When the King came to Dublin, he presented him with the keys of the city, but His Majesty was pleased to return them, saying, "Sir, they are in very good hands, and you deserve them well and may keep them." Soon after, he was re-appointed a Privy Councillor, and sat for the county in the next two Parliaments. Grangemellon, where he resided, was the property of his brother-in-law, Sir Walter Borrowes, Bart., from whom he had a lease of it. His "Full and True Account of the late Revolution in Dublin," published in 1690, appears to have been his only literary effort. He married, in 1663, Mary (who d. 1713), dau. and heiress of Hon. James Clotworthy, niece of John, Viscount Massereene, and died Jan., 1698, leaving issue:—

I. James, b. 15th May, 1664; d. 1666.

II. George, M.P. for the county (whom see).

III. Robert, who s. his cousin, 19th Earl of Kildare, 9th Nov., 1707; b. 4th May, 1675. He held various high offices, being sworn on the Privy Council, May, 1710; appointed a Lord Justice, 1714; and, on the death of Lord Chancellor Freeman, he was named one of the Commissioners of the Great Seal in Ireland. In 1739 he joined the "Company for carrying on the cambric manufacture in Ireland, and for making black soap, and bleaching linen," to which he subscribed £500. He m., 7th March, 1709, Mary, eldest d. of William, 3rd Earl of Inchiquin, and d. 20th Feb., 1744, leaving issue:—

I. Mary, m., 1684, John, 1st Viscount Allen.

II. Elizabeth, m. 1687, Henry Sandford, of Castlereagh, Co. Roscommon, Collector of Derry.

III. Frances, m. William Tisdall, of Mount Tisdall, Co. Meath.

IV. Catherine, m. 1707, Dive Downes, Bishop of Cork.

V. Anne, d. unm.

VI. Margaret, m. 1712, Toby Hall, of Mount Hall, Co. Down.

[Authorities:—Wills' *Illustrious Irishmen*; KILDARE JOURNAL OF ARCHEOLOGY, vi., 81; Archdall's *Lodge*; Playfair's *British*

Family Antiquity; The Earls of Kildare; D'Alton's "Irish Army Lists"; Webb's Compendium of Irish Biography; Kelly's Dublin Calendar, 1795.

**Sir Paul Davys**, of St. Catherine's, Co. Dublin, was fourth son of John Davys, of Kill, Co. Kildare, who served as High Sheriff in 1568.

He sat for Enniskillen in the Parliament of 1634, for County Donegal, 1639, and for County Kildare, 1661. During the whole of Charles I's reign he was Clerk of the Council, to which office he was re-appointed at the Restoration. He was in high favour with Ormond, and by 14 & 15 Car. II was granted particular forfeitures in County Kildare; he had previously obtained large grants of land in Donegal.

Sir Paul m. 1st, Margaret, eldest dau. of Arthur Ussher; 2nd, Anne, 6th dau. of Sir William Parsons, of Garadise, County Leitrim, M.P., Surveyor-General of Ireland; and 3rd, Mary, dau. of William Crofton, of Temple House, County Sligo, and widow of Silvester Kennedy (elder son of Sir Robert Kennedy, 1st Bart., of Mount Kennedy, County Wicklow).

By his second wife he had issue three sons:—

I. George, d. March, 1660.

II. Right Hon. Sir William, of St. Catherine's, P.C., M.P. for Dublin, and Recorder, 1660; Knighted 3rd Aug., 1662; Chief Justice of the King's Bench 21st Feb., 1681. He m. 1st, 27th July, 1664, Martha (who d. 14th May, 1680), 2nd dau. of Michael Boyle, Archbishop of Dublin; 2nd, 1682, Elizabeth, dau. of George, 16th Earl of Kildare, widow of Callaghan, 3rd Earl of Clancarty. She died July, 1698. Sir William died, s.p., 24th September, 1687.

III. Sir John, Clerk of the Council, father of Sir Paul Davys, of St. Catherine's, created Viscount Mountcashel, 21st January, 1705.

Sir Paul Davys died in 1672, leaving by his third wife one dau., viz.: Ursula, who m., 1670, Sir Francis Blundell, 3rd Bart., of Edenderry, and d.s.p., 1673.

[Authorities:—Irish Builder; Belmore's Parliamentary Memoirs; Ball's Judges temp. Charles II, and History of County Dublin; Burke's Extinct Peerage; KILDARE JOURNAL; and M'Skimin's "History of Carrickfergus" (new edition), 1909.]

Returned for the County, 20th September, 1692.

**Hon. Robert FitzGerald** (see *ante*).

**George FitzGerald.**

**George FitzGerald**, of Grangemellon, County Kildare, was second son of Hon. Robert FitzGerald, M.P. for Kildare County (whom see). He was born 14th April, 1671, and was also returned for the county at General Election in 1695. He died unmarried in 1698, and nine years later his younger brother Robert succeeded as 19th Earl of Kildare.

Returned for the County, 27th August, 1695.

**Hon. Robert FitzGerald** (see *ante*).

**George FitzGerald** (see *ante*).

By-election, 24th October, 1698.

**Henry Colley**

(Vice Robert FitzGerald, deceased).

**Henry Colley**, of Castle Carbury, County Kildare, was the only son of Captain Dudley Colley, of Castle Carbury, M.P. for Philipstown, 1661-66, High Sheriff of County Kildare, 1665, and Sovereign of Naas, 1668 (who had a grant of Ardkill and Collinstown, County Kildare, 31st January, 1665, and died July, 1674), by his first wife Anne, dau. of Henry Warren, of Grangebegg, County Kildare. He m. 1st Mary, only dau. of Sir Wm. Ussher, Knight, of Dublin, and 2ndly, August, 1694, Sarah, dau. of John Boswell, of Kilcorey, County Wicklow. Mr. Colley, who served as High Sheriff of County Kildare in 1681, died in 1700, having by his first wife had issue:—

I. **Henry Colley**, of Castle Carbury, High Sheriff, 1723, who was elected M.P. for Strabane, and died 10th February of that year. He m., January, 1719, Lady Mary Hamilton, 3rd dau. of James, Earl of Abercorn, by whom he left two daus. and co-heirs:—Elizabeth, Mrs. Glover, and Mary, m. 20th October, 1747, Arthur Pomeroy, afterwards 1st Viscount Harberton, who sat for Kildare County, 1761-83.

II. **Richard Colley**, who on succeeding to the estates of his cousin, Garrett Wesley, of Dangan, County Meath (M.P. Trim, 1692-5; Athboy, 1695-6;

County Meath, 1711-13, and 1713-27), 23rd September, 1728, assumed the surname and arms of Wesley. He was High Sheriff of Meath, 1734, and represented the Borough of Trim from 1729 till 9th July, 1746, when he was raised to the peerage as Baron Mornington. He m. 23rd December, 1719, Elizabeth, eldest dau. of John Sale, LL.D., M.P. for Carysfort, and died 31st January, 1758, leaving with other issue a son Garrett, 1st Earl of Mornington, who was father of the great Duke of Wellington.

I. Anne m. William Pole, of Ballyfin, Queen's County.

[Authorities:—Autobiography of Pole Cosby, of Stradbally; Correspondence of Mary Granville, Mrs. Delany; KILDARE JOURNAL OF ARCHEOLOGY; Lodge's Peerage; Playfair's "British Family Antiquity"; and History of the Ussher Family.

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Returned for the County, 31st August, 1703.

**Right Hon. Thomas Keightley.**

**Sir Kildare Borrowes, Bart.**

**Right Hon. Thomas Keightley**, of Hertingfordbury, Herts, was the only son of William Keightley, of Hertingfordbury, by Amy, d. of John Williams, of London. He was born in 1650, and, having sold his English estates, appears to have removed to Ireland towards the end of Charles II's reign. In 1686 he was appointed Vice-Treasurer of Ireland and a Commissioner of the Revenue. In the following year, probably owing to his wife's influence with her brother-in-law, James II, he obtained a pension of £400 for their joint lives; this he appears to have surrendered on being granted, soon after the attainder of Sir Maurice Eustace, a lease for 99 years of the lands of Castlemartin. By purchases from the Trustees of Forfeited Estates, in 1703 and 1707, he acquired more of the Eustace property, including 838 acres in the baronies of Ikeathy and Kilcullen, County Kildare. Keightley, who appears to have resided in Dublin, was a prominent figure in Parliament, representing Inistioge, 1695-1699, and being returned for County Kildare, Hillsborough, and Castlemartyr at the General Election of 1703. He also sat for the County in the next Parliament. In 1702 he acted as a Lord Justice, and was appointed in 1710 one of the Commissioners for executing the office of Lord Keeper of the Great Seal in



Ireland. By his wife, Lady Frances Hyde, youngest dau. of Edward, Earl of Clarendon, Lord Chancellor of England, and sister of Lady Anne Hyde, first wife of King James II, he had issue an only child, Catherine, who m. 1701 Lucius O'Brien, M.P. for Clare County, 1703-14 (eldest son of Right Hon. Sir Donough O'Brien, of Dromoland, County Clare, 1st Bart.). There is a portrait of Keightley in the Great Hall of the Royal Hospital, Kilmainham. He died 19th January, 1718.

[Authorities:—Burtchaell's Kilkenny Members; Dictionary of National Biography; Tenison's Cork M.P.s; Liber Munerum; Calendar of State Papers, &c.]

**Sir Kildare Borrowes**, of Gilttown, Co. Kildare, Bart., was the only son of Sir Walter Borrowes of Gilttown, 2nd Bart., High Sheriff of Co. Kildare, 1672, by his first wife, Lady Eleanor Fitz Gerald, 3rd dau. of George, 16th Earl of Kildare. He succeeded his father as 3rd Bart. in 1685. He married Elizabeth, who died 11th March, 1745, daughter of Sir Richard Dixon, Knt., and eventually heir to her brother, Robert Dixon, of Calverstown, Co. Kildare. Sir Kildare served as High Sheriff of Co. Kildare 1697 and 1707; died in 1709, leaving two sons and three daughters, viz.:—

I. Sir Walter, M.P. for Athy (see *post*).

II. Robert of Kildare, m. Mary, d. of John O'Neill, of Shane's Castle, Co. Antrim.

\ I. Eleanor, d. unm.

II. Elizabeth, m. John Short, of Grange, Queen's Co.

III. Charity.

[Complete Baronetage, by G. E. C.; Playfair's "British Family Antiquity"; KILDARE JOURNAL; Prerogative Will of Robert Dixon, &c.]

By-election, 25th May, 1709.

**Joshua Allen**

(Vice Borrowes, deceased).

**Joshua Allen**, of Stillorgan, County Dublin, was the eldest son of John Allen (M.P. County Dublin, 1692-3; Carlow, 1695-9; County Dublin, 1703-13; County Wicklow, 1713-14; and County Dublin, 1715-17), who was raised to the peerage of Ireland 28th August, 1717, as Viscount Allen and Baron Allen

of Stillorgan, by Mary, eldest dau. of the Right Hon. Robert Fitz Gerald (and sister of Robert, 19th Earl of Kildare). According to the Stearne MSS. in Trinity College, he was born in Dublin in September, 1685. He entered the University, 1st July, 1701, and received the degree of LL.D. Aest., 1718. Probably, like the fashionables of his day, he made a grand tour of the Continent, for we find he visited the Hague in 1703. On his father's death, 8th November, 1726, he succeeded as 2nd Viscount, taking his seat on the 25th of the same month. The family descended from John Allen, the builder of the ill-fated mansion of Jigginstown, near Naas; but its fortunes were founded by Sir Joshua Allen, a prosperous Dublin merchant (Lord Mayor, 1673-4), who obtained grants of land in the Counties of Cork and Tipperary, under the Act of Settlement. His son John, 1st Viscount Allen, was a man of great wealth and importance, possessing extensive estates in the Counties of Wicklow, Carlow, Kildare, and Dublin. In 1703 Lord Allen added to his landed property by purchasing from the Trustees of Forfeited Estates nineteen acres in Dalkey, with four castles thereon, estate of the late King James, for £151; also the lands of Bullock, in the Barony of Rathdowne, County Dublin, 209 acres, estate of Richard Fagan, attainted, for £1,750. At Stillorgan he erected a mansion house, which, from pictures in the possession of the Countess of Carysfort, appears to have been of red brick, and singularly stately in appearance. The demesne, diversified with gardens, laid out in the Dutch style, and artificial water, is stated to have been of great beauty, having uninterrupted views of the bay of Dublin.

Joshua, 2nd Viscount Allen, was also returned for the county at the General Elections of 1713 and 1715, and continued to represent it until his father's death in 1726. He m., 18th October, 1707, Margaret, dau. of Samuel Du Pass, of Epsom, Surrey, Principal Clerk in the Secretary of State's Office. This marriage is said to have been brought about by the Duke of Dorset, under circumstances which are shrouded in some mystery. There can be no doubt, however, that the Viscountess, to whom her husband bequeathed his whole fortune, was a most masterful woman. She survived him nearly sixteen years, dying at her house in St. James's Square, London, 4th March, 1758.

Lord Allen, who figures in Swift's Satires under the name of Troilus, died at Stillorgan, 5th September, 1742, leaving issue:—

- I. John, 3rd Viscount Allen; M.P. for Carysfort, 1732; took his seat in the House of Lords, 29th October, 1743. He was insulted in the street by three

Dragoons, 26th April, 1745. Some encounter appears to have taken place, for his lordship received a sword cut in the hand, and as a result developed a fever, of which he died on the 25th May following.

II. Joshua, b. June, 1717, d. young.

I. Mary, d. young.

II. Margaret, d. unm.

III. Catherine, d. young.

IV. Elizabeth,<sup>1</sup> m., 27th August, 1750, John Proby, Lord Carysfort, and d. March, 1783.

V. Frances, m., 15th July, 1758, Sir William Mayne, Bart., created Lord Newhaven.

[Authorities :—Foster's Collectanea ; Information from F. Elrington Ball ; Malcomson's Carlow Parliamentary Roll ; Scott's Swift ; Lodge's Peerage ; Playfair's "British Family Antiquity" ; Liber Munerum Publicorum, &c.]

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Returned for the County, 4th November, 1713.

**Right Hon. Thomas Keightley** (see *ante*).

**Joshua Allen** (see *ante*).

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Returned for the County, 29th October, 1715.

**Joshua Allen** (see *ante*).

**Brabazon Ponsonby**.

**Brabazon Ponsonby**, of Bishop's Court, County Kildare, was eldest son and heir of Right Hon. William Ponsonby, of Bessborough, County Kilkenny, M.P. Co. Kilkenny, 1692-3, 1695-9, 1703-13, 1715-21 ; who was created Baron Bessborough, 11th September, 1721, and Viscount Duncannon, 28th February, 1722, by Mary, only daughter of Hon. Randal Moore (4th son of

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<sup>1</sup> Through this lady that portion of the Allen Estate, in County Dublin, now known as the Carysfort Estate, has devolved on the present representatives of the Proby family. The 6th and last Viscount Allen, who lived at Ladytown, near Naas, died 21st September, 1845.

Charles, 2nd Viscount Drogheda), by Lady Jane Brabazon, daughter of Edward, 2nd Earl of Meath. He was born 1679, and sat in the previous Parliament for Newtown, Co. Down, 1704-14. Before entering on a political career, he served as an officer in the 27th Regiment, in which he attained the rank of Captain. In 1713 he was High Sheriff of County Kilkenny, and in 1714 for County Kildare. He succeeded his father as 2nd Viscount, 17th November, 1724, and two years later was sworn on the Privy Council. Lord Duncannon, who was appointed a Commissioner of Revenue, 1739, Mariscal of the Admiralty in Ireland, 1751, Vice-Admiral of Munster, 1755, and twice a Lord Justice, was advanced to the Earldom of Bessborough, in the Peerage of Ireland, 6th October, 1739, and created a Peer of Great Britain, as Baron Ponsonby, of Sysonby, in Leicestershire, 12th June, 1749. He married, 1st, Sarah, daughter of James Margetson (son of James, Archbishop of Armagh), and widow of Hugh Colville, who was son of Sir Robert Colville, of Newtown, County Down. By her, who died 20th May, 1733, he had issue:—

- I. Margetson, b. 22nd December, 1709 ; d. young.
- II. William, M.P. County Kilkenny, 1727-58 ; Newtown, 1725-7 ; Derby, 1742-54 ; Saltash, 1754-6 ; Harwich, 1756-8. He s. father as 2nd Earl, and was a prominent figure in English political life, being appointed a Lord of the Admiralty, 1746, and of the Treasury, 1756. He was a member of the Privy Council, and was Joint Postmaster-General, 1759-62 and 1765-6. Kildalton, the old house at Bessborough, was pulled down by him in 1744, and in its place he erected the present mansion, from designs by David Bindon. According to "Irish Political Characters," he was possessed of £30,000 per annum, "which has ever been applied to the best of purposes." The 2nd Earl m., 5th July, 1739, Lady Catherine Cavendish, 1st dau. of William, 3rd Duke of Devonshire, and d. 11th March, 1793, leaving issue.
- III. Right Hon. John, b. 29th March, 1713. Speaker of the Irish House of Commons, M.P. Newtown 1739-60, Co. Kilkenny 1761-83, Newtown 1783-7, and six times a Lord Justice ; m., 22nd September, 1743, Lady Elizabeth Cavendish, d. of William, 3rd Duke of Devonshire, and d. 16th August, 1787, leaving issue.

IV. Richard, b. 2nd July, 1722; a Commissioner of Revenue, M.P. Knocktopher, 1747-60, and Newtown, 1761-8.

I. Sarah, m., 22nd April, 1727, Edward, 5th Earl of Drogheda, and d. 19th January, 1736.

II. Anne, m., 9th December, 1734, Benjamin Burton, of Burton Hall, County Carlow, M.P. Knocktopher, 1741-60.

III. Elizabeth, m., 23rd December, 1739, Right Hon. Sir William Fownes, Bart., of Woodstock, County Kilkenny, M.P. Knocktopher, 1761-76.

IV. Letitia, m., 3rd November, 1742, Hervey, 1st Viscount Mountmorres.

Brabazon, Earl of Bessborough, m. 2nd, 28th November, 1733, Elizabeth, eldest daughter and co-heir of John Sankey, of Tenelick, County Longford (widow, first of Sir John King, 2nd Bart., of Boyle, County Roscommon, and secondly of John, 1st Lord Tullamore). He died at Bessborough, of a surfeit of fruit, 4th July, 1758.

[Authorities:—Burtchaell's Kilkenny Members of Parliament; Lodge's Peerage; Memoir in "Hibernian Magazine," August, 1772; Milton's Views, 1821, &c.]

By-election, 30th September, 1725.

**Francis Alen** (*vice* Ponsonby, s. to the Peerage Nov., 1724).

**Francis Alen**, of St. Wolstan's, County Kildare, was the eldest son of Major-General Patrick Alen, of St Wolstan's, by Mary, daughter of Thomas Brown, of Dublin, Barrister-at-Law. He married 1703 Frances, daughter of Colonel Charles Whyte, of Leixlip (and granddaughter of Sir Nicholas Whyte, M.P. for the County, 1634, and for Kildare, 1640). He died 7th July, 1741, having by her, who died September, 1767, had issue six sons and five daughters:—

I. John, of St. Wolstan's, m., 1730, Frances Walsh, and died 1741.

II. William, born 1709, LL.D. Trinity College, Dublin, Entered the Carthusian Order, and died in France, s.p.



III. George, an officer in the Austrian Service, d.s.p.

IV. Thomas, d.s.p.

V. Patrick, d.s.p.

VI. Robert, d.s.p.

I. Mary, m., August 1734, Edward, 12th Lord Dunsany.

II. Catherine, d. unmarried 1750.

III. Jane.

IV. Frances.

V. Margaret.

After Mr. Alen's death, the St. Wolstan's estate became the subject of an Exchequer suit, as a result of which it was sold to Dr. Clayton, Bishop of Clogher, in 1752.

[Authorities :—Foster's Collectanea; KILDARE JOURNAL, Paper by Rev. H. L. L. Denny, vol. iv, p. 95; D'Alton's "King James's Irish Army List," Commons' Journals, Todd's Dublin Graduates, Playfair's "British Family Antiquity," &c.]

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Returned for the County, 26th October, 1727.

**Hon. Richard Allen.**

**Maurice Keating.**

**Hon. Richard Allen** was third son of John, 1st Viscount Allen, by Mary, dau. of Right Hon. Robert Fitz Gerald, and sister of Robert, 19th Earl of Kildare. He was born July, 1691, and served for some time in the army, attaining the rank of Captain. At his father's decease, 8th November, 1726, he inherited his Kildare estate, but he appears to have principally resided at Crumlin, County Dublin. In the new Parliament on the accession of George I he was returned for Athy. It is interesting to note that in the first Session of that Parliament his father and both his brothers also sat; the future Lord Allen representing the County of Dublin, the Hon. Joshua Allen (q.v.) the County of Kildare, and the Hon. Robert Allen (M.P. Carysfort, 1713-14) the County of Wicklow. Captain Allen, described by a contemporary as "a gentleman of the strictest honour, justice, and humanity," married Dorothea, who died 4th May, 1757, one of the five daus. and co-heiresses of Major Samuel

Greene, of Killaghy Castle, County Tipperary (M.P. for Cashel, 1692-1710). He died at Crumlin, 14th April, 1745, having had issue :—

I. John, Captain in General Brown's Regiment of Horse, who was M.P. County Wicklow from 1741 till 14th April, 1745, when he s. his cousin as 4th Viscount Allen. He took his seat in the House of Lords on 9th November following. In the Commons he had taken an active part against the Government, but soon after succeeding to the title he retired from public life, and took up his residence at Punchestown, County Kildare. While esteemed for his benevolence, he had the misfortune to become involved in financial difficulties. This led to his selling to James Cane in 1746 the lands of Castle Dillon, County Kildare, and in 1751 the Inchicore estate, in County Dublin. In 1784 Joshua, 5th Viscount Allen, his successor, impeached these transactions, on the ground that Cane being Lord Allen's confidential attorney, had taken advantage of his embarrassments to purchase the estates at an undervalue ; he also offered to pay Cane the original price on his agreeing to reconvey them. The litigation dragged on for many years, and finally came before the House of Lords on 18th May, 1814, when Lord Chancellor Eldon upheld the sale, maintaining that there was no evidence before the Court to show that Cane had acted unfairly.

II. Richard, d. unkm.

III. Samuel, d. unkm.

IV. Joshua, b. 25th April, 1728. Captain 37th Foot, and subsequently in the 1st Regiment of Foot Guards ; wounded at the battle of Minden, 1759 ; appointed Deputy Quartermaster-General to the troops sent to Portugal under Lord Trawly, 1761. Succeeded his brother as 5th Viscount, and took his seat 26th November, 1763. M.P. for Eye, in Suffolk 1762-70 ; m. 5th August, 1781, Frances, eldest dau. of Gaynor Barry, of Dormstown, County Meath, and died 1st February, 1816, leaving issue :—

V. Richard, M.P. for Harristown, 1776-83 (*see post*).

I. Mary, d. unkm.

II. Dorothea, d. unkm.

## III. Jane.

IV. Elizabeth, m. 18th December, 1767, Colonel John Browne.

[Authorities :—Ball's History of County Dublin, Part IV, p. 143 ; Foster's Collectanea ; Charles D'Alton's "Irish Army Lists" ; Commons' Journals ; Report of Case against Lord Allen, in House of Lords ; Lodge's Peerage ; Playfair's "British Family Antiquity" ; Debrett's Peerage, 1808.]

**Maurice Keating**, of Narraghmore, County Kildare, was second but eldest surviving son of Maurice Keating, of Narraghmore (M.P. Athy, 1695-9 ; 1703-13 ; 1713-14 ; 1715-27), by Anne, dau. of Dr. Thomas Margetson. He was born February, 1690, and succeeded his father in 1727. He was a Commissioner of the Tillage Act for Leinster ; was returned as M.P. for Kildare Borough in 1715, but was unseated ; represented Kildare Borough, 1725-27 ; Naas, 1761 to 1768 ; and was returned for the Borough of Kildare in 1769. A writer in 1748 describes the mansion of Narraghmore as "a spacious, lofty building, seated on an eminence," with gardens "answerable to the rest." Of the owner he says, "His entertainment is generous, open and free, with such an amiable familiarity as renders a new pleasure to the whole." In 1766 Mr. Keating sold to the Duke of Leinster for £10,887 St. John's Priory, Athy, and the lands adjoining, which his father had purchased in 1715 for £6,147.

He married Elizabeth, eldest dau. of James Waller, of Castle-town, County Limerick, and died 17th November, 1769, leaving issue :—

I. Edmund, b. 1713, d.v.p. 1752.

II. John, b. 1716, d. unm.

III. Thomas, d. unm.

IV. Maurice, of Narraghmore, M.P. for Harristown, 1776-7 (see *post*).

V. Very Rev. Cadogan, Dean of Clogher, m. 1779, Elizabeth, dau. of Alderman Thomas Taylor, of Dublin, and died 1798, leaving an only daughter Anne, who m. John Kearney in 1805.

I. Juliana, m. 5th May, 1743, Rev. Richard Beauchamp, Rector of Narraghmore.

II. Catherine, "a young lady of great merit and fortune,"  
m. 4th May, 1734, Henry Gorges.

III. Sarah.

IV. Anne.

[ "A Tour through Ireland," by two Gentlemen, 1748;  
KILDARE JOURNAL; Brewer's "Beauties of Ireland"; information  
from George Dames Burtchaell, Athlone Pursuivant.]

By-election, 22nd October, 1745.

**Sir Kildare Dixon Borrowes, Bart.**

(Vice Hon. Richard Allen, deceased).

**Sir Kildare Dixon Borrowes**,<sup>1</sup> of Gilltown, County Kildare, was eldest son of Sir Walter Borrowes, 4th Bart., of Gilltown (M.P. for Harristown, 1721, and Athy, 1727), by Mary, dau. and co-h. of Captain Edward Pottinger, R.N. Succeeded his father as 5th Bart., 9th June, 1741; was a Commissioner of the Tillage Act for Leinster; served as High Sheriff, 1751. Sir Kildare, who sat for the county in the two succeeding Parliaments, was also returned for Randalstown in 1761. He was admitted a Free Brother of the Holy Trinity Guild of Merchants of Dublin, by Grace Especial, gratis, 4th August, 1754. According to Hunt's "Irish Parliament in 1775," he was entirely attached to the Duke of Leinster.

He m. 1stly in February, 1759, Elizabeth, dau. and heiress of John Short, of Grange, Queen's County, by whom, who d. 23rd August, 1766, he had issue:—

I. Sir Erasmus Dixon, who s. as 6th Bart., b. 20th December, 1759. High Sheriff of Queen's County, 1800, and of County Kildare, 1809. m. 1783 Henrietta, youngest dau. of Very Rev. Arthur Champagné, Dean of Clonmacnois, and d. 19th September, 1814, leaving issue:—

II. Walter, d. unm.

III. Rev. Kildare, d. unm.

I. Mary d. young.

<sup>1</sup> An interesting reference to Sir Kildare Borrowes appears in Howell's "State Trials," in connexion with the trial of Francis Annesley, of Ballysax, Richard, Earl of Anglesea, and John Jaus, for assaulting Hon. James Annesley, at the Summer Assizes, at Athy, in 1744.

Sir Kildare m. 2ndly, 10th May, 1769, Jane, dau. of Joseph Higginson, of Mount Ophaley, County Kildare, and died 22nd June, 1790, having by her had further issue, viz. :—

IV. William, m. Angelina, who d. 9th February, 1808, only dau. of Right Hon. Sir Michael Smith, Bart., of Newtown, King's County, and widow of Smith Steele (2nd son of Sir Richard Steele, Bart.). He d.s.p. 1809.

V. Rev. Joseph, Rector of Ballina, m., 6th May, 1810, Anne, dau. of Frederick Trench, of Woodlawn, County Galway, M.P., and d. 31st January, 1840.

VI. Robert, of Gilltown, b. 1778, m. 22nd December, 1804, Charlotte, dau. of Samuel Madden, of Hilton, County Monaghan, and died 13th June, 1850, leaving issue.

VII. Richard, d. young.

II. Emily, m. 1797, Ven. Thomas Kingbury, D.D., Archdeacon of Killala.

[Playfair's "British Family Antiquity;" Burke's Peerage; Obituary Notices in Exshaw, Walker, and Gentleman's Magazine; "Complete Baronetage," by G. E. C.; KILDARE JOURNAL; Dublin Almanack and Directory, 1757.]

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Returned for the County, 27th April, 1761.

**Sir Kildare Dixon Borrowes, Bart.** (see *ante*).  
**Arthur Pomeroy.**

**Arthur Pomeroy**, of Carbury, County Kildare, was eldest son of Ven. John Pomeroy, Archdeacon of Cork, who died 1725, by Elizabeth, dau. of Edmund Donellan, of Cloghan, County Roscommon. Born 1723; graduated B.A. at Trinity College, Dublin, 1744; served as High Sheriff, 1752. According to Mrs. Delany he was "sensible, gentle, and good-humoured." In the Scully MS. he is thus summed up: "Returned by and devoted to the Leinster family. Had he been unconnected with His Grace, he certainly would have supported His Excellency. Lord Harcourt offered him a seat at the Revenue Board, which the Duke would not allow him to accept."

He represented the county in three successive Parliaments, and was raised to the peerage as Baron Harberton, of Carbury,



20th September, 1783, taking his seat on the 14th October following. On 5th July, 1791, he was advanced to the Viscounty of Harberton. His country house was at Newberry, County Kildare; while in Dublin he lived at 48 (now 5) Kildare Street, where his arms may still be seen on a leaden cistern, dated 1753. He was a Trustee of the Linen Manufacture for the Province of Leinster; a Director of the Grand Canal Company, and a Member of the Royal Dublin Society. On 20th October, 1747, he married Mary,<sup>1</sup> younger dau. and co-heiress of Henry Colley, of Castle Carbury, County Kildare, M.P. for Strabane (brother of Richard, 1st Baron Mornington); by her, who died 7th April, 1794, he left issue at his decease, 9th April, 1798:—

- I. Henry, s. as 2nd Viscount Harberton, b. 8th December, 1749. Called to the Irish Bar, 1775; a Commissioner of Barracks; M.P. for Strabane, 1776-97; married 20th January, 1788, Mary, who died 22nd January, 1822, dau. of Nicholas Grady, of Grange, County Limerick, and d.s.p., 30th November, 1829.
- II. Arthur James, 3rd Viscount, b. 3rd March, 1783, m., October, 1800, Elizabeth, dau. of Thomas Kinsley, and d.s.p. 27th September, 1832.
- III. Rev. John, M.A., Treasurer of Christ Church, Dublin; Rector of Urney, Derry, 1788; s. as 4th Viscount; b. 19th September, 1758, m., 31st October, 1785, Esther (who died 3rd January, 1840), eldest dau. and heiress of James Spencer, of Rathangan, County Kildare, and died 4th July, 1833, leaving issue.
- IV. George, b. 1st March, 1764, d. unm.
  - I. Elizabeth, d. unm.
  - II. Henrietta Judith, m., 25th July, 1776, James, 2nd Viscount Lifford, and d.s.p. 22nd April, 1778.
  - III. Mary, m. 23rd January, 1776, Sir John Craven Carden, 1st Bart. of Templemore, County Tipperary.

[Authorities:—Playfair's "British Family Antiquity"; Peerages of Lodge and Burke (1910); Debrett's Peerage, 1808; Correspondence of Mary Granville, Mrs. Delany (vol. iii, p. 89); Todd's Dublin Graduates; Cotton's *Fasti Ecclesiae Hibernicae*; Scully's Irish Parliament, 1775, edited by Hunt; and Kelly's Irish Calendar, 1795.]

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<sup>1</sup> Mrs. Delany describes her as "a dry stick of a thing," who "never commends anything, and shows great conceit of her own understanding." She had a fortune of £1,500 per annum.

Returned for the County, 18th June, 1776.

**Lord Charles FitzGerald.**

**Arthur Pomeroy** (see *ante*).

**Lord Charles James FitzGerald** was second son of James, 1st Duke of Leinster, by Lady Anne Emilia Lennox, 2nd dau. of Charles, 2nd Duke of Richmond. Born 30th June, 1756. He was an officer in the Royal Navy, in which he rose to be Vice-Admiral of the White. Lord Charles was also returned for the County at the General Election in 1783. In the Parliament of 1790-7 he represented Cavan, and in that of 1798-1800 the Borough of Ardfert, being raised to the peerage of Ireland as Baron Lecale of Ardglass, December 27th, 1800. He was a Commissioner of Revenue, 1789 to 1792, and Muster Master-General in Ireland, 1792 to 1806. Lord Lecale, who was a Governor of the Royal Hospital, Kilmainham, and of the Hibernian Society, supported the measure of the Union. In the English House of Commons he was member for Arundel, January to May, 1807. His lordship m. 18th July, 1805, Julia, widow of Thomas Carton, of Maids-town, County Dublin, but by her (who died at Courtlands, Devon, 6th May, 1844) had no issue. On Lord Lecale's death, 18th February, 1810, the barony became extinct.

[Authorities :—Playfair's "British Family Antiquity"; G. E. C. Complete Peerage; "The Earls of Kildare;" Kelly's "Dublin Directory, 1795"; Commons' Journals; Gentleman's Magazine, 1810.]

Returned for the County, 14th October, 1783.

**Lord Charles FitzGerald** (see *ante*).

**John Wolfe.**

**John Wolfe**, of Forenaghts, County Kildare, and Merriion Square, Dublin, was eldest son of Philpot Wolfe, of Forenaghts, who d. 1775, by Mary, dau. of Thomas Burgh, of Dromkeen, County Limerick, born 18th May, 1753.<sup>1</sup> Captain of the Forenaghts Yeomanry Cavalry, which he raised during the Volunteer movement; Colonel of the Kildare Militia, Freeman

<sup>1</sup> Burke gives 9th February, 1754; but as this is the date of his admission, by birth, a Free Brother of the Holy Trinity Guild of Merchants of Dublin, I presume it to be correct.

of the City of Dublin, 1775; High Sheriff of County Kildare, 1779, and a Governor of the County, 1803. A Commissioner of the Revenue from 1792 to 1779, when he was dismissed for refusing to support the Government; held Patent Office of Registrar of Deeds. In 1790 he was returned for Killybegs; he also sat for the Borough of Carlow, February, 1798-1800. At the Spring Commencements, 1785, the University conferred on him the honorary degree of LL.D. According to Falkland's "Review of Irish Parliamentary Representation," he "discharged his delegated trust with a spirit becoming his manly mind, and with an ability to be expected from his enlightened understanding." In the words of a contemporary, "he has a strong and clear voice; his delivery is distinct; and his language forcible and manly." The same writer describes his manner of speaking as "warm, and at times vehement"; while he is said to have "amiable manners, masculine understanding, and unspotted integrity."

In an article in the JOURNAL (vol. iii, p. 365) it is said that he refused a peerage at the time of the Union, which agrees with Barrington's statement that "he could not be purchased."

Colonel Wolfe was nephew of the ill-fated Lord Kilwarden, and first cousin, once removed, of the Rev. Charles Wolfe, the Poet. He m., 9th April, 1777, Charlotte, 4th dau. of Theobald Wolfe, of Aungier Street, Dublin, Barrister-at-Law, and died 18th April, 1816, leaving issue:—

I. John, of Forenaghts, b. 26th February, 1778, Captain Forenaghts Yeomanry, Freeman of Dublin, 1802, Deputy Governor of County Kildare, d. unm. 22nd June, 1816.

II. Theobald, d. unm.

III. Arthur, Major Kildare Militia, b. 18th September, 1786, m. 1811, Margaret, dau. of James Hamilton of Dunboyne Castle, County Meath, and d.v.p. 27th August, 1813.

IV. Rev. Richard, who s. to Forenaghts on his eldest brother's death, b. 10th October, 1787, m. 12th April, 1831, Lady Charlotte Hely-Hutchinson, sister of John, 2nd Earl of Donoughmore, and d.s.p. 20th July, 1841. Lady Charlotte Wolfe survived till 1870.

I. Elizabeth, d. young.

II. Mary, d. unm. 24th December, 1826.

III. Elizabeth, d. unm. 7th May, 1836.

IV. Charlotte, d. unm.

[Authorities :—Burke's "Landed Gentry"; Liber Munerum Publicorum; Irish Political Characters, 1799; Falkland; KILDARE JOURNAL; Barrington's "Rise and Fall of the Irish Nation"; Debrett's Peerage; Playfair's "British Family Antiquity"; Georgian Society's Publications, &c.]

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Returned for the County, 2nd July, 1790.

**Lord Edward FitzGerald.**

**Maurice Bagenal St. Leger Keating.**

**Lord Edward FitzGerald**, fifth son of James, 1st Duke of Leinster, by the Lady Emily Lennox, dau. of Charles, 2nd Duke of Richmond, is too well known to history to require any detailed notice in these pages. He was born 15th October, 1763, and had represented the family borough of Athy in the preceding Parliament, being now returned through the influence of his brother the Duke. A writer in 1816 states that with regard to the two members returned for this county, one was always nominated by the Duke of Leinster, proprietor of 70,000 acres, or about one-third of its entire area, while the other was considered independent.

The following description of Lord Edward, written while a member of this Parliament, is interesting in showing the way in which he was regarded by the electors at the time. He is, writes Falkland, "a young nobleman, who has bled in the field in the cause of his country, whose honour and worth are indisputable, and who will not forfeit their confidence or barter their friendship for place, pension, or profit."

Lord Edward m. 27th December, 1792, Pamela, the reputed dau. of Philippe Egalité, Duke of Orleans, by Madame de Genlis, by whom he had issue :—

I. Edward Fox FitzGerald, b. 1794, m. 6th November, 1827, Jane, youngest dau. of Sir John Dean Paul, Bart., and d. 25th January, 1863.

I. Pamela, m. 1820, Sir Guy Campbell, Bart.

II. Lucy Louisa, m. 1825, Captain George F. Lyon, R.N.

Lord Edward FitzGerald died 4th June, 1798, of wounds received while resisting arrest, on a charge of high treason, for which he was attainted, but the attainder was reversed in 1819.

[Webb's Compendium of Irish Biography; Dictionary of National Biography; Cunningham's "Illustrious Englishmen" (vi, p. 401); KILDARE JOURNAL (v, p. 458); Lady Holland's Diary; Wills' "Illustrious Irishmen"; Burke's Peerage; Lodge's Peerage; Playfair's "British Family Antiquity"; Falkland's "Review of Irish Parliamentary Representation"; Oldfield's "Representative History"; "The Earls of Kildare"; The Cornwallis Correspondence (ii, p. 339); Mountmorres' Irish Parliament, &c.]

**Maurice Bagenal St. Leger Keating**, of Narraghmore, County Kildare, was only son of Maurice Keating, of Narraghmore (M.P. Harristown, 1776-7) by his second wife, Catherine Bagenal. He represented the county continuously till 1802, and served as High Sheriff in 1790 and 1793.

Colonel Keating entered the army as Cornet 3rd Dragoons, 14th May, 1778; was appointed Lieut. 22nd Light Dragoons, 16th December, 1779, being promoted Captain 20th June, 1781, and Major, 13th December, 1782. When the regiment was disbanded in the following year, he was placed on half-pay. On 12th October, 1793, he was gazetted Lieutenant-Colonel, and on 8th April, 1794, was placed in command of the 107th Foot, which was disbanded a year later. He retired from the service in 1796, and appears to have lived at Narraghmore, where he ornamented the demesne by extensive plantations of oak, until the mansion house was destroyed by the insurgents two years later. He lived for some time in Merrion Square, Dublin, finally severing his connexion with the Narraghmore Estate in 1813, when he disposed of it to Robert La Touche, of Harristown, for £93,000.

In the intervals between his military commissions, Colonel Keating had travelled far and widely. He accompanied Consul-General Payne in 1784 on a tour through France, Spain, and Morocco, of which he published an account in 1816, entitled "Travels in Europe and Africa." The work was re-issued in the following year as "Travels through France, Spain, and Morocco." He had previously published in 1812 a scientific work, entitled "Eidometria, or Optic Mensuration." He was a good linguist, and in 1800 translated "The True History of the Conquest of Mexico," from the Spanish of Bernal Diaz del Castillo, which was favourably reviewed by Southey and other



competent critics. Colonel Keating m., 7th July, 1790, Lady Martha Brabazon, who died 1820, 2nd dau. of Anthony, 9th Earl of Meath, and died at Paris in 1835, leaving three daus., viz. :—

I. Elizabeth, m. 14th July, 1821, Claud Alexander.

II. Selina Charlotte, m. 7th November, 1826, Hon. Ferdinand St. John, and d. 23rd March, 1897.

III. Isabella, d. unm.

[Information from George Dames Burtchaell, Athlone Pursuivant; Brewer's "Beauties of Ireland"; Dictionary of National Biography; Survey of County Kildare; Burke's Peerage; Playfair's "British Family Antiquity"; KILDARE JOURNAL, &c.]

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Ballads and Poems of the County Kildare.

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No. XII.

The Geraldines.

By THOMAS DAVIS.

## Ballads and Poems of the County Kildare.

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No. XII.

### The Geraldines.

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THE Geraldines ! the Geraldines !—'tis full a thousand years  
Since, 'mid the Tuscan vineyards,<sup>1</sup> bright flashed their battle spears ;  
When Capet seized the Crown of France, their iron shields were known,  
And their sabre-dint struck terror on the banks of the Garonne ;  
Across the downs of Hastings they spurred hard by William's side,  
And the grey sands of Palestine with Moslem blood they dyed ;  
But never then, nor thence, till now, has falsehood or disgrace  
Been seen to soil FitzGerald's plume, or mantle in his face.

The Geraldines ! the Geraldines !—'tis true in Strongbow's<sup>2</sup> van,  
By lawless force, as conquerors, their Irish reign began ;  
And, oh ! through many a dark campaign they proved their prowess  
stern,  
In Leinster's plains and Munster's vales, on king, and chief, and kerne ;  
But noble was the cheer within the halls so rudely won,  
And gen'rous was the steel-gloved hand that had such slaughter done ;  
How gay their laugh, how proud their mien, you'd ask no herald's sign—  
Among a thousand you had known the princely Geraldine.

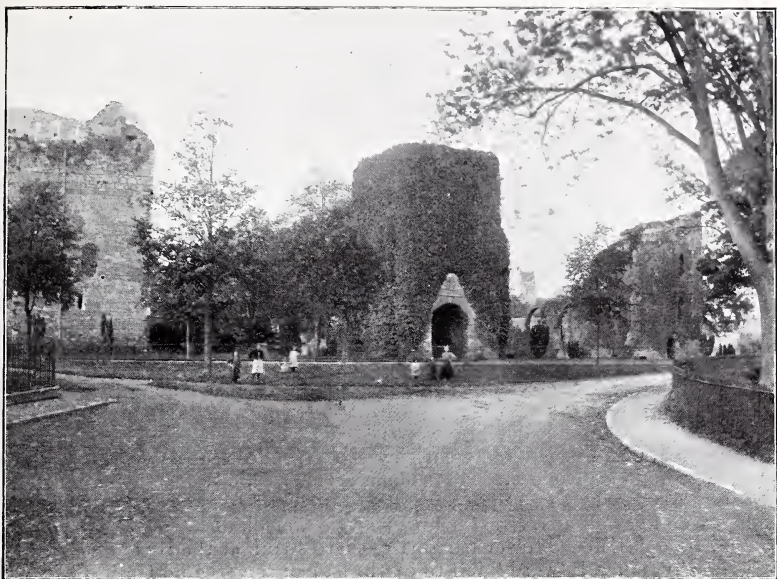
These Geraldines ! these Geraldines !—not long our air they breathed,  
Not long they fed on venison in Irish water seethed ;  
Not often had their children been by Irish mothers nursed,  
When from their full and genial hearts an Irish feeling burst !  
The English monarchs strove in vain, by law, and force, and bribe,  
To win from Irish thoughts and ways this "more than Irish"<sup>3</sup> tribe ;  
For still they clung to fosterage, to Celtic tongue, and bard :  
What king dare say to a Geraldine, "Your Irish wife discard" ?

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<sup>1</sup> The FitzGerald's are descended from the Gherardini of Florence, in Tuscany.

<sup>2</sup> Richard fitz Gilbert de Clare, second Earl of Pembroke, nicknamed "Strongbow."

<sup>3</sup> The complaint of the English officials in Ireland to Henry VIII. was that the FitzGerald's, the Bourkes, and other Anglo-Norman families had "become more Irish than the Irish themselves."



TWO VIEWS OF PORTIONS OF THE RUINS OF MAYNOOTH CASTLE.  
[From Photographs by Lawrence, Dublin.]

Ye Geraldines ! ye Geraldines !—how royally ye reigned  
 O'er Desmond <sup>1</sup> broad and rich Kildare, and English art disdained ;  
 Your sword made knights, your banner waved, free was your bugle call  
 By Glin's <sup>2</sup> green slopes, and Dingle's <sup>3</sup> tide, from Barrow's <sup>4</sup> banks to  
 Youghal.<sup>5</sup>  
 What gorgeous shrines, what Brehon lore, what minstrel feasts there  
 were  
 In and around Maynooth's <sup>6</sup> grey keep, and palace-filled Adare ! <sup>7</sup>  
 But not for rite or feast ye stayed, when friend or kin were pressed ;  
 And foemen fled when "Crom-a-boo" <sup>8</sup> bespoke your lance in rest.

Ye Geraldines ! ye Geraldines !—since Silken Thomas <sup>9</sup> flung  
 King Henry's sword on council board, the English lords among,  
 Ye never ceased to battle brave against the English sway,  
 Though axe and brand and treachery your proudest cut away.  
 Of Desmond's blood, through woman's veins passed on th' exhausted  
 tide ;  
 His title lives <sup>10</sup>—a Saxon churl usurps the lion's hide :  
 And though Kildare tower haughtily, there's ruin at the root,  
 Else why, since Edward <sup>11</sup> fell to earth, had such a tree no fruit ?

<sup>1</sup> i.e. Deas Mhumha, or South Munster, comprising the Counties of Cork and Kerry.

<sup>2</sup> Formerly called Glen Corbry, i.e. Corbry's Valley, Co. Limerick—the place that the Knight of Glin takes his title from.

<sup>3</sup> Formerly Dangan I Coush, i.e. the Fort of O'Cush, in the County Kerry.

<sup>4</sup> The River Barrow [Bearbha = *Bear* (water) and *ba* (dumb), i.e. the silent-flowing river].

<sup>5</sup> From Eochaill, meaning a Wood of Yews, in the County Cork.

<sup>6</sup> Magh Nuadhat, Nuat's Plain, Co. Kildare.

<sup>7</sup> Ath-dara, the Ford of the Oak-tree, Co. Limerick.

<sup>8</sup> The war-cry of the Leinster FitzGerald, meaning "Croom to victory," from Croom, in the County Limerick.

<sup>9</sup> The tenth Earl of Kildare, who rose in rebellion in 1534, and suffered death at Tyburn in 1537.

<sup>10</sup> The FitzGerald Earldom of Desmond became extinct in 1608. The title was revived in 1622 by James I. in the person of Sir Richard Preston, Lord Dingwall, with limitation to George, Lord Fielding. Sir Richard was drowned in 1628, and, as he left no male issue, the Earldom passed to George, Lord Fielding, ancestor to the Earls of Denbigh.

<sup>11</sup> i.e. Lord Edward, of '98 fame.





NORTH AND SOUTH VIEWS OF ADARE CASTLE ON THE RIVER MAIGUE, CO. LIMERICK.  
 [From Photographs by Lawience, Dublin.]

True Geraldines ! brave Geraldines !—as torrents mould the earth,  
 You channelled deep old Ireland's heart by constancy and worth :  
 When Ginckle 'leaguered Limerick,'<sup>1</sup> the Irish soldiers gazed  
 To see if in the setting sun dead Desmond's banner blazed !<sup>2</sup>  
 And still it is the peasant's hope upon the Curragh's mere,  
 "They live who'll see ten thousand men with good Lord Edward  
 there"—

So let them dream till brighter days, when, not by Edward's shade,  
 But by some leader true as he, their lines shall be arrayed !

These Geraldines ! these Geraldines !—rain wears away the rock,  
 And time may wear away the tribe that stood the battle's shock,  
 But ever, sure, while one is left of all that honoured race,  
 In front of Ireland's chivalry is that FitzGerald's place.  
 And though the last were dead and gone, how many a field and town,  
 From Thomas Court<sup>3</sup> to Abbeyfeale,<sup>4</sup> would cherish their renown,  
 And men would say of valour's rise, or ancient power's decline,  
 " 'Twill never soar, it never shone, as did the Geraldine."

The Geraldines ! the Geraldines !—and are there any fears  
 Within the sons of conquerors for full a thousand years ?  
 Can treason spring from out a soil bedewed with martyrs' blood ?  
 Or has that grown a purling brook which long rushed down a flood ?  
 By Desmond swept with sword and fire—by clan and keep laid low—  
 By Silken Thomas and his kin—by good Lord Edward ! No !  
 The forms of centuries rise up, and in the Irish line  
 Command their son to take the post that fits the Geraldine.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup> In 1691.

<sup>2</sup> This refers to Gerald FitzGerald, fifteenth Earl of Desmond, who, tradition states, dwells under the waters of Lough Gur, Co. Limerick, till the silver shoes of his white charger are worn out, when he will return and regain his own again.

<sup>3</sup> i.e. St. Thomas's Abbey, Dublin.

<sup>4</sup> Mainistir-na-Feile, or the Abbey of the River Feale, Co. Limerick.

<sup>5</sup> Thomas Davis, the author of the poem, was the poet of the Young Ireland Party, and his sentiments are clearly shown in the above verses. His love of, and devotion to, Ireland only ended with his death in 1845.



TWO VIEWS OF THE RUINS OF SHANID CASTLE, CO. LIMERICK.

(The Castle consisted of a circular Keep surrounded by a bawn, built on the summit of an artificial mound.) From this place the War-cry and Motto of the Munster FitzGerald was derived.

[From Photographs by Mr. T. J. Westropp, M.R.I.A.]



## NOTES ON THE FITZGERALDS OF IRELAND.

BY LORD WALTER FITZGERALD.

THE Geraldines (so called from "*Geraldini*," the Latin form of the name),<sup>1</sup> or FitzGerald of Ireland, were all sprung from three brothers, two of whom—William FitzGerald (Lord of Carew) and Maurice FitzGerald (Lord of Maynooth)—arrived in Ireland in 1170, to assist King Henry II in gaining a footing in that country, on a request from Dermot-na-gall MacMurrough, the deposed King of Leinster, to afford him aid in recovering his Province. Of the same stock as the FitzGerald are the families of Carew, Gerard, and Windsor, in England.

The original home of the race was Florence, in Tuscany. There is on record a letter dated 27th May, 1507, written by Gerald, eighth Earl of Kildare, to the Gherardini of Florence, acknowledging them as relations; and in 1542, Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey, Statesman, Poet, and Soldier, was so struck with the beauty of Lady Elizabeth FitzGerald, known as "*The Fair Geraldine*," a daughter of Gerald, ninth Earl of Kildare, that he composed a sonnet on her, which commences thus:—

From Tuscane came my lady's worthy race;  
Fair Florence was sometime her ancient seat.  
The Western Isle, whose pleasant shore doth face  
Wild Camber's cliffs, did give her lively heat.

Stanihurst, the historian, too, in 1570, wrote of the Geraldines:—"This House was of the nobilitie of Florence, came from thence to Normandy." FitzGerald as a surname was assumed at the end of the twelfth century, though for a very long period afterwards it was not in general use, as one reads in the Documents and State Papers of Ireland, even down to Elizabeth's reign, of members of the family being styled *John fitz Thomas*, *Gerald fitz Maurice*, &c.; so that if they are not further described as of such-and-such a place, it makes it almost impossible to identify the individual. The word *fitz* is of Norman origin, and is equivalent to the French *filz*, meaning *son of*.

An attempt to compile a pedigree of the Geraldines previous to their arrival in England would be futile, as it would be untrustworthy and mostly conjecture; and one does not get on to firm ground till 1086, the date of the Domesday Book. The researches of Mr. J. H. Round (author of "*Peerages and Pedigrees*," &c.) have conclusively proved that a Walter fitz Other, mentioned in that great work, was the ancestor from whom the FitzGerald, the De Carews, the De Windsors, and the Gerards were all sprung.

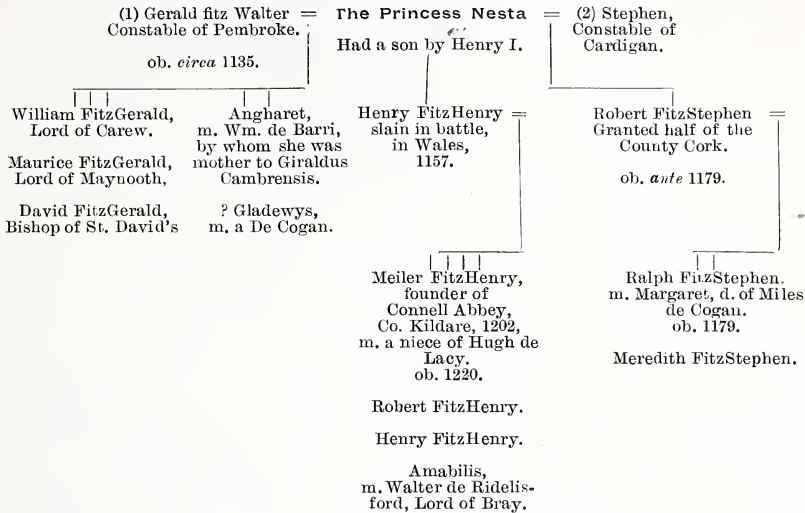
This Walter fitz Other (the latter name modernized to Odo and Otho) was Castellan of Windsor Castle and Keeper of the Forest there; he was also tenant-in-chief of that barony, as well as of manors in Berks, Bucks, Hants, Surrey, and Middlesex; the date of his death has not been discovered, but he was still alive in 1100. From Windsor the scene shifts to Wales, where we find a younger son of this Walter fitz Otho, named Gerald, as Constable of the Castle of Pembroke, belonging to

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<sup>1</sup> The Geraldines in Irish would be "*Garaltach*," and *FitzGerald*—"MacGarrett."

Arnulf de Montgomery ; and on the fall of the latter, owing to rebellion, Gerald fitz Walter became its proprietor, rebuilt the Castle in 1105, and erected another at Carew, also in Pembrokeshire.

Gerald fitz Walter's death occurred about the year 1135. His wife was the Princess Nesta, daughter of Rhys ap Tudor, Prince of South Wales. By this marriage, his children were closely related to the FitzHenry and the FitzStephen families, as is shown in the following chart :—



From the above Gerald fitz Walter, the surname of FitzGerald was derived. His eldest son, William of Carew, was the ancestor of the families of Carew, FitzMaurice, Gerard, and the FitzGerald of Knocktopher, in the county Kilkenny.

The second son, Maurice, will be referred to again.

The third son, David, was Bishop of St. David's ; he had a son named Milo, nicknamed "fitzBishop" and "mac-an-espug" (i.e., the Bishop's son), from whom the FitzGerald of Iverk and of (?) Brownstown, both in the county Kilkenny, were descended.

Gerald fitz Walter appears to have had two daughters : (1) Angharet, who married William de Barri, from whom the Barrys of the county Cork are sprung, and (2) Gladewys, wife of a De Cogan.

The second son, Maurice FitzGerald, in recompense for his services in the conquest of Leinster, was rewarded with a grant of the eastern portion of the O'Byrne territory of Offelan, which included the lordships of Maynooth and of Naas ; he also was granted the lordship of Wicklow ; the latter, however, did not for long remain in the possession of the family. Maurice died in 1177, and was buried in Wexford ; he left five sons. His eldest son, William FitzGerald, inherited the lordship of Naas, and thus he and his descendants were known as Barons of Naas. After three generations, this branch of the family ended in an heiress, and the lordship of Naas passed from a Butler into the De Londres family, and

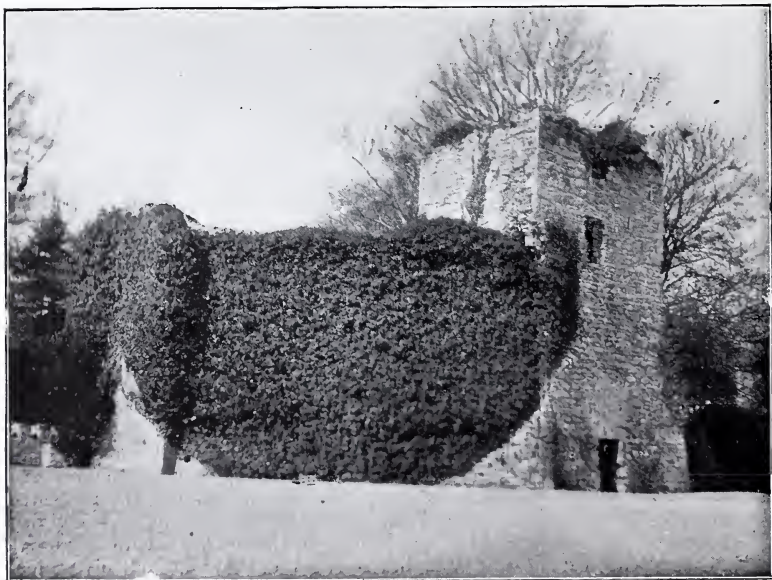


eventually, through a De Londres heiress, into the possession of the Prestons, Barons of Gormanstown.

Gerald, the second son of Maurice FitzGerald, having acquired possessions in the O'Connor territory of Offaly, including Geashill, Rathangan, and Lea (the latter now in the north-eastern portion of the Queen's County), was known as the first Baron of Offaly; this title became merged in that of the Earldom of Kildare, created in 1316. His death took place in 1203, and from him are descended the FitzGerald of the county Kildare, of the King's and Queen's Counties, and of the two Meaths.

The third son of Maurice FitzGerald was named Thomas, nicknamed "the Great"—from his large possessions in the western portion of the County Limerick—and was styled Lord of Okonyl (now Connello). He was the ancestor of the FitzGerald of Munster (including the FitzGibbon family), the head of whom was created Earl of Desmond in 1329, a title which became extinct in 1608, on the death, in the Tower of London, of James fitz Thomas Roe FitzGerald, seventeenth Earl of Desmond; his vast estates in the counties of Limerick, Waterford, Cork, and Kerry being portioned out among English "Undertakers."

The fourth and fifth sons were named Alexander and Maurice; from the latter were sprung the FitzGerald of Burnchurch (alias Kitrany), of Goslingstown, and of (?) Gorteens, all in the County Kilkenny; besides those of Killesk in the County Wexford, and of Turlough in the County Mayo, offshoots of the Barons of Burnchurch.



THE RUINS OF CROOM CASTLE, WITH ITS CIRCULAR BAWN (EXTERIOR), CO. LIMERICK.  
(See p. 503.)

From this place the War-cry and Motto of the Leinster FitzGerald was taken.

[From a Photograph by W. FitzG., April, 1906.]

For fuller particulars of the FitzGerald above-mentioned, the Geraldine pedigrees at the commencement of this volume should be consulted; that dealing with the Barons of Offaly has been revised owing to errors in the past, and the corrections appear in Burke's "Peerage" for 1911 for the first time.

The Leinster FitzGerald's slogan or war-cry was *Crom-a-boo*, meaning Croom to victory; this appears in Irish (*Crum a buad*) at the top of an oil-painting of the Wizard Earl (ob. 1586) at Carton. In 1216 Maurice, the second Baron of Offaly, obtained from the Crown a grant (or re-grant) of the lordship of Croom in the County Limerick, which, previous to the Anglo-Norman invasion, lay in the O'Donovan territory of Hy Cairbre. From this place, where the FitzGerald erected a castle, the ruins of which are still standing, the war-cry was taken; in doing so they followed the Irish custom, as each clan had its own distinctive war-cry, all of which ended in *aboo*. From being the slogan, it became the family motto, which is still in use.

For centuries the Earls of Kildare possessed a large estate in the County Limerick, consisting of the Manors of Croom, Adafe, Athlacca, Castle Robert, "Urygydy, Grene, Esgrene, and Corkmoyghyd." The wars in Ireland of 1641 and 1690 had so impoverished the Earls of that period that, in order to pay off incumbrances, John, eighteenth Earl of Kildare, was forced to sell his County Limerick property, and so parted with it in 1721.

The Munster FitzGerald's had "*Shanet-a-boo*" for their war-cry. This originated in their lordship of Shanid, also in the County Limerick. There are still some remains of their castle there, which stands on an artificial moat or mound.

At the present time the motto of the Knight of Kerry (Sir Maurice FitzGerald) is "*Mullachar-a-boo*."

The titles of the Knight of Kerry, the Knight of Glin, and the White Knight (an extinct FitzGibbon honour) are of very ancient date. According to tradition, in the thirteenth century three brothers, sons of John fitz Thomas FitzGerald, second Lord of Connello, were created Knights, and, after the colour of their richly inlaid armour, were known as (1) the Green Knight, (2) the Black Knight, and (3) the White Knight; the first was the ancestor of the Knights of Kerry,<sup>1</sup> the second of the knights of Glin (i.e. of Glen Corbry, on the Shannon, in the County Limerick), and the third was the ancestor of the Clan Gibbon, i.e., the MacGibbon or FitzGibbon family, so called from a Gilbert FitzGerald, whose Christian name takes the form of Gibbon in Irish.

### Crests.

The FitzGerald's of Leinster have a monkey for their crest; and those of Munster either a boar or an armed knight on horseback, except the FitzMaurices, who have a centaur drawing a bow and arrow.

<sup>1</sup> "*Mullachar*" is probably a place-name, but it has not been identified, and the present Knight of Kerry can throw no light on it.

<sup>2</sup> Archdall's Edition of Lodge's "*Peerage of Ireland*," vol. i, p. 61, states that the Knight of Kerry was descended from the Black Knight, but the Book of Howth, a sixteenth-century compilation published in full in Brewer's "*Calendar of Carew Manuscripts*," at p. 20, describes how "upon the edge of Kerey is the Green Knight, alias the Knight of Kerey."

The adoption of a monkey as a crest by the Leinster FitzGerald's originated in an incident which occurred at Woodstock Castle, near Athy, towards the end of the thirteenth century. On an alarm of fire being raised, the inhabitants of the castle (then belonging to Thomas fitz Maurice FitzGerald, third son of the second Baron of Offaly) all took refuge outside, and overlooked the little son and heir, then a babe in a cradle. On the child being missed, a retainer was sent back to try and



WOODSTOCK CASTLE, NEAR ATHY, CO. KILDARE.

rescue it ; but he soon returned to report that the nurse-room was in a mass of flames. At the same time a tame ape, which was usually kept chained in the castle, was seen on the battlements bearing the babe in its arms ; it then, still holding the child, clambered down the ivied walls, and laid it unhurt on the ground. This babe, the only son its parents had, lived to become the fifth Baron of Offaly and first Earl of Kildare, and died in 1316. Hence the family crest.<sup>1</sup>

A very similar legend is related in connexion with the Desmond branch of the FitzGerald's. In 1261 the MacCarthy's gained a decisive victory at Callan, near Tralee, over the Geraldine forces led by John fitz Thomas FitzGerald, second Lord of Connello, the Decies and Desmond, and by his son Maurice, both of whom were slain in the battle. When the news reached their castle at Tralee, a panic seized the garrison,

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<sup>1</sup> Holinshed, in his "Chronicles of Ireland," relates an anecdote in connexion with a monkey as the FitzGerald crest. He died in 1580. See the JOURNAL, vol. v, p. 277.



which was only allayed by the strange appearance of a tame ape bearing Maurice's young heir, named Thomas, in its arms on one of the turrets



THE FRAGMENT OF THE RUINS OF TRALEE CASTLE, CO. KERRY.

[From a Photograph by Lawrence, Dublin.]

of the castle. This most unusual sight was looked upon as such a good omen that the inhabitants gained heart, and were able to repel the MacCarthy attack. From this event Thomas, till the day of his death, was known as "Tomas na Napadh," or Thomas of the Monkey, though, as stated above, the Desmond crest became a boar, and not a monkey. This Thomas died in 1298, and was the father of the first Earl of Desmond.

It is a curious coincidence that another legend dealing with an Earl of Kildare is almost identical with that related of an Earl of Desmond. The legend about Gerald, eleventh Earl of Kildare, known as "the Wizard Earl," has already been told in prose and verse in our Journal.<sup>1</sup> The pith of the legend is that the Wizard Earl and his retinue lie in an enchanted sleep in a cave under the Great Rath of Mullaghmast (lying between Ballitore and Athy), and that once in seven years, mounted on a white charger shod with silver, he, and his knights, issue forth, gallop round the Curragh, revisit Kilkea Castle (where the Earl practised "the black art"), and then return to Mullaghmast again. These proceedings are to continue until the silver shoes are worn out, when the enchantment

<sup>1</sup> See vol. ii, p. 29; vol. v, p. 275; and vol. vi, p. 407.

will be broken, and the Earl will live again and release Ireland from her foes. The Wizard Earl died in 1586.

The Munster version of the legend is connected with Gerald, the fifteenth Earl of Desmond, who, with his followers, dwell under the waters of Lough Gur, where the ruins of his castle still stand, about midway between Bruff and Oola, in the County Limerick. They, too, appear once in seven years, riding on the surface of the lough. The Earl can be recognized by his being mounted on a silver-shod white charger; and in this case too, when the silver shoes are worn out, the Earl will return and regain his own once more. He was slain in rebellion in 1583.

The similarity of these two legends is very remarkable. Of Celtic chiefs, too, like traditions are also related. One is told of The O'Donoghue of the Loughs, who dwells beneath Lough Leane (the Lower Lake), at Killarney, and is to be seen riding over its waters before sunrise on May Day in each year. Another deals with Ivor mac Crom O'Donovan, Chief of Carbery, in the County Cork, who erected the castle called Castle Ivor, in the parish of Myross, in 1251, and who was a famous navigator and necromancer. Once in seven years he and his ship are seen on Lough Cluhir, which is situated in the townland of Listarkin.

### Arms.

The Crusades, which commenced in 1095, and ended a failure in 1291, are generally acknowledged to have been the cause of hereditary coats-of-arms—that is, arms handed down from father to sons. They were painted on the knight's shield and embroidered on his pennon, and on his linen surcoat, which was worn over the armour (hence the term *coat-of-arms*). The crest was worn on the crown of the helmet, encircled by a "wreath" or "torse" of the family colours.

The arms of the Leinster FitzGerald<sup>1</sup> are "Argent, a saltire gules"; those of the Desmond family, "Ermine, a saltire gules," with slight differences in the arms of some of their offshoots; as, for instance, the Knight of Kerry has the saltire "charged with a cross formée argent"; and the FitzGibbons have the addition of, "on a chief argent, three annulets gules." The FitzGerald<sup>s</sup> of Caherass, County Limerick—descended from Thomas, the seventh Earl of Kildare—bore the same arms as he did.

The arms of the FitzMaurices, sprung from Raymond le Gros, are "Argent, a saltire gules, a chief ermine."

### The Oil-painting of the Ninth Earl of Kildare, 1530.

Gerald, or Garrett Oge, the ninth Earl of Kildare, was born in 1487, and died in 1534. He was twice married. By the first wife he was the father of "The Silken Thomas," tenth Earl of Kildare; and by the second wife he had two sons, the elder of whom became the eleventh Earl of Kildare, known as "The Wizard Earl."

This picture, which measures 1 ft. 8½ in. by 1 ft. 3½ in., is the earliest portrait of a FitzGerald in existence; the painter of it is unknown. The

<sup>1</sup> Excepting the FitzGerald<sup>s</sup> of Iverk and Brownsford, in the County Kilkenny, and the FitzGerald<sup>s</sup> (formerly) of Allen, in the County Kildare, the latter an offshoot of the Knights of Kerry, which families bore the saltire on ermine ground.





AN OIL-PAINTING OF GERALD, 9TH EARL OF KILDARE, 1530.

In the possession of the Duke of Leinster, at Carton.

family crest and arms appear in the picture, with the following inscription :—"Geraldus Filius Geraldi Comes Kildarie. ̃Etatis 43, A. Dni. 1530."

### The MacKenzie Clan.

The MacKenzie clan of Kintail, Seaforth, &c., is said to have sprung from a younger son of John fitzThomas "more" FitzGerald, second Lord of Connello. According to a manuscript history of this clan, preserved at Carton, written by Dr. George MacKenzie (author of "Lives of the Scottish Writers"), Gerald, third son of the John fitzThomas who was slain in the battle with the MacCarthys at Callan in 1261, escaped and fled to Scotland, where he was known as "Gerald of Callan," or "Callan Gerald," a name soon corrupted to "Colin." He served under King Alexander III., and on one occasion had the luck to save the King's life by slaying an infuriated stag which had attacked him, and for this act he was granted a stag's head for his coat-of-arms; he was also granted the lands of Kintail, in Ross-shire, and became first Baron of Kintail. He died in 1278, and by his wife, the Lady Margaret Stuart, daughter of Walter, the Lord High Chamberlain of Scotland, he had a son named Kenneth, the second Baron, whose descendants assumed the surname of MacKenneth, *alias* MacKenzie, according to the Highland custom.

### The Galway Family of Bodkin.

The family of Bodkin (one of the fourteen Anglo-Norman "tribes" of the town of Galway) is of the Geraldine stock. According to Hardiman's "History of Galway," this family had as an ancestor Richard, a younger son of Thomas "more" fitz Maurice, first Lord of Connello, who died in 1215. This Richard, however, does not appear in the Desmond Pedigrees. Be that as it may, the Bodkins bear the FitzGerald of Leinster arms, crest, and motto, as is proved by a slab bearing these



devices in the town of Galway, a cast of which is to be seen in the Dublin Science and Art Museum, from which the illustration here shown has been reproduced. This would appear to connect them with the Leinster FitzGerald's rather than with those of Munster.





AN EARL OF KILDARE'S TOMB OF THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY, NOW AT  
ST. WERBURGH'S CHURCH, DUBLIN. (See page 510.)  
[From a Photograph by T. F. Geoghegan. Dublin.]

Hardiman accounts for the change in the name from FitzGerald to Bodkin in the following manner :—

The family name (of Bodkin) originated, according to tradition, from a victory gained by their great progenitor Thomas, son of Richard (above mentioned), about the year 1300, over a valiant Irish knight, whom he encountered in single combat ; and having in the conflict made use of a short spear or weapon, in Irish called a “baudekin,” he was from that circumstance surnamed “Bualdh Baudekin,” i.e. “Bodkin victory.” Whatever doubt may attend this traditionary relation, none can exist as to the origin and descent of the family, which are fully ascertained by ancient stone sculptures and monuments still remaining.

The Bodkin coat-of-arms slab is inserted in an exterior wall of the building locally misnamed “Lynch’s *Castle*,” which still stands at the corner of Abbey-gate Street, and which is the last inhabited survival of the grand mansions which formerly existed in the “*Citie of y<sup>e</sup> Tribes*.”

### **The Earl of Kildare’s Tomb, now at St. Werburgh’s Church, Dublin.**

This tomb (the covering slab of an altar-tomb alone being shown here) belongs to the fifteenth century. As far as can be ascertained, its history is as follows :—Originally it stood in the Priory of All Hallows or All Saints, where Trinity College now stands. After the dissolution of the monasteries, it was removed to the Church of St. Mary del Dam, on the present Cork Hill. After the demolition of St. Mary’s by Richard Boyle, first Earl of Cork, on which site he erected a mansion, then known as Cork House, the tomb was removed and placed inside St. Werburgh’s Church. Here it rested till about 1663, when, more space being required, it was taken and placed outside in the churchyard, and finally, in 1715, built into its present position in the south wall of the church.

As there is now no trace of an inscription on the monument, it cannot for a certainty be stated to which of the two Earls of Kildare it belongs ; but there is little doubt that the knight’s effigy represents either Shane “cam” (i.e. John the Hump-backed), sixth Earl of Kildare, who died in 1427, or his son Thomas, the seventh Earl, who died in 1477, both of whom were buried in the Monastery of All Hallows.

The Earl’s arms, a saltire, are borne on his shield. (See p. 509.)

### **The FitzGerald Slab at Dingle, County Kerry, 1504.**

This slab lies in the south-eastern portion of the Dingle (Dangin O’Cush) Churchyard. It measures in length 73 inches ; in breadth, at the top, 33 inches, and at the foot 20 inches ; its thickness is 4 inches. About half-way down it is broken in two.

The inscriptions do not appear to be sepulchral, but to consist of prayers or petitions in Latin ; as the greater portion of them only contain the initial letters of words, no satisfactory reading of them has been discovered. That portion running round the edge of the slab is very legible, but the remainder is barely discernible.

The coat-of-arms at the top of the slab is that of the Munster FitzGerald, viz. :—“Ermine, a Saltire gules,” with a Boar and a Griffin





A TOMBSTONE, DATED 1504, IN THE CHURCHYARD AT DINGLE, CO. KERRY,  
BEARING THE ARMS AND SUPPORTERS OF THE FITZGERALDS  
OF MUNSTER.

[From a Rubbing by W. FitzG., April, 1911.]



as supporters; the device on the lower shield has not yet been explained, nor is it known whether this slab commemorates a member of the family of the Earls of Desmond or of that of the Knights of Kerry.

This is the earliest representation known of the Arms of the Munster Fitz Gerald.

### The Bective Abbey Pavement Tile, circa 1500.

Bective Abbey was founded for the Cistercians in 1146 or 1152, by Murrough mac Donnell O'Melaghlin, King of Tara, who died in 1153. About the year 1500 Gerald, eighth Earl of Kildare, embellished the Church of Bective Abbey, and paved it with encaustic tiles, some of which, as shown here, bore his arms and motto—"SI DIEU PLET CROM ABO." Two other instances occur where these words are used—(1) on



the Earl of Kildare's stone table, dated 1533, now at Carton, and formerly in the Council House of Maynooth Castle; and (2) on the chimneypiece of the Puckaun room in Kilkea Castle, dated 1573. In 1494, at a Parliament held in Drogheda, an Act was passed abolishing "Crom-a-bo," "Butler-a-bo," and similar war-cries in Ireland; but, seemingly in defiance, the Earls of Kildare continued the practice, with the addition of "Si Dieu plet" (If God pleases, Crom-a-bo). The tile is  $5\frac{1}{4}$  square and  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches thick.

### The White Castle of Athy Mural Slab.

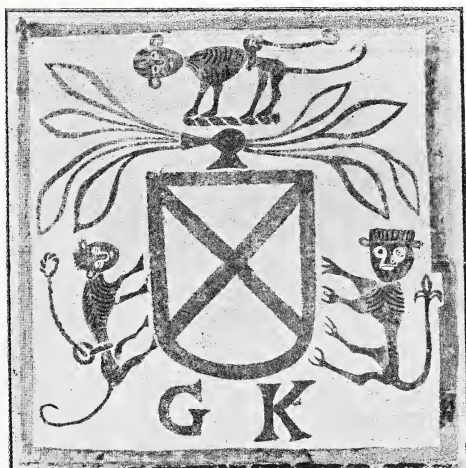
This mural slab is now built into the wall of the White Castle, which stands at the bridge over the Barrow in Athy. It is not in its original position, nor is it known where it was brought from. The inscriptions,



both on the riband encircling the shield and on the scroll near the I.H.S., are past deciphering (see the *JOURNAL*, vol. iv, pp. 50 and 51). The probable date is early in A.D. 1500 ; and, as far as I am aware, it is the earliest existing example of a monkey used as a supporter.

**The Earl of Kildare's Coat-of-Arms,  
circa 1578.**

The Earl's Arms shown below are from a rubbing of a stone now built into the piers of a gate in the village of Johnstown Bridge, barony of Carbury (see vol. ii, p. 139, of the *JOURNAL*). They belong to Gerald, eleventh Earl of Kildare, who died in 1586 ; the slab is said to have been removed from John Lye's Castle of Clonaugh, now demolished.

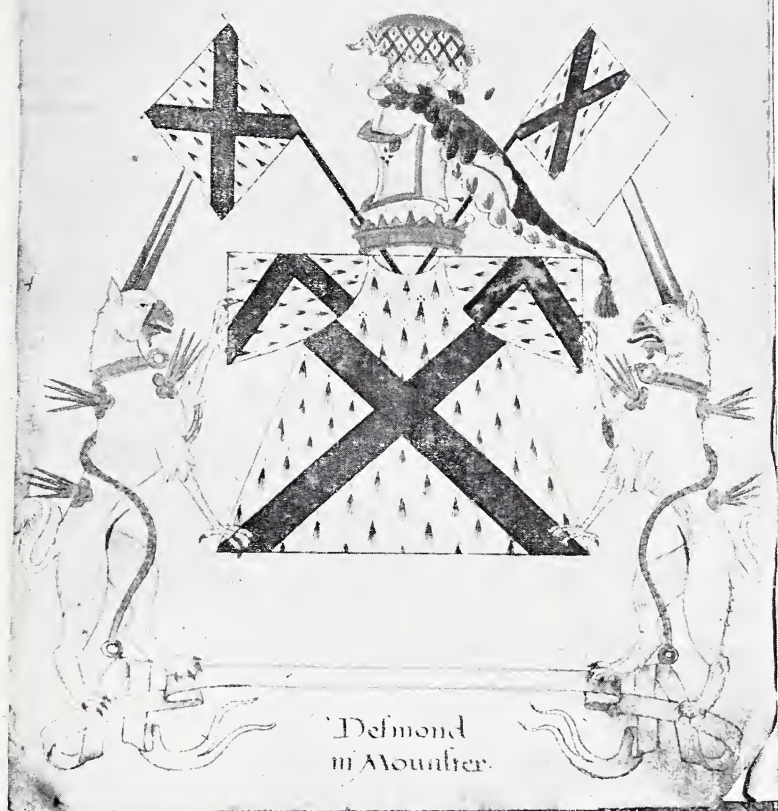


**Drawing of The Earl of Desmond's Coat-of-Arms,  
circa 1590.**

The Arms here shown were photographed (with the kind permission of Ulster King of Arms) from a volume preserved in Ulster's Office, which contains hand-drawn and coloured examples of the Arms of the principal Anglo-Norman families in Ireland. Mr. G. D. Burtchaell, Athlone Pursuivant of Arms, is of the opinion that this volume is the work of William Leveret, Athlone Pursuivant of Arms, and dates about the year 1590.

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Fitzgerald Earle of Desmond and Lo: Fitzgerald of Desmond created  
 erle of Desmond the same yere fivve after the Earle of Ormonde x x x  
 Geraldus comes Desmone de Olynore et Inthiquin Baron Domini  
 Dite Imokylle et Orennyll ac domini Libertatis Regni.



ARMS OF AN EARL OF DESMOND,  
 circa 1590.

From a volume of hand-drawn and coloured Coats-of-Arms of Anglo-Irish families, in  
 Ulster's Office, Dublin Castle. (See page 514.)

[Photographed by T. F. Geoghegan, Dublin.]



## Miscellanea.

### Copy of a Lease of Carton to William Talbot, Recorder of Dublin, 1603.

THIS INDENTURE made the twelthe day of June in the yeare of o<sup>r</sup> lorde god one thowsand six hunderethe and three Betwixt the Right honorable | Geralde Earle of Kyldare and Richarde Talbott of Mollaghde Esq<sup>r</sup>. nephewe and heire to Wyllam Talbott of Mollaghde Esq<sup>r</sup>. deceased survivinge feoffee | of trust to thuse of the saide Earle and others of the one partie, and Sr. Garrett Aylmer of Monckton Knight Wyllam Talbott of Robartston and | Wyllam Talbott Recorder of the cittie of Dublin of thother partie. Wyttnessest that whereas yt is concluded and agreed betwixt the saide parties | that a fyne . . . . . shal be levied by the saide Richarde Talbott to the saide S<sup>r</sup> Garrett Aylmer and Wyllam Talbott of | Robartston and to the heires of the saide S<sup>r</sup> Garrett of all the towne and lands of the Carton als. Cartyn w<sup>th</sup> thappurtenances in the Countie of Kyldare | upon a writt of covenaut pursued by the saide S<sup>r</sup> Garrett Aylmer and Wyllam Talbott of Robartston against the saide Richarde to be | returned into his highnes Court of Common pleas in Irelande. The Intent purport and true meanninge of the pursuinge of the saide writt & levying | of the saide fyne is. And yt is agreed and concluded betwixt the saide parties that the saide S<sup>r</sup>. Garrett Aylmer Wyllam Talbott of Robartston, the | survivor of them and the heires of the saide S<sup>r</sup> Garrett shall forthw<sup>th</sup> after the saide fyne so levied stande and bee seised of all the castle towne | lands tent<sup>r</sup>. and hereditaments in Carton als. Cartyn aforesaide to the use and behoof of the saide Wyllam Talbott Recorder of the Cittie of | Dublin and of the heires males of the bodie of the saide Wyllam Talbott Recorder of the Cittie of Dublin lawfully begotten or to bee | begotten free and dischargd of all rents duties and chardges duringe the naturall lyf of the saide Wyllam Talbott Recorder of Dublin | and also during the lyf of suche lawfull wyf as hee shall have at the tyme of his deathe. But after the deathe of the saide Wyllam and | such his wyf The Intent further is that from thence forwarde the saide Conufees the survivor of them and the heires of the | saide S<sup>r</sup> Garret shall allso stand seised for payment yeerely out of yssues and profitts of the premisses as a rent to the saide Richarde Talbott | and his heires to the use of the saide Gerralde nowe Earle of Kyldare and the heires males of his body and after to suche uses as are lymited | in the deede of feoffment made to the saide Wyllam Talbott of Mallaghde deceased and his Cofeoffees by Geralde late Earl of Kyldare | deceased, the somm of tenn pounds ster. curr. money of Englande at the feasts of Easter and Michaelmas or w<sup>th</sup>in six weeks after every of the saide | feastes by equall porcions duringe suche tyme as there shalbee any heires males of the bodie of the saide Wyllam Remaining or extante | AND yfe yt fortune the saide Wyllam Talbott Recorder of Dublin to dey w<sup>th</sup>out any heires males of his bodie lawfully begotten or | to bee begotten that then the saide Conufees the survivor of them and the heyres of the saide S<sup>r</sup>. Garrett shall stand seised to thuse of | the saide Gerralde nowe Earle of Kyldare and the heires males of his bodie and for want of such yssues to such uses and Intents as



are | expressed or ment in the deede of feoffment made by the saide Gerald late Earle of Kyldare deceased to the saide Willam Talbott | of Mollaghide and others accordinge the true Intent thereof. And further yt is concluded covenanted and agreed betwixt the saide | parties that all conveyances assurances recoveries and fynes to bee made had or levved hereafter of the saide towne and lands tent,<sup>s</sup> | and hereditaments of Carton als. Cartyn and of any part thereof shalbee to such uses Intents and purposes as are expressed contained or | ment in this Indenture and to none other uses or purposes. Provided allwaies that yf the saide Wyllam Talbott Recorder of | Dublin shall dey havinge and leavinge to survive him any lawefull wyf to him heerafter joyned in mariadge that then the saide | Connufees the survivor of them and the heyres of the saide Sr. Garrett shall stand seised to the use and behoof of suche the | saide Wyllams lawefull wyfe as hee shall have and leave to survive him at the tyme of his deathe for and duringe her | naturall lyf yf the saide Wyllam Talbott Recorder of Dublin shall by his last will and testament declare the same so to bee | And then after her decease to such uses as heretofore in these Indentures are lymitted and declared. In Wytness whereof the | parties aforesaide to these Indentures interchangeably have putt there hands and seales the day and yeaere first above wrytten |.

Gerald Aylmer

Will. Talbot.

[On the back of the parchment is written :—]

Being present when the w<sup>thin</sup> named Sr. Garrett Aylmer sealed and | delivered these presents as his deed and seale to the w<sup>thin</sup> named | Gerald Erle of Kyldare in the name of his lord<sup>v</sup> and the said Richard | Talbot, those whose names ensueth.

Richard Hadsor  
Nicholas Archebolde  
George Barnewall

Being present when the w<sup>thin</sup> named Will<sup>m</sup>. Talbot Recorder of Dublin sealed and delivered these presents as his deed and seale to the w<sup>thin</sup> named Gerald Erle of Kildare in the name of himself and the sayd Richard Talbot, those whose names ensueth

Richard Hadsor  
Nicholas Archebolde  
George Barnewall

[Endorsed :—]

10<sup>li</sup> yearly reserved out of  
The Towne & lands of Cartowne.

William Talbots estate  
from my lo : upon the  
payinge yearly after the said  
Will<sup>m</sup> and his wifes dethe  
the som of tenn pounds  
sterlinge of England  
Kildare.

Concerning  
Cartowne Com.  
Kildare

This William Talbot, who obtained the Lease of Carton, was the son of Patrick Talbot (by Genet FitzGerald, his wife), son of William Talbot of Robertstown, County of Meath, a younger son of Thomas Talbot of Malahide, who died in 1487.

William Talbot was appointed Recorder of Dublin in 1602, and was created a Baronet in 1623. He died on the 16th March, 1633, and, according to a Funeral Entry, was buried in "the Church of Maynooth, in the Parish of Laraghbrine, the 1st April, 1634." By his wife Alison, daughter of John Netterville, of Castletown, in the County Meath, he had a numerous family, as described on pp. 401-403 of vol. vi of the JOURNAL.

The pedigree and statements made on p. 5, vol. iv, of the JOURNAL, which were taken from Burke's "Peerage," in connexion with Sir William Talbot's parentage, are incorrect. These have been rectified on pp. 401-3, vol. vi, by Colonel Milo G. Talbot, who kindly supplied the information he had obtained through the researches of Mr. G. D. Burtchaell, Athlone Pursuivant of Arms.

Col. Talbot has also furnished me with the following list of:—

PICTURES OF THE TALBOTS OF CARTON, IN THE POSSESSION OF LORD  
TALBOT DE MALAHIDE.

1. Gilbert Talbot, by Henry Tylson.  
7th son of Sir William Talbot, 1st Bart.; he died in 1723.
2. Dr. Peter Talbot, Archbishop of Dublin, by John Riley.  
6th son of Sir William Talbot, 1st Bart.; he died in 1680.
3. Frances Talbot, by Sir G. Knellar.  
She was a daughter of Sir Robert Talbot, 2nd Bart., and wife of Richard Talbot of Malahide.
4. Sir William Talbot, 3rd Bart. (painter unknown).  
Eldest son of Sir Robert Talbot, 2nd Bart.; died without issue in 1691.
5. Colonel Richard Talbot, Duke of Tyrconnell, by James Gandy.  
Youngest son of Sir William Talbot, 1st Bart.; he died in Limerick in 1691.
6. Catherine Boynton, by (?) Wissing.  
She was the daughter of Col. Matthew Boynton, of Barmston, in Yorkshire; and 1st wife of Colonel Richard Talbot before he was created Duke of Tyrconnell. She died in 1678.
7. Catherine and Charlotte Talbot, by J. M. Wright.  
Daughters of Col. Richard Talbot by his 1st wife, Catherine Boynton.  
Catherine died unmarried in 1684.  
Charlotte married her cousin Richard Talbot, son of Sir William Talbot, of Haggardstown, Co. Louth, 4th Bart. She died in 1722.

## 8. Frances Jennings, by (?) Pierre Mignard.

Daughter of Richard Jennings, of Sandridge, in Hertfordshire; widow of Sir George Hamilton, Kt. (grandson of the 1st Earl of Abercorn), who died in 1676; and 2nd wife of Col. Richard Talbot, Duke of Tyrconnell. She died without issue by him in 1731, aged 92.

W. FITZG.

## Notes.

### A Camel in Ireland in the Fifteenth Century.

The following curious description of a Camel occurs in the "Annals of the Four Masters," under the year 1472:—

A wonderful animal was sent to Ireland by the King of England (Edward IV). She resembled a mare, and was of a yellow colour, with the hoofs of a cow, a long neck, a very large head, a large tail, which was ugly and scant of hair. She had a saddle of her own (i.e. the hump). Wheat and salt were her usual food. She used to draw the largest sled-burden by her tail. She used to kneel when passing under a doorway, however high; and also to let her rider mount.

W. FITZG.

### Balmascoloe or Ballymascolock.

This townland has been mentioned in the JOURNAL, vol. iv, pp. 87 and 88, and in vol. vi, p. 103, on both occasions in connexion with the Flatesbury family, where it is suggested that it may be identical with Ballynasculloge *alias* Scullogestown *alias* Hortland, in the Barony of Ikeathy, which is improbable, as the Flatesburys possessed no property in the north of the county.

It is more likely that it represents Scarletstown in the Barony of Connell, as in the "Trustees' Maps" of 1688-1702 (in the Dublin Record Office) there is marked a townland, to the north of Pollardstown near the Curragh, under the name of *Ballmascula*, which on comparison with the 6-inch Ordnance Survey Maps was found to correspond with this Scarletstown townland. There is one drawback to this theory, however, and that is it has yet to be proved that the "Sir Roger Harford (or Hereford) Lord of Balmascoloe and Arist" (in the Barony of Clane), mentioned on p. 103, possessed lands in the Barony of Connell.

W. FITZG.

### Tyrrell's Mill and Castle, near Celbridge.

What for centuries had been known as "Tyrrell's Mill," on the east bank of the Liffey, nearly a mile above Celbridge, are those now called "Temple Mills," which were built on its site. This latter name is not of long standing, as on Taylor's large map of the County Kildare of 1783 the place is marked as "Terril's Ca. and Mills."

The earliest mention of Tyrrell's Mill that I have come across is in a County Kildare Exchequer Inquisition (No. 1 of Henry VIII) taken in Naas on the 11th April, 1513, where it is stated that Bartholomew Aylmer, of Lyons, was seised of a water-mill, called "Tyrrell-ys-Myll," belonging to his Manor of Lyons, the profits of which, after his death, which occurred on Friday next after the feast of St. Andrew the Apostle in the seventeenth year of the reign of King Henry VII (i.e., early in December, 1501), were left to Bartholomew's widow, Margaret Chevers, for life, with remainder to their son and heir, Richard Aylmer, and his wife, Jenet Tew, and their heirs. The Inquisition also found that the said Richard Aylmer died in 1513, and that his son and heir, also named Richard, was then only four years of age.

The Civil Survey of 1654 gives the following description of Tyrrell's Mill and its appurtenances :—

Mrs. Mabel Aylmer, Irish Papist, is the owner of "Tyrrells Mill" and two acres of land, which are valued for letting purposes at £16 a year.

The said two acres meareth on the east with the lands of Simonstowne; on the west with the lands of Killadowne; on the north with the lands of Kildrought; and on the south with the lands of Newtowne East.

There is one castle upon the aforesaid two acres of land, which in the year 1640 was valued to be worth £100, but being since ruined, is now valued at £5.

There is one Corne Mill and one Cloth Mill upon the premises, but they are both ruined and waste.

In a collection of drawings of antiquarian remains by Austin Cooper<sup>1</sup> the Antiquary, is one, here shown, of "Tyrrel's Castle at the Wood Mills near Celbridge, Co. Kildare," with the additional information that "S. Walker delin, 3rd Sept., 1778, and "A. C. Pinx, 21st Sept., 1785."

Of Tyrrell's Castle there are now no remains.

The name of Tyrrell's Mill is probably derived from a family of that name, who possessed the Manor of Lyons before the Aylmers became the lords of the soil at the end of the fourteenth or beginning

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<sup>1</sup> In the possession of Mr. Mark B. Cooper, Dublin, his descendant.



TYRRELL'S CASTLE (FORMERLY) NEAR CELBRIDGE.

[Drawn by S Walker in 1778.]



of the fifteenth century. In the Memoranda Rolls in the Dublin Record Office it is stated that John the son of Gerald, son of Maurice Tyrrell, held the lands of Lyons in capite, and that his connexion and heir, Cecilia Tyrrell, was married to John Selleby.

There was a Richard Aylmer, of Lyons, living in 1411.

W. FITZG.

### The County Louth Archæological Journal.

Last year's number of this Journal is, as usual, large, and contains articles of great interest, valuable illustrations of antiquities, while the printing is a real credit to Dundalk.

The contents are of a varied and learned nature, as can be judged from some of the articles mentioned below. They include descriptions of:—

The caves and boulder carvings in the Loughcrew Hills, County Meath.

The Wayside Crosses in and around Duleek, also in Meath.

The raths and moats of the County Louth.

The Palace of Emania, now the Navan Fort, in the County Armagh.

The Manaen Earthwork, County Monaghan.

St. Patrick's Purgatory in Lough Derg, County Donegal; &c.

The Annual Excursion of the Society took place at Glendalough, in the County Wicklow. Our members would be assisting in a good cause if they also became members of the County Louth Archæological Society, the Hon. Secretary of which is the Rev. J. Quinn, c.c., Ballybarrack, Dundalk.

### The Piper's Stones on Church Mountain, County Wicklow.

The Piper's Stones on west slope of Church Mountain are about a quarter of a mile from Holywood main road. Twelve stones in a semicircle facing west on top of a small hillock. Eight of these are large, about 4 feet long by 3 feet by 3 feet. Some are lying; some standing. One large round-topped stone, about 50 yards north of the semicircle. One large stone at the southern base of the semicircle. The isolated stone has on its top a clearly cut furrow, running north and south and east and west in the shape of a cross. Four or five of the other stones have evident traces of some kind of shallow furrow. Two others have semicircular furrows. If the circle had ever been completed, there would have been room for eighteen stones and a centre one.

T. J. DE BURGH.

## Query.

What was the origin of the name of á Castle in Kildare called "The Fire Castle"?

I recently came across the following extract in reference to the letting of certain property in the town of Kildare:—

Also all that parcel of land lying and being in the town and fields of Kildare, containing 8 acres plantation measure, whereon several houses, cabins, and gardens were made and built, formerly in the occupation of several persons as undertenants to the said Edward Money, and whereon *the old Castle in the said town of Kildare, commonly called the Fire Castle, formerly stood.*

On a Manor Map of 1822 "The Fire Castle" is described as being in ruins; it gave its name to a lane—"The Fire Castle Lane"—now known as "Church Lane," which is situated to the east of St. Brigid's Cathedral.

Is anything known of the history of this building, or the origin of its name? It recalls to mind St. Brigid's "Fire House," an isolated chapel, which stood on the south side of the Cathedral. (See the JOURNAL, vol iv, pages 245-6, and 293-4.)

W. FITZG.

## Answer to a Query.

*Re Kildare Members of Parliament*, on page 425, on vol. vi of this JOURNAL.

John Pecke, of Kildare, elected *on the 22nd of April, 1661*, to *serve that Borough*, was the second husband of Christian Hewetson (daughter of . . . Deey, sister of Abraham Deey, and niece of Walter Springham, of Glencree), whose first husband was John Hewetson, of Kildare, Colonel of the Army of King Charles I, one of the '49 Officers and owner of "both the Abbeys" in Kildare. He was born in 1613; High Sheriff for the County of Kildare, 1656; died 1658, and was interred in Kildare Cathedral.

Mrs. Pecke had, jointly with her second husband (subject to the conditions of her first husband's will of 1656), a Grant under Act of Settlement by patent, dated 9 February, 19 Charles II, as widow of Colonel John Hewetson, of lands in the baronies of Knocktopher, Ida, and Iverk, in the County of Kilkenny, in all 8,286 acres 2r. and 16p.

JOHN HEWETSON,

N N

## Book Notice.

English as we speak it in Ireland. BY P. W. JOYCE, LL.D.

The author of "Irish Names of Places Explained," and of "A Social History of Ancient Ireland," last year added another interesting book to his many works on Irish subjects, under the above title, which deals with the Irish "brogue."

Dr. Joyce analyses this subject very closely, and clearly proves that the brogue should be by no means despised, as it is mainly composed of literal translations from the Irish, of pure Irish words, and of many old English words which were in vogue in Tudor times, but are now obsolete in England; besides which the pronunciation of many words in Ireland at the present day is the same as that used by the upper class in England in the sixteenth century, so that there is nothing to be ashamed of in one's nationality being discovered by one's speech.

The brogue consists of words and idioms from the Irish language, quaint phrases, peculiar turns of sentences, and an accent which varies greatly in the four provinces, all of which should be carefully studied by authors of Irish peasant romances and novels, in order to avoid the desperate blunders which utterly spoil some works written on this country.

I have been very much struck by the fact, though it is easy of explanation, that in Leinster the older generation of the peasantry, without being aware of it, use more pure Irish words in their ordinary conversation than they do in Connaught. This is because the Irish language has died out in Leinster, whereas in the west of Ireland it is a living tongue; and so knowing both Irish and English, they use one or the other without mixing them up. In one respect this is a great drawback, as the Irish-speakers consider it necessary, when speaking English, to adopt an English surname, either one resembling in sound their Irish one, or else a translation of it. Two instances which, to my disgust, came to my notice will suffice to illustrate what I mean. On one occasion I met an Irish-speaking county Mayo bagpiper tramping the roads in Kildare; on asking his name, he told me it was Golding. "But," said I, "when you are speaking Irish, you don't call yourself Golding, do you?" "No, your honour," said he, "my own name is MacGoldrick." "For the love of Heaven," said I, "always stick to your good old Irish name."

On another occasion I was examining the old tombs in the abbey of Knockmoy in the county Galway. These ruins are a National Monument under the Board of Works, who appointed as a caretaker an old man dressed in the swallow-tail coat, knee-breeches, &c., who was the herd of the farm on which the abbey stands. On some of the modern headstones I noticed the name Rabbit, and inquired from the old caretaker if it was a name common in the

locality. "It is, your honour," said he, "I'm a Rabbit meself." "That's not an Irish name," said I. "Thru for ye," said he, "me rale name is O'Cunneen, which is Rabbit when Englished." It is to be hoped, if he took my advice, that he did not again disgrace himself by assuming an English name; this was before the days of the Gaelic League, so maybe the people have more sense and a greater pride in their nationality now.

Though the Connaught man does not mix up the two languages, yet he sometimes uses English words in a peculiar way. For instance, one man told me he was very *fearful* when passing a place supposed to be haunted. Again, when at Dun Angus, on Inishmore, one of the Isles of Aran, seated on the cliffs by the side of a pampootied islander, who was fishing, I was looking through my field-glasses at a "pookawn" sailing in the distance; presently he asked me for the loan of my *looking-glass*. On another occasion I was being driven on a car between Clonbur and Maum in the county Galway, and when passing a glen, which had got a bad name for lawlessness, the driver informed me that the inhabitants of it were *cannibals* (savages, I suppose, he meant). Misnomers of this sort are of course due to a limited acquaintance with the English language.

It is more or less the general opinion that the peasantry pronounce all *e* sounds as *ay*; and so one frequently sees in "Punch" and some Irish novels such words as *indeed* written *indade*, and *prate* for *priest*; in the same way, *Oi* for *I*, and *toime* for *time*, are imagined to be quite correct, while as a matter of fact they are entirely wrong; the double *ee* and the *ie* and *i* are never mispronounced by them. If a man should happen to mispronounce an *i*, it is quite the exception, and probably due to a fault in the palate.

While on this subject it will not be out of place here to point out the chief features which constitute the "brogue" in Leinster; and to begin with, the pronunciation of letters will be taken first:—

An **a** is always pronounced broad, like an English *ar*, hence *castle* and not *casstle*; occasionally it is given a peculiar sound as *rot* for *rat*.

A **d** is often pronounced like a *j*, the word *dual* becoming *juat*; the *Douce* mountain, near Powerscourt, is pronounced *Jouce*.

A single **e**, an **ea**, and an **ei** are, as a rule, pronounced *ay*; thus *key* is changed to *kay*; *tea* to *tay*; *neither* to *nayther*. There are several exceptions to this rule, as, for instance, *lead* (the metal), *head*, *dead* are not mispronounced; while such words as *leap* and *beat* (in the perfect tense) are shortened to *lep* and *bet*. A horse that is good across country would be described as "a grand lepper." Sometimes a single *e* is pronounced like an *i*, as, for instance, *him* for *hen*, *divil* for *devil*.

A double **ee**, an **i**, and an **ie** are never mispronounced; these letters are a great stumbling-block to writers of Irish fiction.

An **h** is never dropped.

An **r** is always given its full roll, so much so that one-syllabled words become two syllables; for example, *herb* becomes *errib*, *girl*—*gerrel*, *worm*—*worrum*, &c.

A **th** is hardened at the beginning or end of a word to *t* or *d*; thus *thatch* becomes *tatch*, and *with*—*wid*.



- An **u** is softened, as in the words *luck* and *supple*, which are pronounced *loock* *soopple*.
- A **wh** is always given its full force, except before an *o*; thus *who* and *whole* are pronounced as in English.
- A **der**, **ter**, **dr**, and **tr** are softened by the addition of an *h*; as, for example, in the words *powdher*, *winther*, *dhrop*, *throu*t, &c.
- An **old** in a word gets the sound of *ould*; an exception to this rule is the word *gold*, which is pronounced *goold*.
- An **ow** at the end of a word is sounded like an *a* or a *y*; thus *sorrow* becomes *sorra*, and *widow*—*widdy*. In the names of places this also holds good, *Carlow* and *Wicklow* being called *Carla* and *Wickla*.
- The final **les** in a word takes a syllable to itself: *Charles* being pronounced *Charless*, and *Thurles*—*Thurless*; in the latter case this pronunciation is quite correct, as *Thurles* is composed of two Irish words meaning “a strong liss or fort.”
- The words **by** and **my** are always pronounced *be* and *me*.
- You** is nearly always *ye*; and in the plural *yez*, *yees*, or even *yous*.
- Shall** is not heard, as *will* always takes its place.

From the pronunciation of letters we will pass to some of the commonest of the idioms and phrases, several of which, as before mentioned, are literal translations from the Irish language; one often hears:—

- “What way are ye?” for “How d’ye do?”
- “Is herself in?” that is, “Is the mistress of the house in?”
- “The pig is after dying on me,” meaning that he has just lost his pig.
- “Are ye stout in yerself those times?” “I am, thanks be to God.” “Well, more of that to ye.” *Stout* in this sense means healthy.
- “There’s a welcome before ye,” i.e. “you’re welcome.”
- “That’s a soft day.” “It is, thank God; it will crown the counthry.” *Soft* here is used to denote a wet or showery day.
- “Have ye e’er a match on ye?” “Bad luck from me, I have ne’er a one.”
- “My woman is ailing” means “my wife is sick.”
- “Won’t ye take the weight off yer feet?” is another way of saying “Won’t you sit down?”
- “More power, yer honour”: in English, “Well done, sir.”
- “At what time will I wet the tay?” means “When would you like to have your tea?”
- “The agent was fired at last night and only escaped be the black of his nail”; in English, he had a hair’s-breadth escape.
- “Go on out o’ that” is equivalent to the “Gee-up,” which is never used in the country parts.

**Down in the North** and **Up in the South** is said with us, whereas it is the other way about in England.

A **Saving your presence** is always inserted in a statement when anything unpleasant is mentioned.

In very common use, at the commencement of a sentence, are such expressions as *och*, *shure*, *faith* or *haith*, *arrah*, *musha* (in the south *wisha*), *bedad*, *begob*, *begor*, and *begorra*. They occur according to the nature of the reply or statement.

There are words used with us which convey a very different meaning from what they do in England, for instance:—

A **ditch** is a bank; in England it is what we call a *gripe*. To English ears it would sound strange to hear of a hunter changing its feet on the top of the ditch.



A **moat** is a mound, artificial or natural, generally sepulchral; in England it is a fosse, filled with water, surrounding a castle or mansion.

To **learn** is to teach.

To **mind** is to take charge of; a *covert-minder* is the man employed by the hunt to keep an eye to the foxes, the earth, &c.

**Killed** is to be disabled.

**Stout** means healthy.

**Convenient** means near by.

An **innocent** is a harmless lunatic.

A **black man** is an evil liver.

A **dark man**, or woman, is one that is blind.

**Boys** is the term generally addressed to a group of men.

Another peculiarity in the brogue is the way the stress is laid on a different syllable in a word from what is usual in England. The following are examples with us:—

A théâtre; a cômmittee; a mowing mâchine; pôlis for police; charâcther; advêrtis for advertise; &c.

The conversation of the peasantry is full of pious ejaculations. Among the most usual are:—

“God save all here,” on entering a house, which brings the reply, “God save ye kindly”; and if any class of work is being carried on, “God bless the work,” to which the reply in Leinster is, “Ye’re welcome”; in the west they reply, “And you likewise.” Perhaps a lingering belief in the Evil Eye is responsible for the frequent “God bless ye,” or, “God bless it.” Very common, too, are the expressions: “The Lord save us,” “Come on, in the name of God,” and “I’ll do it, with the help of God.” The expression: “Glory be to God,” is one of surprise or astonishment.

Among the expressions of gratitude, the most frequent appear to be:—

That your pocket may never be empty.  
That long your honour may reign.  
That the worruld may wondher at your loock.  
The Lord lave your honour your health.  
That ye may have a happy return out of this worruld.  
That God may give ye a happy death.  
I’m greatly behouldin’ to your honour.  
I’m tired praying for ye.  
That ye may never be worse than I wish ye.  
That ye may never die until I kill ye.

The peasantry make use in their conversation of some queer oaths without intending strong language. I have noticed the following as common in the County Kildare:—

“Be the hokey farmer.” “Be the hokey fly.” “Be the hokey fiddle.”  
“Be the hokey shot.” “Be the living tinker.” “Be the mortal man.” “Be the mortal cripple.” “Be the holy man.” “Be the holy flames.” “Be the eternal man.” “Be the holus.” “Be the blakers.”  
“Be the powers of blakers.” “Begarrawar.” “Tare-an-ages.”  
“Tundher-an-ouns.”

Distances are always given in miles (Irish) or in perches. An Irish mile is 480 yards longer than an English mile; thus the

proportion is fourteen English miles to eleven Irish. The Irish perch is seven and a half yards.

In tossing a coin, the cry with us is always "head" or "harp," as up to the end of William IV's reign the Irish coinage bore a harp on the reverse. In England the cry is "head" or "tail," and in the case of a copper coin "head" or "woman" (Britannia).

I will now give a list of Irish words, and some varieties of English ones, which in the course of some years I have jotted down as I heard them used in the County Kildare, principally from the mouths of the old illiterate peasants, as the rising generation appear to me to be educated above using them; one can hardly blame the latter, as in an Inspector of National Schools' Report he stated that "more care must be taken to correct local vulgarisms of expression"; in other words, un-English words and idioms, harmless though they be, must not be tolerated:—

**Adjacent**; close by.

**Afeard**; afraid. "There was an otther in the trap, and when I went near him he let a roar out of him, so that I was afeared to go closer."

The **Airoch**; a chafing on the body caused by a rubbing.

**Alannah**; a term of endearment, meaning "my child."

**Aroon**; a term of endearment, meaning "my love."

**Askslaver**; the water newt.

An **Ass**; is the term always applied to a donkey. "I wouldn't go within the bawl of an ass of him," is a common expression.

**Ashore**; an endearing term, meaning "my treasure."

**Avic**; a term of endearment, meaning "my son."

**Avourneen**; a term of endearment, meaning "my darling."

**Baitins**; the bad surface of the ground which after being ploughed or dug up is burned, and the ashes used for manuring or top-dressing a cabbage-garden.

A **Baker**; a flat-bottomed iron pot, with handles and three legs like a skillet; also known as a *barstable*. They are used for making home-made bread.

The **Banshee**; the apparition of a low-sized woman, clothed in white, with her hair down; she follows certain members of the old Celtic stock, and her appearance, keening outside the house, denotes a death in the family.

A **Barnbrack**; a plain cake with currants in it. It and cawlcannon always appear on All-Holland Eve. The word means "speckled bread." According to Dr. Joyce the word should be pronounced *borreen brack*.

**Barragan**; a sort of "moleskin" lining to corduroy trousers.

A **Barstable** is the same as a *baker* (which see).

The **Bawn**; the fortified enclosure attached to old castles.

A **Bawnth**; a female beggar.

A **Baychaun**; the horn of a blacksmith's anvil.

**Beemore**; a wild flower, the book name of which is "wild mignonette."

A **Beesom**; a broom made of heather, or of birch twigs.

**Beestins**; the milk from a cow that has just calved: it is not fit for human consumption.

A **Beetle**; the small wooden cricket-bat-shaped implement used in the washing of linen in a stream.

A **Beltin** was a sort of square dish of wood, with a couple of handles to lift it by; it was for holding stirabout, butter, &c.

A **Bertsheen of Straw**; i.e. a lock or small amount of straw.

A **Black Man**; an evil liver.

A **Black Stranger**; a total stranger.

**Blarney**; complimentary remarks not really meant.

A **Blessed Well** is one that the founder of the ancient Celtic church near it had blessed, and used for baptizing his converts. Blessed wells, or holy wells, as they are also called, are resorted to for certain cures all the year round; formerly (and still in many cases) semi-religious gatherings assembled at these wells annually on the festival day of their patron saint, hence the name "patthern" for these gatherings.

**Blind Eyes**; the wild poppy.

A **Boateen**; a very narrow foot-track between two field hedges, with just room enough for a cow to pass along.

A **Bocagh**; a lame person.

A **Bō-chalee**; a large-sized skillet or iron pot.

**Bochiaun**; dry cow-dung.

A **Boddach**; a churlish person.

**Boddhered**; i.e. deaf. "The dog is not to blame, as he's boddhered on one side of the head," said a keeper who excused his setter for not coming up to call.

**Bogs** are of two sorts, the heather-growing peat bogs, and wet rush-growing land, both of which are termed bogs. The former are called Red Bogs.

**Bog-butter**; a whitish, cheese-like substance incased in a wooden vessel, and occasionally dug up in a bog when cutting turf. It is supposed to have been intentionally buried in the peat for the purpose of maturing.

A **Bōheentagh**; the same as a *banshee* (which see).

A **Bonfire**; a bonfire.

**Bonnachs**; "He was levelling ould bonnachs," i.e. humps and rises in the ground.

**Bonneen**; a sucking pig. Known as *bonnies* and *bonhams* in the south.

**Boodhaun**; "The sheep got into me garden and destroyed the oat crop on me, and it only in the boodhaun," i.e. breaking into ear.

A **Boogaun**; a chicken's egg laid without a shell.

**Booliauns**; the common weed called "ragwort." Boochalaun-bwee in the South.

**Boollachaunbaykey**; that sort of fungus which when ripe and trodden on sends out a puff of powder. *Puff balls* some call them.

A **Boolthaun**; the striking portion of a flail; the *hand-staff* is what is gripped.

A **Booraun**; a sieve composed of sheepskin stretched tight round a wooden band; it measures about fifteen inches in diameter and three inches in depth.

A **Bootheen**; the cross-handle of a spade.

A **Bōreaun**; a cow pad.

**Boreen** or **Bohereen**; a lane; literally, "a little road."

**Boorach**; i.e. the bad portion of the flax (between the flax and stem).

A **Bottom of Thread**; i.e. a reel of thread.

A **Bowarra**; "He was armed wid a bowarra," i.e. with a bow and arrows.

A **Bowe** is another name for a *banshee*; the word rhymes with *cow*.

A **Bowsee**; a male beggar tramp.

A **Box**; turf (or peat) is sold by a measurement known as the box, and formerly by the *kish*. The box is a square wooden construction with two projecting hands at each end; it has neither lid nor bottom; it measures four feet in length, two feet in width, and three feet in height. A box of turf fetches from 1s. 8d. to 1s. 2d., according to the quality of the turf.

**Boxty Bread**; bread made of flour and raw potatoes crunched up.

A **Brawn** is a boar.

The **Breedhoge** was a figure dressed up to resemble a woman, the mainstay of which was a churn-dash. This was carried round on St. Brigid's Eve, from house to house, by young people who requested the inmates to honour "Miss Biddy," by donations in coin or kind, to be made use of next day in merry-making. The 1st of February is St. Brigid's festival.

The **Brogue** is the Irish accent and method of speaking English; the four provinces have each a distinctive brogue as far as accent goes.





The **Comether**; to put the comether on one of the opposite sex is to woo or ingratiate oneself with him or her with a view to marriage. The English sayings that convey the same idea are;—"She's cocking her cap at him," and "He is making the running there."

A **Comreligeen**; a club-footed person.

**Conacre**; small portions of land sublet for a short period by the tenant of a farm.

**Convenient**; i.e. near to; thus "The snipe bog is just convaynient to the road."

**Cooboge**; a hidden heap of anything, such as apples, rabbits, &c.

**Coojeaul**; the stick for spinning the borrach (flax).

**Cookells**; the burdock, the prickly seed-head of which is so troublesome to get out of a dog's coat.

**Coppog**; the dock-weed.

**Corn-gravel**; in former times it was the custom to top-dress land with a gravelly subsoil; this for two or three seasons caused fine crops, but eventually impoverished the land, and so the practice was discontinued; many fields still contain deep pits from which the corn-gravel was obtained.

**Corrabate**; the cadiz-worm found in rivers; it is the grub which turns to the May fly, and is a killing bait for trout during a flood.

**Corracle**; the squarish wicker-framed horse-skin-covered boats in use by fishermen on the Boyne; they are propelled by a single cross-handled bat-like paddle.

**Corrachau**; tussocks of grass or heather on a bog.

**Coshapooka**; the tree fungus.

A **Cot**; a flat-bottomed boat.

**Crackers**; sweet biscuits.

A **Crane**; the heron; in the South Correesk.

A **Creel**; the wooden rails put round a cart for carrying turf, sheep, or pigs.

A **Crib**; a circular movable construction of hazel sticks for hay, from which sheep in the winter are fed in the open; it has a conical roof (also of hazel) which is thatched with fangles of straw. They cost about 7s.

A **Cricket**; a three-legged stool; called a *creepy* in the north and west.

A **Cromlech**; a prehistoric sepulchral monument of large boulders forming a chamber, and covered with one great slab. They are also known as *Druids' altars*, and in the west as *Dermot and Grania's Bed*, from an ancient legend about Finn mac Coole. Archæologists in England call them *Dolmens*.

To **Croose** is to throw or shy stones at an object.

A **Croppa**; a liquid measure; four croppas go to a naggin, and four naggins to a pint.

A **Crow**; a rook.

**Crowtops**; fir cones.

**Crubeens**; sheep or pigs' feet; boiled crubeens are a favourite form of refreshment with the peasantry at fairs and race meetings.

**Cushoge**; a stalk of corn, as a *thraheen* is a stalk of grass.

A **Dandy**; a half glass of whiskey.

A **Dark Person** is one that is blind.

A **Dartloocher**; a lizard.

A **Deel** or **Dawdeel**; that beetle that cocks its tail over its back when frightened. In England it goes by the name of the *devil's coach-horse*.

**Devil's Needles** are dragon flies.

To **Disremember** is to forget.

A **Ditch**; a bank. In England the ditch is the trench, which we call a *gripe*.

The **Dogs**; the peasantry always speak of fox-hounds as "the dogs."

A **Doss**; a bed.

A **Drainer**; in which plates and dishes were placed in open shelves.

The **Dresser** is that article of kitchen furniture containing the crockery, &c., in open shelves above, and a cupboard below.

A **Drishleen**; the little fish called a minnow.

A **Droleen**; the wren.



A **Druid's Altar** is the pagan sepulchral monument generally called a *cromlech*.

A **Dudheen**; a clay pipe.

**E'er**; this word is used in two senses. "Have ye e'er a bit of tobaccy on ye?" is one; and the other is, "I met him e'er yesterday" (i.e. the day before yesterday).

**Errigal-lochra**; the willow herb; it grows on the banks of rivers, and has a cluster of pink flowers at the top of a tall stick-like stalk.

**Evelawn**; the cow parsnip.

The **Evil Eye**; certain people, unknown to themselves, are possessed of this baneful influence, so that if they remark any living being particularly it will become "overlooked" and in time declines away. If the case is noticed in time, there is a remedy to effect a cure. If a person possessing the Evil Eye could only add God bless whatever it is, no harm would follow; but it is not in such a one to do so.

**Faction Fights**; in old times when the business of a fair would be over, or even at a *patthern*, two factions of long standing would meet, and fighting with sticks and shillelaghs would see which side would "clear the fair," i.e. drive the other out. Though lives were occasionally lost in the fight, there was no ill-feeling between members of the factions on other occasions.

A **Fack** is the spade of the country, with only one footpiece; the length and width of the blade vary greatly in some counties. In the West called a *loy*.

A **Thin Fair**; a small fair.

The **Fairies**; there are two theories to account for the existence of the fairies, or "good people": one is that they are fallen angels who were allowed to alight on the earth when the devil and his angels were driven to hell; for the former there is still the hope of salvation. The other theory is that they are the representatives of an ancient cave-dwelling race which existed in Ireland until overcome by a stronger force of invaders. When seen by mortals, the fairies are either very diminutive in stature, or at other times resemble human beings. They have the same tastes as the latter—hunting, hurling, feasting, fighting, and dancing to bagpipe and fiddle music. Their habitations are under the raths and moats which lie scattered over the country.

A **Fairy Blast** is a little whirlwind which carries along with it dust, leaves, straws, &c. When met with, it should be avoided, and the remark made of "God speed ye, gentlemen," as it is well known that the good people or fairies travel in that fashion.

**Fairy Mushrooms** are funguses.

A **Fallen Star**; this is a term the peasantry have for the white jelly-like substance one occasionally meets in the grass fields during the winter; though in reality it is partially formed frog spawn, they believe it to be the result of a fallen star.

**Fangles** are small twisted bundles of straw, used for thatching ricks or sheep cribs.

A **Farmer**; a big farmer is said to be a *strong man*, i.e. well to do; a *small farmer* is one that is tenant of a small holding.

**Faulbooliagh Houses** are those erected on, or at the edge of, a bog, whose walls are composed of peat.

A **Fetch** is the appearance of a person in a place where he or she could not then possibly be. On All-Holland Eve, by some ceremony performed in the name of the devil, a girl can call up the *fetch* of her future husband.

**Fillapeens** are the green plovers. *Fillapeen-catchers* are men who, with large silk nets and poles, decoy birds (alive and dead), and calls, capture large numbers of green plover and a few of the golden plover, by pulling the net over a flight of fillapeens on the wing, as they swoop down towards the decoy birds. The fillapeens are sold for 4d. a piece, and the golden plover for 8d.

**Fin-yeens**; the peasantry's pronunciation of Fenians.

To **Fire** is to throw. "He fired his brogue at me and it went through the windy."

**Fire Stones**; i.e. granite, as it resists fire.

A **Fire-lock**; any sort of old muzzle-loading gun.

**Floochaun** or **Flooraun**; the cow parsnip.

**Footings** are the little piles of peat, mostly stuck up on end, to allow the wind through to dry them. This stage precedes the "heap" stage (see turf).

**Foreninst** means in front of.

**Frochauns**; the Whortleberry, called "hurts" in the south.

A **Furry Ditch**; a bank covered with furze.

**Furze** is the word always used in Ireland, and *gorse* in England; in Ulster the name for it is *whins*.

A **Gad**; a withe of sally or furze twisted so as to be used for tying purposes.

"Cut the gad nearest the throat" is an Irish proverb.

A **Gallon** is a can or pail.

**Galluses**; are trouser braces.

**Galore** means in plenty.

A **Gargeenown** is the water leech.

A **Garran**; an old horse.

**Geeroges**; the short drills where the ploughing runs into a corner of a field.

A **Giant's Grave**; a pagan sepulchral tomb, which differs from a *cromlech* by being of greater length and covered with several huge slabs in a step-like formation.

**Gölyeens**?

A **Gombeen Man**; a money-lender.

A **Gommach**; a fool.

The **Good People**; a propitiatory term used to denote fairies (which see).

A **Gossoon**; a small boy.

**Gosther**; gossip talk.

A **Gowleoge**; a forked stick.

A **Graanyoge**; a hedgehog.

A **Grah**; a liking or fondness for a person.

A **Grazier**; a hardy young rabbit.

**Greeshach**; the hot ashes of a wood or turf fire.

A **Griddle** is a flat circular piece of iron (about sixteen inches in diameter), with two handles projecting from the sides and level with the remainder, on which the heavy griddle bread is baked over the turf ashes.

The **Gripe** is that portion of a fence in which the water lies; in England it is called a ditch (see *ditch* in its Irish sense).

A **Grisset** is a small oval-shaped iron vessel on three legs, with a long straight handle projecting from the middle of one of the sides, used for melting grease. The bowl measures ten inches in length and four inches at the widest part. In it were soaked the rushes used for giving light (see *rush-light*).

The **Haggard**; that portion of the farmyard where the straw and hay are ricked.

A **Hairy Worm**; the caterpillar.

**Hand Turf**; see *turf*.

**Hansel** denotes the first of anything sold in the day. "Give me hansel, sir, and I'll have luck."

The **Hard Word** is a hint.

**Harp**; in tossing up a coin the cry is either *head* or *harp*. The reason of this is that from the reign of Henry VIII to William IV Irish coinage bore a harp on the reverse.

**Hawks**; the sparrow hawk is known as a blue hawk, and the kestrel as a red hawk.

**Heels** are the prolongation of the shafts of a cart which project behind.

**Herself** denotes the woman of the house, as *himself* does the proprietor, if married.

- A **Holy Day** is a week-day on which, in the country, the Catholic Church does not allow outdoor work to be carried on; such as on the Holy Thursdays, certain saints' days, &c. A *holiday* is used in a different sense.
- A **Holy Show**; the phrase, "Arrah, don't be making a holy show of yourself," means do not make yourself ridiculous. It is equivalent to the English, "Don't play the fool."
- A **Holy Well**; see under *blessed well*.
- Hot Foot**; to do anything *hot foot* is to do it in a hurry.
- A **Hullabaloo**; to raise a hullabaloo is to create a loud noise; for instance, "The fox got among the chickens, and then there was the divil of a hullabaloo."
- Hurling**; a favourite game of Celtic origin, resembling hockey. The curved *hurley* or stick it is played with is called a *camaun*, and the player a *hurler*. "The best hurler is the man on the ditch," is said of a criticiser.
- An **Innocent**; a harmless lunatic.
- A **Kant**; an auction.
- A **Keelauncoosh**; the little eel-like "nine eyes."
- A **Keeler**; a tub without handles.
- The **Keen**; the death song or cry. Professional women "keeners" were employed at wakes and funerals to bewail the dead.  
A dog is said to keen when it sets up a dismal whining.
- Keerauns**; broken pieces of turf (peat).
- Kegs**; cow parsnips.
- A **Kin-ât**; a rogue.
- A **Kinnavaunbeg**; the weed called "the self-heal."
- A **Kippeen**; a long light stick.
- A **Kish**; an osier wicker-work frame for measuring turf (peat), now superseded by the *box* (which see), and of the same dimensions.
- Kitthoge** is a left-handed person.
- A **Knock**; a clump; for instance—"Bate out that knock of furze wid the tarriers, and we'd be apt to bould a rabbit."
- Lashins** means "plenty" of anything.
- A **Layleesh** is a two-year-old heifer in calf.
- To **Learn** is to teach. "I'll larn ye how to shoot."
- A **Leprechaun** is one of the Celtic fairy tribe. He appears as a solitary, dwarfish old man in a very old-fashioned dress; his occupation is mending brogues. If seen under a bush and captured, he is able to divulge where a crock of gold is hid; but until that is done, the eye must not be taken off of him for a single instant.
- A **Lick** is a blow. "He hot him a lick of a stone."
- Lischauns**; "A gerrel was lacing lischauns one day, and she picked up a lump of gold, for all the worruld like the handle of a stoneware jar." That is, while gleaning in a corn-field, she picked up an ancient gold object, which, from the description, must have been a fibula.
- A **Live Coal**; is a bit of burning peat. Before the days of matches, a live coal of this description was kept handy in the fields for lighting pipes.
- A **Lock**; a lock of hay or straw means a small amount of those articles.
- A **Lone Bush**; often a solitary whitethorn bush is the only trace of where a rath stood, hence it is unlucky to meddle with it, for fear of annoying the good people (fairies).
- A **Loochry Spot** is swampy, rushy ground.
- A **Lord**; a hump-backed person.
- A **Lough**; any piece of water from the size of a small pond to that of a large lake is called a *lough*. Even the wet hollow where the manure is collected is called a *dung-lough*.
- The **Luck-penny** is the amount, sometimes only a bit of silver, handed back by the seller to the buyer after the bargain is concluded; this applies only to the sale of goats, pigs, sheep, horses, and cattle.
- A **Macthawn**; an ill-grown child.
- My Man** is the same as my husband.

The **Man Above** is an expression to denote the Almighty. "There is no one I have to look for help from, barring yer Honour and the Man Above." **Maureeyah**; this expression denotes a strong doubt as to the truthfulness of a statement. "That notorious poacher, Loughlin Murphy, tould the magistrates he didn't know how to set a snare, Maureeyah." See too *Moy-yah*.

A **Mearin** is the boundary fence between estates, farms, &c.

A **Meel** or **Meeleen** is a hornless cow.

**Meelya-murdher** denotes a loud crying or hullabaloo. "The ferret coteh him be the finger, and he started bawling meelya-murdher."

A **Mile** (Irish); the Irish mile is 2,240 yards, being 480 yards longer than an English mile.

The **Minairach** is a sort of fever to which babes are liable; a cure for it is a tea made from the Kinnavaunbeg plant (the self-heal).

To **Mind** is used in three senses; one is to remember; another is to take charge of, and a third sense is to pay attention.

A **Moat**; any mound, artificial or natural, is termed a moat. In England the word denotes a broad water-trench round a building.

**Modherleen**; another name for the Kinnavaunbeg, or self-heal plant.

**Mo fróntach**; a toast, meaning (?)

**Moidhered**; confused, distracted.

**Moolioch**; stinking mud, or filth.

**Moy-yah**; this is much the same expression as *Maureeyah* (which see). It conveys the same sense as the English saying, "You may tell that to the Horse Marines."

A **Naggin** is a liquid measure, containing two glasses. Four naggins go to a pint.

A **Natural**; an idiot.

A **Noggin**; a wooden vessel made of staves, bound together by an upper and a lower wooden band, each interlocking at the ends. A prolongation of one of the staves formed a handle. The noggin was used for water, or milking into. (See *Piggin*.)

**Oleaun**; a term of abuse for a woman.

**Ommadhaun**; a fool.

**Onshach**; a female ommadhaun or fool.

**Parliament** is a term for duty-paid whiskey in distinction to potheen.

A **Patthern** is a gathering at a *Blessed Well* (which see), generally on the patron saint's day, or on some fixed days during the year. For instance, the Patthern on Croagh Patrick, Co. Mayo, has always been on Garland Sunday, i.e., the last Sunday in July. At St. Brendan's Well, at Tubbrid, parish of Ardfert, county Kerry, Pattherns take place on the last Saturday in April and on the Saturdays before the 24th of June (St. John the Baptist's Festival), and Michaelmas Day (29th September).

A **Paudeen**; a square-bladed shovel.

A **Peel** is a salmon fresh up from the sea for the first time. In England and Scotland it is called a *Grilse*.

A **Peeler**; a term for a Constabulary-man. A Policeman in England is known as a *Bobby*. Both terms are derived from Sir Robert Peel, the originator of the force.

A **Perch**; short distances are always reckoned in perches (Irish), which contain  $7\frac{1}{2}$  yards.

A **Piggin**; a drinking-vessel made of staves, bound together by a couple of wooden hoops, whose ends dovetail into one another. The handle to it is formed by a stave longer than the rest. A Piggin of large dimensions is called a *Noggin*.

A **Pinkeen**; the little fish called a *Stickle-back*.

"**Pipers' Stones**" is a name given to circles of great boulders, probably ancient sepulchral remains, which are scattered over stony districts. As fairy bag-pipe music has been heard at them, these circles now go by the name of the "Pipers' stones."



A **Pishabid** is the Dandelion.

**Pisheroges** are charms or "old women's tales." "Tell me, O'Toole, do you believe that certain women are able to take the butter from their neighbours' churns, and that there can be such things as 'changelings'?" "Faith, I do, your Honour, but there's them, too, that says the like is ould pisheroges."

A **Pismire** is an ant. This is an old English word now obsolete, except in Ireland; the Irish for an ant is "Shingaun." A *Pismire-heap* is an ant-hill.

A **Playkeen**; a head-kerchief, or shawl.

The **Pooka** is another member of the Celtic fairy mythology. It takes the form of a cross between a bullock, a big black pig, and a horse. Its object is to entice a benighted person to get on its back for a ride home; if successful, the rider is let in for a terrible experience, and is eventually bucked off, more dead than alive, into a wet gripe, or a knock of furze and briars.

**Pooka Heads** are gargoyles, or grotesquely carved stone heads.

A **Poonaunlane**; the bittern, a game bird now very scarce in the country.

**Potheen** (pronounced pot-yeen) is whiskey with a very peat-smoky flavour, illicitly made in a private still; its colour is nearly white. The manufacture of it is a long process. A mixture of oats and barley is put into sacks and sunk in a bog-hole to soak. The grain is then spread out on the cabin floor and turned over till it begins to sprout; it is then dried in a kiln, partially bruised in a quern, then thrown into a vat of water with barm, and allowed to ferment. It is then placed in the *still* (which see), boiled up, and the steam converted back to liquid, which is known as *singlings*; this is replaced in the still and the process twice repeated. The result is potheen, which is the better for being kept in a keg for some months.

A **Power** denotes a large amount of anything. "It's after raining a power."

**More Power** is a common expression meaning "well done."

**Prakus Bread**; bread made out of pea meal and wheat meal.

**Prashach**; the wild mustard; a yellow-flowered dirty weed in tillage land.

A **Praskeen**; a large apron.

A **Puck**; a butt from an animal, or a blow of a fist.

**Puckawn**; a he goat.

**Punch**; a hot drink composed of hot water, whiskey, sugar, and lemon-peel. In Scotland called *toddy*.

A **Puncheon**; a sort of barrel, wide below and narrow at the top, for holding water in a fixed position.

The **Quality**; that is the upper class.

A **Quern**; a hand-mill, formed of two granite stones, the lower one fixed, and the upper is revolved by means of a short upright wooden handle. The grain is dropped into a hole in the centre of the upper stone, and issues as flour all round the lower stone. An appliance, with a pin, is fixed into a socket in the lower stone; the pin fits into a cross-piece of wood in the hole of the upper stone, and by means of washers the coarseness or fineness of the flour is regulated.

The quern is still used in the West by the manufacturers of potheen.

A **Quicken Tree** is the mountain ash or rowan.

A **Rack**; a comb. "I seen a banshee wonst, and she racking her hair."

A **Rath**; often pronounced "rah." It is a circular entrenchment, occasionally square, with two or three encircling ramparts. The rath contained the dwellings of the inhabitants and was palisaded; some of them contain "caves" or chambers and passages formed of large flags in the roof and sides. Before the introduction of castles by the Anglo-Normans they acted as forts, and are still called "forths" in some localities. Many stories are told of the misfortune which followed anyone who levelled them or even interfered with the skeoch bushes growing on them, the idea being that they are the abode of the fairies.



**Rawgorrah Sheep**; as winter approaches the County Wicklow mountain farmers drive large flocks of sheep to land they have rented in the level country, and drive them back again after the yeanning season when the lambs are hardy. Both men and sheep are known as *Rawgorrah men* and *Rawgorrah sheep*, possibly from the district they hail from.

The **Reddodge**; the bog myrtle.

To **Reddy Up** is to tidy up.

A **Reefoge**; the hedge sparrow.

A **Reel-foot**; a club-foot.

A **Reevoage**; a bit of twine twisted from flax, threaded to a pig's bristle, and used by a brogue-maker.

A **Residenther**; an old inhabitant. "Larry Q'Byrne is one of the ouldest residenthers about the place, so he is."

A **Rifle**; the sharpening board of a scythe.

A **Rookaun**; a noisy gathering.

**Rounds**; the religious ceremony carried out at a blessed well.

A **Ruction**; a row or fight.

A **Rush-light**; after the rushes have been cut they are stripped of the peel, except one narrow strand to hold the pith together; they are then soaked in grease melted in a *grisset* (which see), which is lapped up by the pith; and they are then put on one side to dry and harden, after which they are fit for burning in the *rush-light*.

The *rush-light* is of iron, and consists of a twisted stem stuck into a small block of wood, or else fixed to a flat iron ring by means of legs, from two to five in number. At the top of the stem, on a hinge, is another piece of iron, which together form a sort of tongs for holding the rush. The movable bit of iron is generally provided with a socket to hold a *dip* or home-made candle. As the rush burns down it is pushed up by opening the tongs. A *snobboge* (which see) often took the place of the rush. The rush-light which stood on the table is about a foot high; the variety which stood on the floor, used by spinners, cobblers, &c., is some three feet in height, and consisted of an iron stem, fixed into a stick, which itself was inserted in a stout block of wood.

A **Rut** is the smallest bonneen in the litter.

A **Sally**; the willow tree.

A **Scald Crow**; the grey or carrion crow.

**Scaultheen**; a hot drink, consisting of burnt whiskey (i.e. whiskey that has been heated and set alight), hot milk, ginger, butter, and sugar. This drink is a splendid remedy for a cold.

Another form of scaultheen was composed of burnt whiskey, hot buttermilk, and thin oatmeal, forming a gruel-like mixture.

**Scauls**; are unfledged birds or young rabbits without fur.

**Scollops**; the short light bendable hazel sticks used for securing the thatch on a house, rick, &c. Hence the Irish proverb, "Do not cut your scollops on a windy day."

A **Scraw**; a thin grassy sod.

A *shaking scraw* is what looks like firm walking on a bog; but when one's weight is on it, it begins to heave all around one, owing to its almost floating condition.

A **Set**; the "form" or hiding-place of a rabbit or hare in a tuft of grass.

A **Settle Bed**; a piece of furniture generally placed in the kitchen; by day it serves as a bench, and by night the seat portion comes forward and resting on the floor forms a bed.

The **Shamroge**; or shamrock, is correctly a miniature white clover; as it creeps along the ground it takes root at the nodes like a strawberry runner. Its scientific name is "*trifolium repens*."

A **Sheebeen**; a house where intoxicating liquor is sold without a licence.

A **Sheela-na-gig** is a very grotesque carving in stone of a nude female, sometimes found in ruined churches and castles. What purpose it serves is puzzling, unless it is associated with the Evil Eye.

A **Sheevaun** is a very heavy sharp shower.

A **Shillelagh**; a carefully seasoned oak or blackthorn stick, about two and a half feet in length, with a good butt, used in the days of the faction fights. After being cut it was buried in a dung-heap, tied to a rake handle to get it straight; it was then put up the old-fashioned "chimbly" to season, and finally given a natural polish by rubbing on it a mixture of grease and turf-soot.

A **Sight**; a large quantity of anything: "There was a sight of wild ducks on the lough.

A **Silent Mill**; one that is not working.

A **Skelp**; a blow, or a cut of a whip.

A **Skip**; the straw bee-hive.

A **Skreed**; covering.

A **Skeoch**; the whitethorn bush.

A **Slane**; the spade for cutting turf in a bog; it resembles a light *fack* (which see); but it has in addition a projecting piece at right angles to the blade, thereby saving a double cut.

A **Slang** is a long narrow piece of fenced-in grazing land on a farm.

A **Sleeveen**; a smooth-tongued rogue.

A **Slip** is a young pig of either sex, one well able to look after itself.

The word is also used in connexion with a young girl: "She's a fine slip of a gerrel, and the makings of a grand woman, God bless her."

**Smeerlauns**; ? loads of sticks.

**Smithereens**; small pieces. "The horse has the car kicked to smithereens."

A **Snail**; a slug or shell-less snail.

A **Snail-a-Pooka**; a snail.

A **Snobboge**; a substitute for a rush, burned for light. It consists of a wheat straw bound round with a linen rag, and soaked in a grisset; then when hard and dry it was burned in a *rush-holder* (which see).

A **Soft Day**; a wet day or a showery day.

**Soil**; fresh green grass cut for giving at once to cattle and horses.

A **Soogaun**; a rope of straw or hay; a single pig when driven to a fair has a rope or a soogaun tied to one of its hind legs.

A *soogaun* was also the name of the straw collars put on to plough-oxen.

**Soopachauns**; feathery-headed reeds which grow on a river's bank.

**Spinning Wheels**; were of two varieties, the flax-wheel which was worked with the foot, and the woollen-wheel, of much larger size, the wheel of which was revolved with a finger.

A **Spit** is the depth of a spade-blade brought to the surface. "Yez might deepen the dhrain be another spit, boys."

**Spoiling for a Fight**; is provoking a fight.

The **Spoonk**; the big round-leaved weed called "the coltsfoot"; formerly dried and smoked as a substitute for tobacco.

**Spuds** are potatoes.

A **Squireen**; a gentleman in a small way.

A **St. Brigid's Cross**; on St. Brigid's Day (1st February) a little cross is stuck up in inside the house annually. It is made out of two little bits of sticks bound over and under with wheat straws, starting from the centre and finishing up about an inch from the end of the sticks, giving the cross a diamond shape.

**St. Martin's Summer**; the mild muggy weather which generally follows some days of frost towards the end of November is known as St. Martin's Summer, as his festival falls on November 11th.

**St. Patrick's Crosses** consist of coloured pieces of paper or pieces of silk stitched double-cross fashion to a circular disk of white paper, nicked round the edge, and with little rosettes at the ends of the arms. These are worn by children on the right shoulder on the 17th of March, St. Patrick's Day.

A **Standard**; an old resident. "I'm one of the rale ould standards, your honour; me and mine has been here for nine generations."

A **Stare**; a starling.

**A Still** (private) consists of a large tin vessel, placed over a turf fire, surmounted by a wooden contrivance called a *cap*; from the cap projects a wooden *arm*, to which is attached a copper pipe twenty-four yards in length, which is coiled up in a vat of cold water; this copper pipe is called the *worm*, and through it the steam is changed back to liquid; the end of the *worm* passes through the side of the vat low down to a skillet or three-legged iron pot into which the *potheen* (which see) trickles. All the joints are made air-tight with stirabout paste.

**Stirabout**; porridge.

**Stooks**; a corn crop after being cut is put up into stooks before hand-stacking; the stooks consist of about four couples of sheaves leant against one another in a row.

**Stout** means healthy. "I never saw him looking stouter in himself."

**To Streel** is to drag or trail.

**A Tanner**; a sixpenny bit.

**To Teem**; to pour out; "Its teeming rain."

**A Thauloege**; a small loft between the projecting fireplace and the wall.

**A Theeven**; a patch on a shoe or a boot.

**A Thin Fair**; a small fair.

**A Thraneen**; a stalk of grass. "That ferret is not worth a thraneen."

**A Thrayheen or Thriggeen**; the footstep of a *fack*.

**A Tocher**; a raised car-way through a bog, the foundation of which is often composed of timber, boughs, &c.

**A Tram**; hay that is made into large cocks, by forking it up to a man on the cock, is said to be made up into trams.

**Turf** is the usual name applied to peat; when first cut with the slane it is spread out on a high bank to dry, it is then placed on end in little piles called *footings*, from footings to *heaps*, and finally from heaps to larger ricks called *clamps*. It is sold by the *box* (which see); this is slane turf; hand turf, for firing, too, is made from semi-liquid peat in which the slane would be useless; it is well tamped and squeezed into cakes and dried like the slane turf.

**A Turf Fire**; one of peat.

**Turras or Tursin** (?); turrases are "rounds" at a blessed well.

**Unbeknownst**; unknown to. "Av he was at the wake, it was unbeknownst to me."

**Voakeens**; that is bad Christians.

**A Wake**; the watching of a corpse; it lasts two nights.

**A Wart-Stone** is a boulder with an artificial hollow or socket in it, the stagnant rain-water in which is a cure for Warts, hence the name. In some cases, for the cure to be effective, nine pins have to be dropped into the water and a tenth thrown over the left shoulder. A Wart-Stone is usually the base of a cross.

**A Weasel**; the Stoat.

**Whips**; that is, in abundance. "There's whips of snow out on the mountains."

**Whisht**; that is "keep silent." "Will ye whisht," and "Hould your whisht."

**A Whole Man**; one of the right sort.

**A Widdy Man**; a widower. A widow is generally called a "widdy woman."

**A Woodquest**; the wild wood-pigeon.

**A Worm**; the most expensive part of a private still, being twenty-four yards of copper piping. [See Hairy Worm.]

**A Wracker**; a man that follows the hunt to assist in catching a riderless horse, or in dragging one out of a gripe, &c.

**Yeos**; that is ewes.

**Young Frogs**; this is a term the peasantry have describing "tadpoles," a name quite unknown to them.

Though many of the Irish words given in the above list appear in Dr. Joyce's work, yet there are some in it which have not been brought to his notice.

OMURETHI.

O O

*CORRIGENDA.*

Vol. VI.

- On p. 4, line 11, *for* "Ui Buidha", *read* "Ui Buidhe".
- On p. 35, line 23, *for* "Sir Edward Butler", *read* "Sir Edmond Butler".
- On p. 50, line 4 from the bottom, *for* "Rory Reagh O'More", *read* "Brian Reagh O'More".
- On p. 149, line 8 from the bottom, after the word "died", commence a new paragraph with the word "coming".
- On p. 215, line 10 from the bottom, *for* "August 3rd" *read* "August 8th".
- On p. 243, in foot-note <sup>1</sup> *add* "Sir Lionel" in the blank space before the surname "Gest".
- On p. 247, in line 4 from the bottom, *for* "peckled land", *read* "speckled land".
- On p. 267, under the illustration, *for* "The Castle of Croboy", *read* "The Castle of Donore".
- On p. 501, line 15 from the bottom, *for* of (?) "Brownstown", *read* of (?) "Brownsford."

NOTE.

In vol. v, at page 392, the County Wicklow Map there shown should be described as Petty's Map of 1683 and not as there stated.

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## THE ANNUAL EXCURSION, 1911.

The Annual Excursion will take place about the end of September at Ballyadams (near Athy) in the Queen's County.

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### NOTICE.

Communications respecting the "Journal" should be addressed to the Hon. Editor, The Ven. the Archdeacon of Kildare, Sherlockstown, Sallins.

Persons wishing to join the Society are requested to communicate with either of the Hon. Secretaries.

The "Journal" can be obtained by Non-Members from the Publisher, E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116 Grafton St. Street, Dublin.

At the Annual General Meeting held on the 18th of January, 1893, it was decided that in future two Numbers of the "Journal" should be issued each year, in January and July. The Council, therefore, would request Members and others having communications for insertion to send them in without delay to the Editor.

The first Six Parts of the "Journal," comprising Volume I; the Seven Parts comprising Volume II; the Seven Parts comprising Volume III; the Six Parts comprising Volume IV; the Six Parts comprising Volume V; and the Six Parts comprising Volume VI, can be obtained by Members of the Society for the sum of 10s. each complete Volume, from the Publisher, E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116 Grafton Street, Dublin.

The price of any single number is 2s. 6d., as heretofore. The Index to the Second Volume is issued separately, and, if required, is to be obtained from the Publisher for the cost of its Postage (1d.).



# Treasure-Trove.

## REWARD

TO

## FINDERS OF ANTIQUITIES.

1. Finders of Ancient Articles of Gold, Silver, Bronze, Brass, or Iron; Crocks; Coins, &c., will receive, provided the articles are considered suitable, their full market-value if they are sent to THE SECRETARY OF THE ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY, 19 DAWSON STREET, DUBLIN. The Academy will pay the cost of carriage to Dublin, and if the articles are not purchased, they will be returned to the finder, carriage paid. If they are purchased, they will be exhibited in the National Museum, Dublin.

2. In the case of Gold and Silver articles, the Royal Irish Academy is fully empowered by the Treasure-Trove Regulations to give THE FINDER the full market-value of the articles, which is always greater than the value of the weight of gold or silver contained therein: and if the articles are purchased by the Academy, no claim can be made on the finder in respect of them.

3. Antiquities lose much of their value and interest if scraped or broken. They should always be sent exactly as found, without any attempt at cleaning, and accompanied by a written statement of the exact locality, date, and circumstances of their discovery.

4. The Royal Irish Academy has for many years past endeavoured to preserve for the Nation articles illustrative of the Ancient History and People of Ireland; and trusts that everyone throughout the country will co-operate in this National object.







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